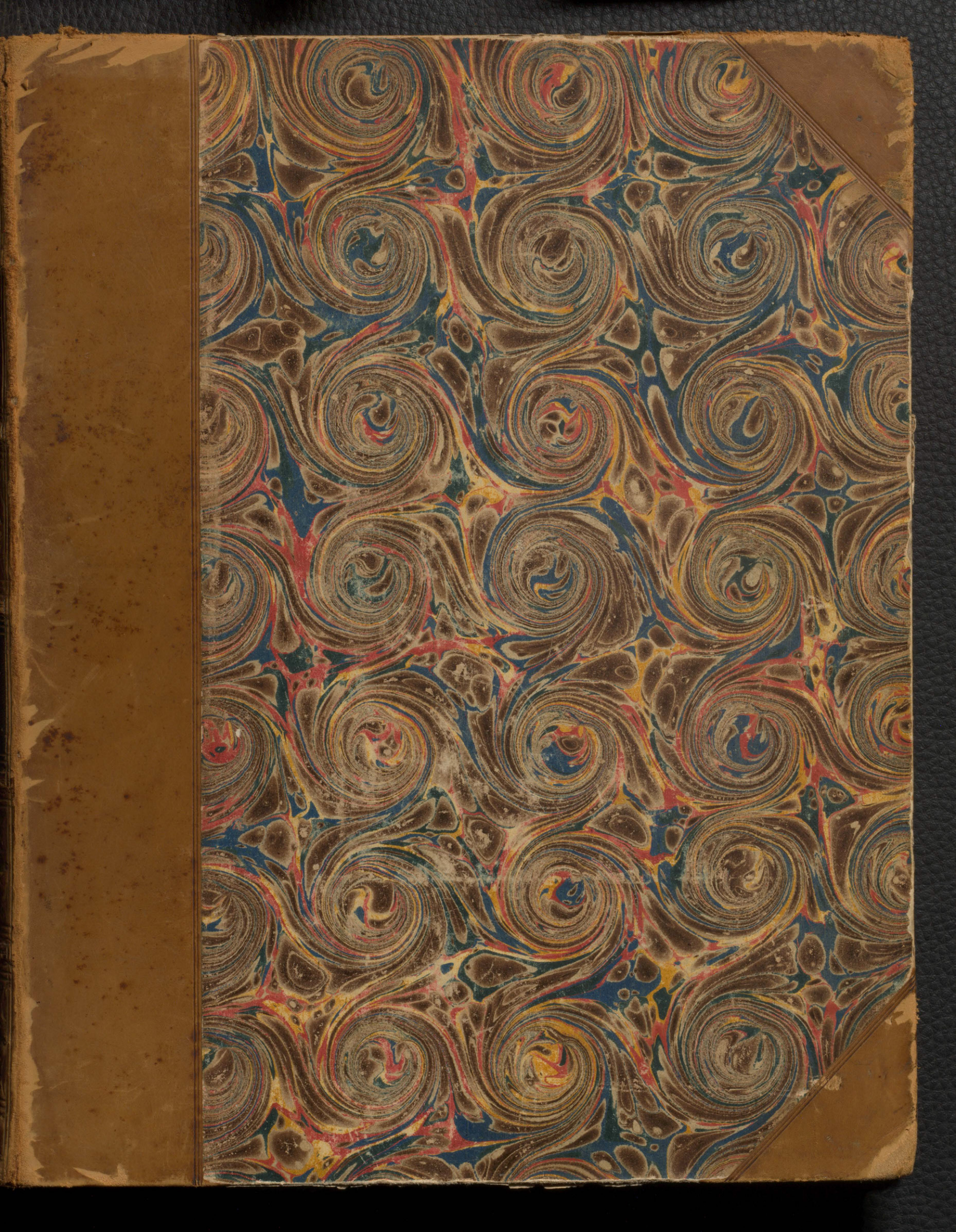


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A

TOPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

OF

THE PROVINCE

OF

LOWER CANADA.

BY JOSEPH BOUCHETTE, ESQ.

H. M.'S SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF LOWER CANADA, LIEUT. COL. C. M.,
V. P. OF THE LIT. AND HIST. SOC. OF QUEBEC, AND CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE SOC. OF ARTS AND SCIENCES, LONDON.

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1832.

TO

HIS MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,

KING WILLIAM IV.

THIS

TOPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

OF ONE OF

GREAT BRITAIN'S MOST HAPPY AND FLOURISHING COLONIES,

IS,

WITH HIS MAJESTY'S SPECIAL PERMISSION,

MOST RESPECTFULLY

DEDICATED

BY

HIS MAJESTY'S

MOST GRATEFUL AND DEVOTED

CANADIAN SUBJECT AND SERVANT,

JOS. BOUCHETTE.

PREFACE.

ANTECEDENTLY to the year 1759, the dominion of North America was divided almost exclusively between the Kings of England and France; the former possessing the immense Atlantic seaboard of the continent, the latter the territories along the borders of the gigantic "*Fleuve du Canada,*" or River St. Lawrence. But the conquest, gallantly achieved by Wolfe on the memorable plains of Abr'am, near Quebec, left, subsequently to that event, but a slender footing to the French crown in America, whilst it at once extended the empire of Great Britain from the Atlantic Ocean to the shores of the Pacific, and rendered it almost co-extensive with the whole northern division of the New World. England continued in the undisputed possession of these her immense dominions, for a period of nearly sixteen years, when those revolutionary discontents broke out in the old colonies, which ended in the declaration of their independence, and their recognition as a free and independent state, by the treaty of Paris, 3rd of September, 1783.

Whether the reduction of Canada accelerated the separation of the original British North American Plantations, by removing the check which the relative geographical position of the surrounding French possessions was calculated to produce upon the colonists, it is difficult to say; but it is, perhaps, less problematical whether England would this day have had to boast of her valuable transatlantic dominions, had not the victory of the British hero, who fell in the consummation of the conquest of Canada, preceded the birth of the United States of America, as one of the independent nations of the world. Certain it is, however, that the severe consequences of the loss of the British plantations were greatly mitigated by Wolfe's victory, and the accession of the French colonies to the British empire, to which, not only from their intrinsic worth, but because of the political power and the commercial advantages incidental to the possession of them, they have since become important appendages.

In the war waged by the colonies against the mother country, the people of Canada, although so recently become British subjects, resisted with fidelity every

attempt that was made to seduce them from their new allegiance, and with bravery repulsed every endeavour to subdue them. Such devotedness was highly appreciated; and England, at the termination of the revolutionary war, directed her attention towards giving increased consequence to her remaining possessions, with the design of drawing from them some of the supplies she had been accustomed to receive from the countries recently dismembered from the empire. It was some time, however, before the efforts of the mother country were attended with any degree of success, and a new order of things established, by which the languor that marked the growth of the colonies as French plantations, gradually gave place to a system of more vigour in the agricultural improvement of the country, and a more active development of its commercial resources.

If the British dominions in North America be viewed merely in relation to their vast superficies, which exceeds 4,000,000 of geographical square miles, their importance will become apparent; more especially when the manifold advantages of their geographical position are properly estimated. Glancing at the map, we see British sovereignty on the shores of the Atlantic, commanding the mouth of the most splendid river on the globe; and, sweeping across the whole continent of America, we find it again on the coasts of the Pacific Ocean, thus embracing an immense section of the New World in the northern hemisphere, reaching at some points as far south as 41° of north latitude, and stretching northward, thence, to the polar regions. But the importance of these possessions should be estimated less by their territorial extent than by the resources they offer, their capabilities of improvement, the great increase of which their commerce is susceptible, and the extensive field they present for emigration.

The British North American provinces occupy but a comparatively small portion of the aggregate superficies of the whole of the British dominions in the western hemisphere; yet they cover about 500,000 geographical square miles, and contain a population which in round numbers amounts to nearly a million and a half of souls. Of the above superficies, the province of Lower Canada embraces almost *one half*, whilst its population absorbs nearly an equal proportion of the whole population of the North American Colonies. The inhabitants of Lower Canada are chiefly Catholics, the number of that persuasion being about 7-8ths of the totality. Of the remaining eighth, rather more than 2-3rds belong to the Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches, and somewhat less than 1-3rd comprises all other denominations.

In point of local advantages, situation and fertility, Lower Canada is decidedly one of the most valuable and interesting sections of the British Colonial Empire; and although its climate is rigorous during part of the year, the clearness

and wholesomeness of the atmosphere, atones, on the one hand, for its severity, whilst the abundance of snow that falls in winter, contributes, on the other, to the vigour of vegetation in summer.

The general features of the country are bold and imposing. The St. Lawrence, in its greatest amplitude, flows majestically through the heart of the province, receiving, on both its banks, the ample waters of many a fine river, opening convenient natural avenues to the collateral parts of the country. Upon a rocky and commanding eminence, 400 miles from the Gulf and about 650 from the sea, stands Quebec, the capital of those colonies and the key of the country, with a seaport calculated to harbour first-rate line-of-battle ships; 180 miles further up the St. Lawrence is the flourishing city of Montreal, which yields to Quebec in the strength of position, only. It enjoys an excellent seaport, also, and, being the emporium of the American and Upper Canada trade with the province, is rapidly increasing in commercial opulence and population. The following statement of the recent imports and exports at Quebec, much of the latter of which had passed through Montreal, will convey some idea of the activity of commercial business at the principal seaport in the province.

Imports for 1830 *and* 1831.

Date.	Puncheons.			Hhds.	Muscovado sugar.			Puns.	Coffee.		Bags.	Coals.		Hhds.	Tons.
	Rum.	Gin.	Brandy.	Refined sugar.	Hogsheads.	Barrels.	Tierces.	Molasses.	Casks.	Bags.	E. I. sugar.	Tons.	Chaldrons.	Tobacco.	Pig iron.
August 12, 1830	7416	237	459	294	1027	1055	332	401	190	18	8	1991	3936	.	160
August 9, 1831	5682	456	204	605	1669	3237	456	267	190	34	16	2504	3433	55	447
Increase .		219		311	642	2182	124			16	8	513		55	287
Decrease .	1554		255					134					503		

Exports for 1830 *and* 1831.

Date.	Pot and pearl ashes.						Flour.			Beef.	Pork.	Wheat.
	Liverpool.	London.	Glasgow.	Ireland.	Out-ports.	Total.	England.	W. Indies.	Other ports.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Minots.
August 12, 1830	12552	5506	2332	2020	3428	25838	24648	6108	49167	2634	8062	325763
August 9, 1831	6288	5734	3078	811	4157	20068	27305	2869	15554	1713	7445	1887008
Increase .		228	746		729		2657					1561245
Decrease .	6264			1209		5770		3239	33613	921	617	

To agriculture and commerce, by which the importance of the province may be estimated, emigration may be superadded as a consideration of no insignificant moment, when we reflect that nearly 50,000 emigrants from the United Kingdom were, in the course of this year (1831), landed on the wharfs at Quebec. Pre-

eminently, therefore, as is Lower Canada the immediate scene of this emigration, every information relative to it that could be conveyed to the people of this country, and especially the people of Ireland, may appear particularly desirable; and although the following work necessarily contains a variety of topographical details of no pressing utility to the emigrant, it will be found to embrace much information for his guidance, arising out of the experience of those who have preceded him in the formation of new settlements.

In consulting a work containing so many statistical details, the reader will, naturally, be desirous of knowing the sources whence the information it conveys may have been derived, and it is satisfactory for the author to be able to state, that those sources can be relied upon for their accuracy and respectability. The seigneurial tenure of the lands, which prevails in by far the greater portion of the inhabited parts of Lower Canada, and the ecclesiastical divisions of the province, offer, of themselves, the most valuable means of statistical information.—The seigneur is competent to give the boundaries, dimensions, and subdivisions of his estate; its soil, surface, and its general topography, which he usually has graphically exhibited in maps, to which the author has, in most cases, had free access. The curate, as well as the seigneur, is acquainted with many of these particulars, and is moreover competent to form a correct estimate of the produce of the parish over which he presides, the extent of the lands in cultivation, the nature and amount of the farming stock and population. Upon all these points, besides a variety of others, have the seigneurs and curates of the province been, severally and particularly, consulted, both by personal application from the author, and by circular queries, to which the most ready and ample replies were almost universally communicated.

The volume of exact information conveyed, in formal returns to the legislature, by the very intelligent class of the community to whom we have already referred,—the gentlemen of the Roman catholic clergy,—upon all matters connected with the circumstances and statistics of the vast number of Roman catholic parishes of the province, constituted also a further corroborative fund of facts of considerable importance.

The elaborate investigation of the subject of crown lands by a committee of the House of Assembly, of which Andrew Stuart, Esq. was chairman, having elicited a variety of information relative to the tenures, topography and statistics of the colony, has likewise furnished a portion of the materials upon which the author has had to work.

The information relative to the townships is derived from sources no less authentic and respectable. A considerable part of it, the author possessed in the

official records of his own office, through which all soccage grants have been made since the existence of the colony. Another part was collected from the official and non-official returns and statements of resident township agents, upon which the utmost reliance could be placed. A third resource was found in the principal land-holders and leading inhabitants of the townships, who were regularly consulted, in a series of queries, upon the local, agricultural, statistical and religious state of their respective sections of country. In addition to these multifarious means of information, the public returns of the census of 1825 were carefully consulted, and to the whole mass of documents thus accumulated, were superadded the results of three official tours performed by the author in 1820, 1824 and 1827, in the course of which he visited the settled extremities of the province, and traversed the old and the new settlements in almost every direction, noting with care, as he went along, the information with which he was furnished, on the spot, by the intelligent inhabitants whom he consulted, and sketching the country as he proceeded.

Out of these combined materials has grown the following Topographical Dictionary. There are many minute points connected with the topography of a country, of the utmost importance to those seeking for complete information as to its resources, for the arrangement of which, as well as for the facility of reference, the alphabetical form affords distinguished advantages; and this has induced the author to prefer the lexicographic plan, which he confidently presumes will be found to combine many and important advantages, from its comprising, under one view, all the particulars that can be required upon any one point. Thus every county, parish, seigniory or township is described under its particular head, with reference to its boundaries, extent, locality, soil, &c.; its statistics are then tabularly detailed, together with the description and amount of its agricultural produce and live stock. After the description of each seigniory or fief is an extract of the original title thereof, taken from the archives of the province.

The lakes, rivers, roads and canals come also under their respective names, and are all described in topographical detail. Under the head "Province" will be found a general description of Lower Canada; and under that of St. Lawrence an ample and somewhat nautical account of that important river. The system of opening roads through the forest, and of commencing clearings for settlement in the wilderness, will be found explained under the heads of *Hull*, *Roads*, *New Settlements*, and incidentally in various other parts of the work; and as this information is derived from the experience of practical settlers, it is the more valuable to the emigrant who may eventually take lands in Lower Canada.

In fact, nothing has been omitted which the author conceived might be of the slightest interest or importance, and which the researches of, and the accumu-

lation of documents for, now nearly thirty years, could enable him to embody in such a work. That it is altogether free from defects it would be presumptuous probably to hope, especially when it is considered that such a work is the first of the kind that has been undertaken, not only for Lower Canada, but for any other of the British colonies; yet the author may vouchsafe to say, that the general correctness of the information may be fully relied upon. In the method and systematic arrangement of the Dictionary, the author has pleasure in acknowledging the assistance he derived from Mr. Thomas G. Bucke; and he trusts that the frame of the work and the classification of the details will be found judicious.

The author, in fine, has studied utility far more than elegance; the earnest desire of conveying information and not a visionary prospect of literary fame, to which he cannot presume to aspire, has brought him again before the public, and he confidently hopes to receive that indulgence which, he thinks, he may claim, from the motive by which he has, avowedly, been actuated, in the publication of a Topographical Dictionary of Lower Canada.

London, October, 1831.

TOPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

OF

LOWER CANADA.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Aug. Augmentation. B. b. Barony. C. c. Canal. co. County. D. d. District. e. East. F. f. Fief. fr. from. I. Isle. Id. Island. L. l. Lake. l. League. m. mile. n. North. P. p. Parish. R. r. River. S. Seigniory. s. South. sq. square. T. t. Township. V. v. Village. w. West.

Abagusquash, or "small water," rises in the rear of Trois Pistolles, S. It is a river, or rather a chain of lakes, forming one of the head branches of the r. Toledo, which it enters a little below l. Orsale Wallagamuch.

Abawsisquash, river, rises in a small l., connected by a portage with l. Orsale Wallagamuch, one of the sources of the Toledo. It runs n.w., cutting off the s. angle of the S. of Trois Pistolles, and joins the r. of that name. By means of this r., which is narrow, rapid and obstructed by falls, the Indians pass in canoes from the r. Toledo to the St. Lawrence.

Abenakis, *v.* Indians.

Abercromby, township, in the co. of Terrebonne, is in the rear of the Augmentation of Mille Isles and joins Kilkenny n.e. When this township was originally surveyed it was considered barren and the lands unfit for cultivation; but more recently the reverse has proved to be the case, and both sides of the North River, which traverses this township in a n.w. direction, already present a tolerably large and improving settlement of Canadian farmers, who have been unadvisedly located by Mr. Dumont, proprietor of part of the seigniory of Mille Isles, and who, in consequence of the great deficiency of superficial extent sustained by him in the augmentation of that seigniory, produced by the interference of the anterior seignorial grant of the Lake of the Two Mountains, has thought himself at liberty to exceed his seignorial limits, and has accordingly conceded the lands on both sides of the North River to the lateral depth of nearly seven miles within the township of Abercromby. These concessions extend, generally, three arpents in front on the river by 30 in depth, and pay an annual rent of five livres and $3\frac{1}{4}$ bushels of wheat. The number of concessions is about 120 and the population amounts to about 170; there are 40 houses, one saw-mill, and a potashery belonging to Mr. Laviolette. The total annual produce of this new settlement may be said to be about 2100 bushels of wheat and other grain, besides 3700 bushels of potatoes and 600 of Indian corn. There are in the settlement about 29 horses, 12 oxen, 36 cows, 50 sheep, and 71 pigs. Many of the settlers make excellent maple sugar, of which about 2000 lbs. are made annually. The lands in this t. are generally uneven and broken, being traversed by rocky ridges. The soil is light and in many parts stony and sandy; but there are some valuable tracts of ex-

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cellent land and meadows. This T. is well watered by several rivers and creeks, and a few small lakes. A few militia locations were made here, but, as the lots were not laid down with sufficient precision in the hasty survey made in 1803, the settlers could not enter into possession. —*Ungranted* and *unlocated* 35,600 acres, exclusive of reservations—1st Sept., 1829.

ACADIE, county, in the District of Montreal, bounded N. W. by the co. of Chateaugay, S. by the province line, E. by the R. Chambly or Richelieu, N. E. by the co. of Chambly, and S. W. by the N. E. line of the T. of Hemmingford and part of the S. of Beauharnois, is 22½ m. long and 20 broad, and comprehends the S. S. of La Colle and De Lery, the T. of Sherrington and the isles in the R. Chambly or Richelieu nearest to the county, and which are wholly or in part opposite, viz. Isle aux Noix, Hospital Id. and Ash Id. The centre of the co. is in lat. 45° 9′ N. lon. 73° 27′ W. It contains 242 sq. miles, several parishes, one town, and three villages, and sends two members to the provincial parliament. The place of election at Ste. Marguerite de Blairfindie. The principal rivers are, the Montreal, La Tortue, and La Colle. The chief town is Dorchester. About one-half of the population is Canadian, the other half American, English, Irish, and Scotch.

Statistics.

Population	9637	Court-houses	1	Potash works	3
Protestant churches	2	Gaols	1	Breweries	1
Curates	1	Towns	1	Distilleries	2
Parsonage houses	1	Villages	2	Medical men	2
Wesleyan chapels	1	Houses	210	Notaries	3
Rom. Cath. chapels	1	Grist mills	2	Shopkeepers	11
Presbyteries	1	Saw mills	7	Taverns	9
Schools	4	Carding mills	2	Artisans	35
		Fulling mills	2	River craft	3
		Tanneries	2	Tonnage	15
		Potteries	2	Keel boats	5

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	55,000	Peas	23,020	Indian corn	11,200
Oats	58,000	Rye	2,296	Potatos	143,400
Barley	9,900	Buck wheat	2,000		

Live Stock.

Horses	3,950	Cows	6,435	Swine	6,085
Oxen	9,268	Sheep	19,820		

ACHIGAN, river, takes its rise from Echo Lake, in the T. of Abercromby, and from the Killarney lakes and many streams in the T. of Kilkenny. These numerous waters unite and form the Achigan, in the settlement of New Glasgow, in the Augmentation to Terrebonne. It crosses the S. of Lachenaye, enters the S. of l'Assomption, towards the middle of its depth, forming a considerable bend; and, after being increased by the Ruisseau des Anges, it waters the village of St. Roch, and in a very winding course leaves the S. for that of St. Sulpice, where it falls into l'Assomption about two miles above the village of that name. Although the Achigan may be called a large river, it is not navigable and is only used for mills and for bringing down the timber felled in the upper parts of the adjacent seigniories and townships.

ACTON, a township in the co. of Drummond, is bounded E. by Roxton and Ely, W. by Upton, and N. N. E. by Grantham, Wickham, and Durham. About one half has been surveyed and granted, but no part is settled. The land is level, and, lying rather low, is overspread with several swamps covered with spruce, fir, white pine, cedar, &c.; the drier tracts are timbered with ash, beech, maple, and birch. It is watered by two large branches of the R. Yamaska.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated*, 9372 acres, exclusive of reservations—1st Sept., 1829.

ADSTOCK is a projected township in the co. of Megantick; it adjoins Tring and Thetford and is not surveyed.

AHPMOOJEENE-GAMOOK (L.), *v.* ST. JOHN, R.

AIGLE, one of the principal isles at the eastern extremity of the Id. of Montreal. The soil is good, and chiefly in grazing land. There is a productive farm with a tolerably good house.

ALDER (R.), *v.* R. des AULNAIS.

ALDFIELD, a projected township in the rear of Onslow and in the co. of Ottawa.

ALGONGUIN, *v.* INDIANS.

AMHERST, a projected township in the rear of Ponsonby and in the co. of Ottawa.

ANCE à BEAUFILS (F.), in the co. of Gaspé.

ANCE à CATHERINE (Cove), *v.* SAGUENAY, R.

ANCE à la BARQUE (Cove), *v.* SAGUENAY, R.

ANCE à la BATAILLE (Cove).

ANCE au BATEAU (Cove), *v.* NEW LONGUEIL, S.

ANCE au COQ (Cove), *v.* LE PAGE, S.

ANCE au SNELLES (Cove), *v.* Mitis, S.

ANCE de BERTHIER (Cove), in Berthier, S., and co. of Bellechasse.

ANCE de l'ETANG, fief, in the co. of Gaspé, is chiefly above little Fox River, which traverses the E. extremity. The S. of Grand Vallée des Monts is on the W.

Title.—" Concession du 20me Septembre, 1697, faite par *Louis de Buade*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, au Sieur *François Hazzeur* et *Denis Riverin*, de *l'Ance de l'Etang*, située au bas du fleuve *St. Laurent*, six lieues au dessous de la *Vallée* des monts de *Notre Dame*, avec une demi lieue de front de chaque côte de la dite Ance, sur une lieue de profondeur."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, *No.* 5, *folio* 18.

ANCE des MORTS (Cove), in the co. of Gaspé.

ANCE des MORTS (Cove), in Mitis, S.

ANCE SABLON (Cove), on the Labrador coast, at the E. extremity of the province, to which it was reunited, with other territory, by act of the imperial parliament in 1825.

ANCE ST. JEAN (Cove), in

ANCE ST. VALLIER (Cove), *v.* ST. VALLIER, S.

ANCE SNELL (Cove), in the S. of Cote de Beaupré.

ANDREWS BROOK, in the co. of Bonaventure, runs into N. bank of the Ristigouche near its mouth.

ANGE GARDIEN (P.), *v.* COTE de BEAUPRE, S.

ANGE GARDIEN (V.), *v.* COTE de BEAUPRE, S.

ANGES, des, a rivulet. Ruisseau des Anges rises in Lachenaye, S., and, running E., cuts the division line into l'Assomption, S., where it enters the Achigan about one m. above the v. of St. Roch.

ANN'S Town, *v.* BEAUHARNOIS, S.

ANTAYA or DORVILLIER, fief, is in the S. and P. of Berthier, and in the co. of Berthier. It fronts the St. Lawrence and is bounded W. by Dautré. It extends 1½ league along the river and one in depth; and, with the adjacent Isle au Foin and the intermediate islets, was conceded, 29th Oct., 1672, to the Sieurs de Comporté. The soil is good and generally well cultivated and settled. The surface is generally level.

Title.—" Concession du 29me Octobre, 1672, faite par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, au Sieur *de Comporté*, d'une demi lieue de terre de front, sur une lieu de profondeur, à prendre sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, bornée d'un côté par la concession du Sieur *Dautré*, tirant sur le fleuve et descendant vers les terres non-concédées; avec l'*Isle au Foin* et islets situés entre la terre ferme de son front et la dite *Isle au Foin*."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, *No.* 1, *folio* 20.

ANTHONY (L.), *v.* MURRAY BAY.

ANTICOSTI, island, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. This island, on account of its extent, geographical position and importance to mariners, is of considerable interest. It is now comprehended in the co. of Saguenay, being reannexed to the province of Lower Canada by an act of the imperial parliament passed in 1825. It previously formed a part of Labrador. This isle was conceded in March, 1680, to the Sieur Jolliet. Its situation is in the widest part of the entrance into the St. Lawrence, lying W. S. W. and E. S. E. Its length is about 125 m., and its extreme breadth about 30, containing about 1,530,000 sq. acres. Although it has neither bay nor harbour sufficient to protect ships from the dangers of the sea, having only many small creeks, it is not altogether unprovided with the means of succouring persons who may be shipwrecked or in want of an asylum against that perilous element. The surface is in general low and the soil and timber of very inferior quality. On the N. of the island the shore is occasionally more elevated, and three remarkable high lands or mountains break the monotonous appearance of this large extent of flat land; one is opposite Little Jupiter river, another in the rear of S. W. Point, and the third, called Table Mountain, is near the W. extremity of the island. The rivers are of no importance. On account of its geographical position, this island is of great interest to all navigators who sail up the St. Lawrence from the Atlantic; therefore, the bearings of its extreme points have been frequently determined, particularly by Major Holland, Mr. Wright and, lately, by command of Admiral Sir Charles Ogle, by Mr. John Jones of his majesty's ship Hussar, who seems to have ascertained their precise situations with the greatest accuracy; his authority, and particularly as it is the most recent, is here given:—West Point, lat. 49° 52′ 29″ N., lon. 64° 36′ 54″ 9 W.; variation, 22° 55′ W.; East Point, lat. 49° 8′ 30″ N., lon. 61° 44′ 56″ 9 W.; variation, 24° 38′ W.; North Point, lat. 49° 57′ 38″ N., lon. 64° 15′ 1″ 4 W.; South-west Point (by the author's former map), lat. 49° 23′ N., lon. 63° 44′ W. —By a recent act of the provincial assembly, two light-houses are to be erected on this island, one at the East Point and the other at the S. W. Point. As the navigation of this part of the gulf is considered by sailors in general as very dangerous, no apology is necessary for the insertion of the following extract from "Sailing Directions," by Mr. Lambly, who, by order of government, placed the direction boards and nailed them to trees near the beach, the branches being first cut off.—"Two leagues S. E. from the west end of the island of Anticosti lies Cape Henry, the west side of Grand Bay; Cape Eagle forms the east side of this Bay, and they are N. W. and S. E. of each other, three miles distant. This bay lies N. and S. and runs 2½ m.

into the island, with good anchorage for small vessels in from 2½ to 4 fathoms water. In running down from the west end of the island come no nearer than ten fathoms: the breakers will be seen on the shoal which lies from the beach ¼ m.; and when you are down to Cape Henry, haul into six fathoms, towards a long flat spit of sand, which lies S. E. from this cape; it is very regular; five and six fathoms a good birth from it. Run along this spit and round the S. E end of it in four fathoms at low water, and come to anchor; you will then be 1½ m. from the houses, which stand on the north side of the bay. This bay is about one mile across; at this anchorage small vessels may anchor farther in, with shelter from S. W, and even S. S. W. winds; but the outer anchorage is exposed from S. S. W. round to the S. E.—Mr. Delisle lives on shore here at the houses, and remains all the year, and government has put a quantity of provisions into his possession for the supply of unfortunate shipwrecked persons, which are issued in regular quantities to each man; the captain giving him receipts for the expenditure.—The Reef that is to the westward of the west end of the island does not lie farther off than two miles, and at that distance you cross it in ten fathoms, but it is very narrow, and only three casts of the lead can be got.—From Grand Bay to the S. W. point of the island the shore is all bold, and so steep there is no trusting to the lead. You may stand to the island within one mile, and you will see all the danger on the beach: there is not a reef or a rock to be seen ¼ m. from the beach.—The great river which is just to the westward of the S. W. point of the island is called Jupiter River; its proper name here is Seal River.—The shore from the S. W. point to the south point is all bold likewise, and no danger; ships may safely stand to within one mile from it. There is no anchorage on any part of this side of the island except Grand Bay.—Two leagues to the westward of the south point of the island is Jupiter River (called Shallop Creek in the charts). Mr. Hamel lives here, and has in his possession the same quantity of provisions, and for the same purpose as Mr. Delisle, at the west end of the island, viz. 16 barrels of flour, 8 barrels of pork and 8 barrels of peas; and there is also another depot of provisions in the possession of Mr. Godin, who resides at Fox Bay. This place is five leagues N. W. from the east end of the island.—Off the south point of the island lies a reef of rocks two miles. This is the only danger on the south side of the island. The east end of the island is flat two miles off, and lies from the south point E. S. E. distant seven leagues. There are no inhabitants on any part of the island, except those mentioned.—Jupiter River (or Shallop Creek) is very small, with just water in it to float a boat-load of provisions at low water; small vessels may anchor in a small cove just to the westward of the creek; and there is one anchorage on a spit of sand that runs from the east side of the river (with a N. E. wind) in four fathoms. One cable length off there is twenty fathoms and a little farther off fifty fathoms.—In the year 1808 direction boards were placed along the island to assist any unfortunate person to find the provision posts that are mentioned above: viz., one on the west end of the island, marked, 'Two Leagues East to the Provision Post.'—Four leagues S. E. from Grand Bay another, marked, 'Four Leagues West to Provision Post.'—On the pitch of the S. W. point one, marked, 'Ten Leagues West to Provision Post.'—In a small cove, to the eastward of the S. W. point, another, marked, 'Ten Leagues East to Provision Post.'—Half-way between this board and Shallop Creek stands another, marked, 'Six Leagues East to Provision Post.'—And near the east end stands another, marked, 'Seven Leagues West to Provision Post.'—The island of Anticosti is thought to be very dangerous to ships coming to Quebec, but it is not so dangerous as is said. When sailors can see the island they may make free with it; and, by doing so, they will always get faster to the westward with foul winds than in the offing; and by keeping within two or three leagues of it they will be clear of the strong S. E. current that always runs in the offing. There is no danger of being embayed, and the floods are pretty regular near the island. Tides at Anticosti flow on the full and change days 11 o'clock; rise 10 feet in spring tides, and 4 feet in neap tides, and run tide and quarter."

Title.—"Concedée en Mars 1680, par *Jacques Duchesneau*, Intendant, au Sieur *Jollict*."—*Régistre a'Intendance, No.* 10 à 17, *folio* 619.

Appenin, river, in the S. of Lauzon, falls into the left bank of the Etchemin.

Arbre a la Croix (F.), *v.* Champlain, S.

Argenteuil, seigniory, in the co. of Two Mountains, is bounded, S., by the Grand or Ottawa river, N. by the Gore of the T. of Chatham,

E. by the S. of the Lake of Two Mountains, and W. by the T. of Chatham. This seigniory is two leagues in breadth and four in depth (by Title), containing about 53,000 sq. arpents. This property was granted, March 7, 1725, to Mons. d'Aillebout, and now belongs to Major C. Johnson. 520 farm lots, measuring about 49,000 arpents, are conceded and mostly built upon and cultivated; but the lots and settlements are neither separately regular nor uniform with each other, either in size or position, the rivers and brooks having been made in general the front boundaries; in consequence of which many irregularly formed tracts intersect the settlements. 27,000 arpents are under cultivation, and 31,000 in wild woodland. The soil fronting the Ottawa is composed of clay, sand, and gravel, and much of it is calcareous: the central sections are clay, loam, and marl, intermixed with some high and stony land. The north side, though mountainous and rocky, contains many fertile intervals. The land, which abounds in stone, is generally very fertile when cleared and cultivated. The wood is much diversified, varying according to locality; the higher lands producing beech, birch, hemlock, and maple; the level and low lands yielding spruce, soft maple, ash, elm, cedar, &c.; on the mountainous and rocky parts are hemlock, white spruce, &c.; and near the brooks is white pine, though not in great abundance. The roads and bridges are kept in good repair, and there is one established ferry, which is at the Carillon Rapids. The rates are, for a foot-passenger 6*d.*, for a saddle-horse 1*s.* 8*d.*, and for a carriage 2*s.* The OTTAWA, which flows eastwardly, is navigable as far as the south-western angle of the seigniory, where the navigation becomes obstructed by the foot or termination of the rapid of the Long Sault, and where this river is to form a junction with the intended Grenville canal. The NORTH RIVER runs obliquely through the seigniory, and, though not large, is of much advantage, as it affords many mill-sites. Its current is generally rapid, and only partially navigable. Besides these important rivers, there are many never-failing small streams and brooks running into and through the seigniory: they are called West River, River Rouge, Davis Brook, Clark's Brook, Pine Brook, &c., all extremely beneficial to the lands through which they flow. —The population exceeds 2300 souls, chiefly episcopalians and presbyterians, who have their respective churches; and a clergyman of each persuasion is attached to the parish of St. Andrews, which is at present the only parish in the seigniory, though another will be erected comprising the settlements of North River down to Beach Ridge or to Muddy Creek, which nearly traverses the seigniory. Under the auspices and direction of the Royal Institution six public schools have been established and supplied with male teachers: many of the scholars are instructed gratuitously, and their average number is about 180. Besides these public schools, there are three private establishments under the direction and tuition of females. Parents and guardians in this seigniory seem, happily, to appreciate the good that must eventually result from early instruction. There are two excellent flour-mills, a paper-mill, a carding and fulling mill, three saw-mills, four potash-works, two distilleries, two brickkilns, six blacksmiths' forges, and three tanneries. The number of tradesmen and artisans is about 100, viz.

12 Carpenters	3 Silversmiths	8 Tailors
6 Millwrights	1 Plater	18 Shoemakers
9 Blacksmiths	2 Watchmakers	4 Tanners and curriers
5 Wheelwrights	10 Weavers	6 Millers, &c.
9 Masons and plasterers	4 Coopers	

The horned cattle is generally of a good breed, and, though not of the largest size, is hardy and well adapted to the climate. The farmers are very attentive to its improvement, and consider the cross between the English and Canadian the most thriving; and, as much of the soil is adapted for good pasturage, a quantity of excellent beef is produced for the market. There is every reason to hope that a good breed of horses will be ultimately obtained, for many English, American and Dutch horses have been introduced, which, crossed with the Canadian race, will produce a sturdy breed of draught horses, fit for any climate or service. Some attention is paid to sheep and swine, though neither can be considered of the best breed, nor are there many more reared than are required for the use of the inhabitants.—The annual consumption of grain in the S. is about three-fourths of the produce. Hay is abundant, the meadows yielding 2500 tons, 100 of which are sold to persons employed in the lumber-trade on the Ottawa. Hemp is raised in many parts of the seigniory, though not extensively, its cultivation being considered expensive.—The lower part of

this seigniory, bordering on the Ottawa, is tolerably well cleared from wood, and contains large patches of fine meadow and pasture, ascending gradually from the river to woodlands of great extent, which yield timber of different kinds of first-rate size and goodness, and which have hitherto been very little thinned.—Scarcely a third part of the seigniory is divided into settlements, and the remainder presents many temptations to agricultural speculation. The concessions on the bank of the Ottawa are the most numerous and perhaps the best cultivated: others are on the Rivière Rouge, in a range between it and the North River, and along both banks of the latter, all exhibiting strong indications of a thriving industry. The island *Carillon*, 3 m. long by ¾ m. broad, is very good land, but at present not used; which, with a smaller island near it and another at the entrance of North River, are appendages to the seigniory.—The *village* of *St. Andrews* occupies both banks of the North River, and, in point of beauty and situation, has the advantage of even St. Eustache. In 1824 it contained 28 or 30 houses, and 200 inhabitants, now increased to 55 houses and about 330 souls, composed of American and British born subjects. It also contains a grist and saw mill and an extensive paper-mill, belonging to Mr. Brown, opposite whose residence is a handsome bridge over the river. Perhaps, through all the upper part of the district of Montreal, no tract of equal extent will be found of greater fertility or possessing more capabilities of improvement; and, if fertility of soil and easy access to water conveyance be duly appreciated, it will not be easy to select a tract more advantageous to settlers than the seigniory of Argenteuil.

Statistics.

Population	2550	Corn-mills	2	Potash factories	4
Churches	2	Carding-mills	1	Distilleries	2
Schools	6	Fulling-mills	1	Postmaster	1
Villages	1	Paper-mills	1	Taverns	9
Houses in the village	55	Saw-mills	3	Artisans	100
		Tanneries	3		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	30,000	Potatos	110,000	Rye	20,000
Oats	12,000	Turnips	3,000	Indian corn	50,000
Barley	7,000	Peas	10,000		

Live Stock.

Horses	1,200	Cows	2,000	Swine	1,600
Oxen	1,200	Sheep	3,200		

Annual Produce of Domestic Looms.

	Ells.		Ells.		Ells.
Cloth	7,750	Flannel	3,850	Linen	5,800

Title.—"*Pierre Louis Panet*, Ecuyer, Propriétaire du Fief et Seigneurie d'*Argenteuil*, produisit un Acte de Foi et Hommage, du 7me Mars, 1725, rendu par Dame *Louise Denis*, Veuve de *Pierre d'Aillebout*, Ecuyer, Sieur d'*Argenteuil*, faisant mention 'd'une promesses (*suns octroi régulier*) de la part du Gouvernement François, à Mr. d'*Aillebout* et autres personnes, d'une étendue de terres qui se rencontreront au côté du Nord, *la Rivière du Nord* comprise, depuis le bas du *Long-Sault* jusqu'à deux lieues en descendant du côté de *Montréal*, (avec les Isles, &c.) sur quatre lieues de profondeur.' Aussi un Arrêt du Conseil, d'où il paroit que cette Seigneurie joint celle du *Lac des deux Montagnes* et que les rumbs de vent du front et de la ligne qui termine la profondeur doivent être Est, quart de Sud-est et Ouest quart de Nord-ouest; et que les rumbs de vent des lignes qui bornent la largeur de chaque côté seront (pour la Seigneurie du *Lac des deux Montagnes* aussi bien que pour celle d'*Argenteuil*,) Sud quart de Sud-ouest et Nord quart de Nord-est."—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage, No.* 76. *Page* 346, 21*me Mars*, 1781. *Cahiers d'Intend.* 10 *à* 17, *folio* 576.

Armagh, township, is in the rear of the Augmentation to La Durantaie and the S. of l'Epinay. There are no settlements in this T. The Rivière du Sud traverses the S.W. extremity. The soil is not very good; but there is meadow-land between the hills and the rocky ridges that traverse it in a S.W. and N.E. direction.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated*, 41,000 acres, exclusive of reservations—1st Sept., 1829.

Arnold, river, rises in the high lands in the T. of Clinton and falls into the S. extremity of L. Megantick. It derives its name from the American general Arnold, who, in the year 1775, passed part of his troops down it when conducting his army through an almost unknown country to besiege Quebec.

Arthabaska, township, in the co. of Drummond, is a triangular piece of land, situated between Chester and Halifax on the S.E., Bulstrode, Stanfold, and Somerset N.W., and Warwick S.W., containing a much less extent than a full township. The land is much of the same nature as that in the townships of Halifax and Chester, but in some parts lower, and rather swampy. The timber is chiefly birch, beech, elm, and some pine, with much of inferior qualities upon the swamps. Several branches of the Nicolet and Becancour run through it. No part is settled.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated*, 15,600 acres, exclusive of reservations—1st Sept., 1829.

Arundell. A projected township in the rear of Harrington T. in the co. of Two Mountains.

Ascott, a township in the co. of Sherbrooke, advantageously situated at the forks of the river St. Francis, bounded N. by Stoke, S. by Hatley and Compton, E. by Eaton, and W. by part of the

branch of the St. Francis that connects with Lake Memphremagog.—In every point of view this is a desirable tract: the land is of exceedingly good quality and so well varied as to answer all the purposes of the farmer; the timber is beech, maple, pine, basswood and oak; it is watered by some rivers of considerable magnitude, branching off into the adjacent townships of Compton, Clifton and Eaton, which in their course through this S. turn several grist and saw mills. Settlements on a very large scale have been made and several farms, by the sides of the rivers, have attained a degree of flourishing superiority, that shows their improvement to have been very rapid, as no part of the land was granted prior to the year 1803. The majority of the settlers here, as well as in most of the neighbouring townships, are Americans, who, since their domiciliation, have taken the oaths of allegiance to the British government. These people, generally very industrious and persevering, are unquestionably much better managers of their farms than the Canadians, particularly when they take the land in a state of nature. By the system they pursue, a tract of ground, from its first clearing, becomes fruitful and turns to account in a much shorter period than if under the hands of provincial farmers, who would follow the methods of their forefathers: for the American is an experimentalist and varies his operations according to the nature and quality of the materials he has to work upon. The population is 1000. Several factories and saw and grist mills have already, in some degree, laid the foundation of commercial speculations that bid fair to obtain a considerable increase. In the encouragement of these, the navigations by the St. Francis into the St. Lawrence and through Lake Memphremagog and the rivers branching from it into the United States, the main road by the St. Francis towards Three Rivers and Quebec, and several other roads leading into the different townships, will be greatly instrumental. At the forks of the St. Francis and at the foot of the great fall are Hyatt's mills, in a most convenient situation. This valuable property bolongs to Mr. Gilbert Hyatt to whom, with several associates, the township was originally granted, and who is at present the greatest landholder.—A rich mine of iron ore, much impregnated with sulphur, has been discovered on a farm near Sherbrooke, and a mineral spring near the centre of the T.—The cultivation of hemp has been found productive, and the distillation of whisky from potatoes is a source of much profit.—Neat cattle and live stock in general are in a flourishing state of improvement.—The *village* of *Sherbrooke* occupies an elevated situation on both banks of the river Magog, at the Forks of the St. Francis. It contains about 75 houses, and its settlements are connected by a tolerably good bridge, near which are Mr. Goodhue's mills. The churches and the greater part of the village are in Orford, but the old court-house and the gaol are on the Ascott side of the river. The population is about 350. It is the seat of the jurisdiction of the inferior district of St. Francis, and is a place of more general resort than any of the villages in the neighbouring townships: it is, as it were, the emporium of the township trade, and the place of transit through which the chief part of the township commodities are conveyed to the St. Lawrence: these commodities are, chiefly, pot and pearl-ashes, horses, horned cattle, and some sheep. At some distance from the village is Belvidere, remarkably well situated, the residence of the Hon. W. B. Felton, the proprietor of large tracts of land in this and other townships.—*Lennoxville*, about 3 m. s. of Sherbrooke, is situated in lot 10, 5th range, on a rising ground on the s. side of a branch of the St. Francis. It contains about 20 houses, and its population is about 120. The church, seated on a rising ground s. of the road, is built of larger size than is necessary for the extent or population of the parish. The houses of this village are scattered along the public road leading to Compton and other townships near the province line.

Statistics.

Population	881	Corn-mills	2	Tanneries	1
Churches	3	Saw-mills	3	Shopkeepers	5
Schools	3	Potasheries	2	Taverns	3
Villages	2	Pearlasheries	2	Artisans	21

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	10,000	Potatos	17,800	Rye	8,180
Oats	10,400	Peas	1,500	Indian corn	2,000
Barley	100				

Live Stock.

Horses	405	Cows	653	Swine	590
Oxen	500	Sheep	1300		

Ungranted and *unlocated* 12,248 acres, exclusive of reservations—1st Sept., 1829.

ASH (I.), *v.* RICHELIEU, R.

ASHBERUSK or ASHBERRISH, river, discharges

its waters into the head of L. Temiscouata, and takes its rise in a chain of small lakes in the ridge of mountains to the N. W. of that L., separated from Trois Pistolles R. by a short portage.

ASHBURTON, a projected township in the rear of l'Epinay, S., in the co. of l'Islet.

ASHFORD, township, in the co. of l'Islet, is in the rear of the S. of St. Roch des Aulnais. Its average superficial extent is 10 miles square. A few ranges of lots have been surveyed and some militia locations made, but no settlements have been formed. The soil cannot be considered very good but it is susceptible of cultivation, and abounds with pine timber, some beech, maple, spruce, &c. It is traversed in many parts by rocky cliffs, and is watered by several rivers and creeks, the principal of which is the River Ouelle.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated* 20,000 acres, exclusive of reservations—1st Sept., 1829.

ASHRATSI, lake, in the co. of Saguenay. The diameter of this small circular L. is about 5 m., and its waters are conveyed to L. Assuapmoussoin through the small R. *Red Carp*, that runs into the R. Miskahouska.

ASHUPEKACHIGAN, river, empties itself into the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

ASKATICHE, lake, in co. of Saguenay, receives the waters of the small L. Patitaouaganiche, which is in lat. 48°. 18′: their united waters fall into the Nekoaba R, which also receives the waters of L. Nekoaba, and empties itself into L. St. John.

ASKATICHE, river, falls into L. St. John.

ASSOMEGUAGAN, river, runs into the left bank of the Matapedia.

ASSUAPMOUSSOIN, lake, in the co. of Saguenay, is 10 m. long. It lies in lat. 49° 27′ N. lon. 73° 55′ W. It receives the waters of several lakes, among which are the *Necoutà*, *Ashratsi*, and *Miskahouska;* the last two unite their waters by means of the *Red Carp* river which rises in lake Ashratsi; these waters form the R. Miskahouska, which, being increased by a small river that rises in lake Necoutà, soon after falls into the N. W. extremity of L. Assuapmoussoin, which is connected with the R. of that name by portages leading to the Shecoubish lake and river. At the N. E. extremity of L. Assuapmoussoin is a King's Post.

ASSUAPMOUSSOIN or ASUAP, "The Indian's Ambush," or "The Place where the Elk is laid wait for," a river of the first magnitude, rises in unknown lands in the Saguenay country, and running in its general course from N. W. to S. E. receives the tributary waters of the Shecoubish, the Twashega and the Salmon rivers, and falls into the western side of L. St. John. At the mouth of this R. lie two islands covered with brushwood: one, not less than 1½ m. long, produces elm, ash, fir, and alders. Below this island the R. is not less than ¾ m. wide, and above it nearly ½ m. The land at the entrance of the R. is of excellent quality, chiefly alluvial. Ascending the river, the land on the W. side is better than that on the E. and the timber principally consists of elm, ash, cedar, fir, balsam, red spruce, white and red pine, yellow birch, some poplar and white birch. On the E. bank the timber consists of tamarack, white birch, spruce, fir, balsam, aspen, and pine; cypress and a red or Norway pine are commonly observed on both banks. At 4½ m. from its mouth and above another considerable island the river becomes very shallow and the current runs down, with much swiftness, to a cluster of three islands of the same character as the one already described. The *Portage au Saumon*, on the W. bank, just below the Salmon R, is 1200 yards, leading partly through woods and partly on the beach. Here the Assuapmoussoin falls in two cascades: the uppermost is, more strictly speaking, a perpendicular fall of about 15 feet, affording in the basin below a propitious site for a mill. Higher up is *Portage à l'Ours*, lying on the E. side of falls which are at least 50 feet in perpendicular height, and have a fine effect. Its length is nearly 1¼ m. and it leads through a growth of cypress, small red pine and fir, produced on a sandy poor soil. Still higher up is the *Petit Portage à l'Ours*, which is 350 yards across a narrow tongue of land. Here the R. describes a crescent falling over the rocks in a very picturesque manner and the sand-banks, on both sides, afford but a very poor idea of the country. ¾ m. higher up are *Pemouka Rapids* and carrying-place. The portage is 660 yards over the rocks, which, in spring, are covered by the R., and the carrying-place is then made on the opposite bank. The *Portage of Pemouka* or "Last Pine," so called from its being opposite the last pine that is to be seen through the interior country, leads through a white spruce or tamarack swamp. About 30 m. up the river the land ceases to be good, and, at the *Portage à l'Ours*, the country is only fit for hunting the caribou and

the moose. This inferiority of soil continues to the foot of the *Grands Rapides,* about 9 m. higher, where the land becomes totally unfit for cultivation, being traversed by a range of rocky mountains that produce nothing but fir and spruce trees. The Company of the King's Posts have a trading-post on this R., about 45 m. from its mouth. From this post to L. St. John the Assuapmoussoin is one continued rapid.

ASTON and its augmentation, a township in the co. of Drummond, in the rear of the S. S. of Becancour and Godefroi; bounded N. E. by the River Becancour, S. W. by the N. E. line of the S. and aug. of Nicolet. On the Becancour and Rivière Blanche the land is rather high, but, a short distance thence, it descends into a low flat. The soil in general is good, and would no doubt prove highly productive if brought into cultivation. In situations near the rivers the timber is oak, elm, pine, beech, birch and maple; in other directions it is either cedar, hemlock or spruce.—The Blanche and the Becancour, the banks of which are extremely picturesque, water it very completely.—This T. and its aug. have been surveyed, and a great extent granted and located; but there are no settlers, except a few in the front ranges. Militia locations were made, and 800 acres granted to Capt. Douglas on the E. branch of the Nicolet.—The new road, leading from the ferry opposite to Three Rivers into the southern townships, traverses the aug., and passes at the ferry near Capt. Douglas's residence, which is rendered by its hospitable proprietor of great assistance to travellers.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated* 26,352 acres, and 6,164 in the augmentation, exclusive of reservations—1st Sept., 1829.

ASTURAGAMICOOK, river, runs into the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

ATCOOK, a small river that runs into the R. Trois Pistolles.

AUBERT GALLION, fief, and DE L'ISLE, in the co. of Beauce, are the last two seignorial fiefs on the River Chaudière, which separates them from each other.—Aubert Gallion is bounded, S. W. and S. E., by the T. of Shenley, N. E. by the R. Chaudière, and N. W. by Vaudreuil, S. It is two l. square, and was originally granted to Dame Aubert in 1736, and is now the property of Jacob Pozer, esq. The land in both fiefs is good though generally mountainous and broken, and on the Chaudière thickly settled, but the farms exhibit neither good management nor much care; nor did the inhabitants till lately enjoy that character for industry and its attendant comforts so visible in many other parts of the district. The timber in both fiefs is generally of a good quality and in profusion. Aubert Gallion forms part of the P. of St. François and contains a good grist and saw mill. The first concession is tolerably well settled. The proprietor, being a German, invited a number of his countrymen to emigrate and settle in this fief, which he effected at much expense; they have been very successful in the raising of hemp and its preparation for use.

Title.—"Concession du 24me Septembre, 1736, faite par *Charles Marquis de Beauharnois*, Gouverneur, et *Gilles Hocquart*, Intendant, à Dame veuve *Aubert*, de deux lieues de terre de front et de deux lieues de profondeur, du côté du Sud-ouest de la rivière du *Sault de Chaudière*, en remontant, à commencer à la fin de la concession accordée au Sieur *de la Gorgendière*, ensemble les isles et islets qui se trouveront dans la dite rivière dans l'étendue de deux lieues, et des deux côtés d'icelle; lesquels isles et islets seront partagées par égale portion entre la dite veuve *Aubert* et le Sieur *de l'Isle*, auquel nous avons accordé aujourd'hui pareille concession du côté du Nord-est de la dite rivière."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 8, *folio* 11.

AUBIGNY, town, *v.* LAUZON, S.

AUCKLAND, a township in the co. of Sherbrooke, lies between Hereford, Drayton, and Newport, bounded W. by Clifton, and E. by Emberton. The land is uneven and rugged, in some places mountainous and in others sinking into swamps; the level and dry tracts have a pretty good soil, which, if brought under culture, would answer moderate expectations, and some patches in lower situations appear fit for hemp. The timber is a mixture of most kinds found on the surrounding tracts. This T. is abundantly watered by a great number of streams and brooks, some of them flowing into the St Francis and others into the Connecticut River. The N. half of the township has been granted, but no part of it is settled, and a sort of footpath runs through it, by which the Indians frequently make their way to the River Chaudière.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated* 20,900 acres, exclusive of reservations—1st Sept., 1829.

AULNAIS, des, "River of Alders," called, in the Indian or Crie languages, Peshikaouinamish-ushihi, is the narrow outlet, winding among alders, of the lake Kiguagomishish, by which that L. discharges itself into La Belle Rivière. Although 9 m. long, if followed in its windings, this R. is in reality only 3 m. in a straight line, and about 22 yds. wide. There is but one canoe portage, which is 550 yds. long, and lies about a mile from Lake Kiguagomishish; and thence to the Belle Rivière there is a path, preferred by those who have no duty to perform in the canoes, because

the river is much obstructed by alders and canoes pass with difficulty. This R. flows through an alluvial soil composed of layers and mixtures of sand and clay. The course of this river is exceedingly tortuous, and, being narrow, is much obstructed by fallen trees; and the entanglement and intertwining of the branches of alder, with which both banks are covered, render portages sometimes necessary where there is plenty of water and little current. The Portage des Aulnets, however, is occasioned by the river tumbling over the rocks. The timber on the banks of this R. is elm, ash, spruce and some pine and fir. The R. des Aulnais runs, with a gentle current, into the N. E. side of a basin formed by the Belle Rivière, having passed over a picturesque fall occasioned by a felspathic rock. On the S. shore is a narrow channel which leads to Lac Vert.

AULNES, des, (R.), *v.* des AULNAIS, R.

AUNAIS, des, river, rises in several small lakes, and joins the Batiscan near the W. line of Perthuis, S.

AVIRON, Baie à l', *v.* OUIATCHOUAN, R.

B.

BACK LAKE, *v.* DRAYTON, T.

BADDELY, river, in the co. of Saguenay, falls into Lake Kiguagomishish, and is supposed to be a communication between it and Lake Kiguagomi. This is a very pretty R. though choked with alders; its course is from 7 to 8 miles, and it passes through a rocky country, covered with a small quantity of black earth, and falls into Cushcouia bay. Along the banks of the R. is a mixture of red and white spruce with some pine, white birch and sapin, and the soil is a mixture of clay and sand. This R. derives its name from Lieut. Baddely, employed by the colonial government to make a geognostical survey of this part of the Saguenay country.

BAIE des ALLOUETTES, *v.* SAGUENAY, R.

BAIE des ROCHERS, *v* SAGUENAY, R.

BAIE du FEBVRE, *v.* BAIE ST. ANTOINE.

BAIE ST. ANTOINE, or LEFEBVRE, seignory, in the co. of Yamaska, is bounded S. W. by Lussaudiere, N. E. by Nicolet and, in the rear, by Courval.—Two leagues in front and depth.—Granted Sept. 4th, 1683, to Sieur Lefebvre, and is now the property of Mr. Le Blanc.—This is in all respects a very productive tract of land: in the front the Longue Pointe, Pointe aux Pois and Pointe à la Garenne, all stretching boldly into the St. Lawrence, form the extremities of two large bays; to the E. of Pointe à la Garenne is the Baie du Febvre, also trenching deeply into the seignory. For some distance on the margin of these bays is a marsh that in the summer affords excellent pasture, singularly intersected in all directions by numerous small and clear rivulets, from which to the main road, crossing the seignory from E. to W., are some very rich and luxuriant meadows. From the main road the land continues a gradual elevation to the rear; the soil is mostly a fat clay or good black mould highly fertile. Except in the marshes and meadows, which have much inferior wood, the timber is of the best kinds. The river Nicolet, crossing a small part of the S.E. corner, is the only stream towards the back of the seignory.—About two-thirds of this property are under culture and can boast of some farms in a very flourishing state, particularly near the roadside. The want of water corn-mills is supplied by several wind-mills. The church is placed about the middle of the seignory on a rising ground, below which are several good houses, almost sufficient in number to form a respectable village; among them are two or three shops and a tavern, for which the situation is not ill chosen, as the place is a great thoroughfare. A main road strikes off towards the southern townships.—In this S. 136 persons are employed in agriculture without receiving wages, and 61 are hired labourers, one quarter of whom would take new lands.—The farms are chiefly between two and three arpents in width. The population consists of native Canadians.

Statistics.

Population	2,955	Curates	1	Taverns	4
Churches	1	Corn-mills	1	Artisans	23
Presbyteries	1	Saw-mills	3		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	19,000	Barley	2,000	Peas	7,500
Oats	13,000	Potatoes	16,000	Rye	300

Some Indian corn is grown, and also a considerable quantity of hay.

Live Stock.

Horses	1,200	Cows	1,560	Swine	2,000
Oxen	1,400	Sheep	5,000		

Title.—" Concession du 4me Septembre, 1683, faite par *Lefebvre de la Barre*, Gouverneur, et *de Meulles*, Intendant, au Sieur *Lefebvre*, des terres nonconcédées, d'environ deux lieues de front, joignant au Nord-est la terre du Sieur *Cressé*, d'autre au Sieur de la *Lussaudiere*, au Sud-ouest, au Nord-ouest sur le lac *St. Pierre*, sur pareille quantité de profondeur, à prendre dans le bois vis-à-vis al dite largeur, avec les isles, islets, et prairies qui se rencontreront sur le dit espace.

Insinuations du Conseil Supérieur, lettre B. *folio* 31.

Baie St. Paul, (V. and P.) *v.* Cote de Beaupre, S.

Baie St. Paul (S.), *v.* St. Paul's Bay.

Barford (T.), between Hereford and Barnston, in the co. of Stanstead, is not a full township, having only seventeen lots in each range. Isaac W. Clarke, esq. obtained a grant of the greatest part of it in 1802, and other grants were made previous to 1821. No part is settled, although it is a tract that promises to become valuable, as the land is everywhere excellent and the timber good. It is watered by many rivulets and streams, especially by a considerable branch of the river St. Francis, which traverses the township in a winding course near the w. division line.

Barnston, township, in the co. of Stanstead, is on the province line, and next to Stanstead, t. The surface is a continual succession of hill and dale. The chief part of the land is good for the growth of grain and other usual productions; some swamps are met with in the low parts. The timber embraces almost every sort, but the best are beech, maple, elm, ash, fir and some oak. It is watered by several small lakes, rivers and streams, on which there are grist and saw-mills. The w. half was granted in 1801 to Messrs. Lester and Morrogh, and the greater part of the e. half belongs to Sir R. S. Milnes, Bart., none of which was settled in 1811; but since that period many of the lots have been settled upon, and some without the permission of the legal proprietor. This t. is traversed by several roads of communication from the surrounding townships, especially from Stanstead and Hatley. The settlements are in a tolerably flourishing state, and the population, chiefly in the western half, may be computed at 1,650.—This settlement may be called a continuation of that of Stanstead, from their relative connexion. Barnston contains two corn-mills, four saw-mills, several schools, several pot and pearl asheries.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated*, 5,387 acres.

Barré, rivulet, in the S. of Monnoir. Ruisseau Barré rises a few miles from Mount Johnson, and, being joined by two nameless rivulets, increases the stream of r. du Rapide below fief St. Michel; their united streams fall into r. des Hurons.

Barthelemy (I.), *v.* Saguenay, r.

Basque, du (I), *v.* Richmond, t.

Basques, aux (I.'s), *v.* Trois Pistolles, S.

Bastonais, river, in the co. of Portneuf, rises in a small pond e. of Long Lake, through which and the gr. and lit. Wayagamacke Lakes it flows and joins the St. Maurice r. a little below the Post of La Tuque, and about 10 miles above Isle au Noix.—Ascending this r., its width is found to vary from 20 to 25 yards; it flows through an alluvial tract of good land, extending to the adjacent hills, which intercept the course of the r. and occasion a fall of near 130 ft., formed of 3 cascades and presenting an excellent site for a mill. The portage here, about 30 chains or 660 yards n. n. e. of the mouth of the r., is 325 yards long. From this portage, $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. upwards, the stream is swift and very winding, and the banks exhibit a favourable appearance for settlements, although to an inconsiderable width, as the mountains follow the general direction of the r., which suddenly leads s. s. e. and is seen issuing from a small lake, where the land is low, excepting on the s. side where it rises at a short distance. The prevailing timber from the St. Maurice to this l. is red spruce, fir, birch, red pine, and some maple. Near this lake the Long Portage commences; it is nearly 4 miles and leads through uneven land, in many places swampy or hilly and poor. The swampy parts are very wet and sometimes rocky, timbered chiefly with spruce, fir, birch and cedar; and on the hills are fir, birch, pine and some maple. The soil here is in general sandy or of a light loam. The upper landing of this portage lies on the borders of a small lake about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long and $\frac{1}{4}$ broad, which is connected with the *Great Wayagamacke* l. by the Bastonais running in a narrow channel. The deputy surveyor-general, who explored this part of the country, ascended the lake as the sun was sinking behind the distant hills. The scene it exhibited was truly splendid and was rendered the more impressive, while he paddled over the unruffled surface of this beautiful sheet of water, as the hills echoed the characteristic song of the voyagers; and the occasional shrill cry of the loon, with which this lake abounds, enhanced the peculiar interest and wildness of the scene.—This l., which is 9 m. from the mouth of the Bastonais, is of very irregular figure. Its bays are deep, and it is 11 m. long by 3 in width and contains 4 or 5 islands towards its n. side, and several others, at its head, where the river enters it. The adjacent land, s. w., is hilly, and on the parts that rise gradually from the l. the timber is chiefly spruce, pine and birch.—Above this l. is the 3d portage on the Bastonais; it extends, e. s. e., 270 yards over very rocky, poor

land timbered with spruce, white birch, cedar and basswood. The R. runs on the right side of the portage, and forms a cascade of 20 ft. perpendicular fall. From this portage to the next, which is 100 yards, the land is low and of a scanty soil with some hills in the background, and the timber is chiefly tamarack, white birch and pine, some cedar and red spruce. From the last-mentioned portage to a stiff rapid, impassable except for light canoes, the R. is very winding and narrow; the land, though still low, is of a better description, and is susceptible of cultivation.—A little higher up is the lake called the *Little Wayagamacke,* which is 26 m. from the mouth of the Bastonais: it is surrounded by gentle swells, timbered chiefly with fir, spruce and pine, growing on a sandy soil. Its greatest length is about 4½ m. and its breadth 2. Near this L. is a very long and rough portage, extending 1⅓ m., and traversing a broken, rugged tract, timbered with balsam, pine, poplar, fir and spruce. This portage leads to a small lake that empties its waters into the L. Wayagamacke. Higher up is the 7th portage, which is 135 yards long, and reaches the borders of *Long Lake,* which is nearly 3½ m. in length, and in some places about ¼ m. broad. The land on its borders is hilly, sandy and rocky, clothed with white birch, spruce, fir and small pine. It lies about N. E. and S. W., and at the head of it is the 8th portage, 1150 yards long. This portage leads along the elevation that borders on an extensive tamarack swamp to a small pond and the first waters of the Bastonais River. This small pond, the bottom of which is a deep bog, is surrounded by an immense white spruce swamp, and affords a subject for geological speculation. Here are to be found a quantity of large rounded water-worn rocks near the outlet, that are heaped together on the borders of the lake and cover the land for a few yards.

Bastonais, North, river, rises in a leech pond not far from the head waters of the N. E. branch of the Batiscan, in the co. of Quebec, and falls into the St. Maurice about 1½ m. above the post of La Tuque, in the co. of Portneuf. Nearly at the head of this R. is *Crooked Lake,* surrounded by low, swampy land, and timbered chiefly with tamarack and fir. From this L. the R. takes a N. course through land timbered with red spruce and balsam. After running through another small L. the R. improves considerably, being about 30 or 40 ft. broad in places: the banks generally low, although occasionally bold and rocky. The prevailing timber at this place is red spruce, a favourable indication of the nature of the soil. Soon afterwards the R. forms a cascade of 15 ft., and ½ m. lower down is a rapid, whence the current runs very swiftly to another rapid or rather cascade. The country here assumes a mountainous aspect; the granite rock forming the W. bank of the R. is nearly vertical, rising to about 50 ft., the summit covered with moss, while the opposite bank is an extensive horizontal plain, stretching to the foot of the mountain that approaches a cascade, where the R. contracts into a narrow channel formed by pendent cliffs, which rise about 50 ft. perpendicular. The N. Bastonais does not appear to have formed its present bed, which seems here to have been created by some convulsion of nature; for, though the mountains are at a distance and the country to the S. W. a horizontal plain, the river takes a sudden direction towards them and leaves the plain to follow its broken course through the mountains. Here several hills, unconnected with any adjacent chain, rise out of the great plain, generally in conical shapes, and may be seen at a considerable distance. The R. having passed over a rapid, down which canoes are shot unloaded, slopes its course S. S. W. between hills over a few rapids to the head of a considerable fall and the portage Doré, 300 yards long.—Soon after, the river contracts to a narrow channel and falls in a cascade of about 50 ft., which is divided by two islands into small channels, that increase the rushing noise of the torrent as it foams with splendid effect over the rocks. The islands are covered with moss and the stinted fir tree, while the surrounding country is generally wooded with the tall red spruce, diversified by the smooth water-worn surface of the rocks in the vicinity of the fall, whose whiteness contrasts with the dark shade of the fir tree, giving an interesting effect to the scene.—A mile below Portage Doré is *Lake Kajoualwang,* which is 10½ m. long. The surrounding land is similar to that of Lake Edward. The hills do not rise to any considerable height and are timbered with spruce, fir, white birch and pine. The L. forms a large bay on the W., out of which runs the N. Bastonais, which penetrates the country for 60 miles and discharges itself into the St. Maurice. The ascent of the R. to Lake Kajoualwang, hitherto unexplored, is effected by the Indians in 8 days, and the descent in 5, there being only 5 portages.—

At the mouth of this R. very fine doré and pike are caught, with which the post at La Tuque is amply supplied.

BATISCAN, river, in the co. of Champlain, is formed by the junction of two branches, one descending from the N. E., in the co. of Quebec; the other from the N. W., in the co. of Portneuf, and falls into the St. Lawrence in the S. of Batiscan. The N. W. branch rises in Leech Pond, near the source of the Bastonais and about 11 m. from Little Wayagamacke L. This branch, near its source, is about 22 yards wide; its banks are low and composed principally of white sand, producing an abundance of huckleberries, and the prevalent timber is tamarack, fir, birch, and some pine. This stream flows with a gentle current through low swampy land to a portage about 1½ m. from its source, where the carrying place, about nine furlongs in length, leads over a rough tract of land rising from a wet tamarack swamp up a steep mountain, and then descending to another leech pond on a level with the swamp on the other side of the mountain. This pond is ½ m. long and less than 130 yds. wide. The rocks on the portage are granite and gneiss and the soil is generally sand or light loam, covered with a thin vegetable mould. The bottom of this small lake or pond is muddy and shallow. Between this L. and another is a portage 130 yds. wide. The features of the last-mentioned L. vary essentially from the other mud lake or pond, although so very near each other; its bottom is gravelly and its water clear, and its level higher; its shape is like that of a bird in its flight and the adjacent land assumes a bolder character, although not better adapted for agricultural purposes: the soil is sandy and covered with blueberries. The next carrying-place is 1000 yards and lies through tolerably good land bearing spruce, some black birch, cedar, fir and balsam. Another small lake is at the end of this portage, where the land again becomes wet and swampy, timbered with spruce and fir, and descends steeply to the border of the lake, round which it is generally low and produces spruce and fir. From this L. there is a portage of 290 yds., over an extensive swamp, to a lake which supplies the first waters of the N. E. branch of the Batiscan. This lake is about 1 m. long. The portage separates the two branches.—The progress of this branch to its junction with the N. E. branch, in the aug. to Grondines S., has not been explored.—The N. E. branch of the Batiscan rises in the last-mentioned L., at the head of which is a portage of 150 yds. to the borders of *Lake Edward*, into which a fine rapid stream, following the portage, falls with a cascade of 15 ft., offering a propitious site for a mill. *Lake Edward*, which derives its name from an Indian hunter of Batiscan, is 36 m. fr. the farthest extremity of Great Wayagamacke L., and 19 m. from that of the lesser lake of that name. It may be said to form two lakes, owing to a large island which extends nearly the whole length of it, and which in some places is about three leagues broad. The greater sheet of water is the N. W. passage. The S. E. is used by hunters coming from Batiscan. About one m. from the portage *Lake Edward* acquires greater dimensions, extending E. S. E.—The land, as far as *Dinner Point*, about 9 miles from the W. extremity of the L., rises gradually from the L. into gentle swells timbered with fir, spruce, white birch and pine, and some parts are considered susceptible of improvement. Farther N. E the land is more prominent and the shores in many places rocky and barren. The L. afterwards contracts to ¼ m. and the land becomes more mountainous and broken, rising in many places from an iron-bound shore into cliffs of granite; the timber on these mountains is fir, tamarack and small white birch. At the head of the lake, which is about nine miles from Dinner Point, a stream about 18 yards wide enters it, with a gentle current, through an alluvial soil extending to the foot of some high hills. This R. leads to a pretty lake surrounded by mountains of no favourable appearance for settlement. Beyond this L. is a portage of 500 yds. leading to another L., whose waters increase the N. E. branch of the Batiscan; the land round this L. is mountainous and rocky. The next portage is 400 yds., and passes over a mountain beyond which the N. E. branch appears an insignificant stream. The general course from the N. W. to the N. E. branch, up to the last place here described, is about E. N. E. 30 miles. The latter lies very nearly on a level with the former, and, running S. through unexplored lands, crosses the N. part of the S. of Perthuis and joins the N. W. branch in the augmentation to Grondines S.—These branches being united form the river Batiscan, which then takes a S. course and passes diagonally through the 2nd aug. to St. Anne S., and then, running through the N. W. angle of the 1st augmentation to that seignory, it enters the S. of Batiscan, where it falls into the St. Lawrence about 2 m. below the

v. of Batiscan.—The Batiscan is nearly of the same extent as the Jacques Cartier R., and the good lands on it extend at least 30 m. in a straight line from the St. Lawrence. The entrance of the Batiscan is obstructed by a sand bar, but, the water being deep, it is navigable for several miles, when the stream becomes impeded by rapids and falls. This river affords an abundant supply of the *petite morne*, a species of codfish, in catching which, and in salting it for market, the inhabitants are employed during the winter to the latter end of January. In the summer a great number of eels are caught.

Batiscan, Little, is a small river that discharges itself into the eastern bank of the river St. Maurice, about 2 m. below the Rat R. It communicates with the Batiscan River by 5 portages and 4 lakes, from which it derives its name. The first lake of magnitude is only about 1 league from the St. Maurice.

Batiscan, seignory, in the co. of Champlain, has the St. Lawrence in front, the S. of Champlain and its aug. on the s. w., and Ste. Marie with the aug. to Ste. Anne on the N. E.; its breadth is about 2 leagues and its depth 20; granted March 3d, 1639, to the Order of Jesuits, and is now reverted to the crown.—This S. comprises 3 parishes—St. Stanislas, St. François, and St. Genevieve; and its settlements occupy three principal concessions or ranges—one on the St. Lawrence, in front, and a double concession along each side of the R. Batiscan.—The number of conceded lands or farms is 113.—Bordering on the St. Lawrence the land is low, but it soon obtains a gradual rise for the distance of nearly 4½ leagues to the interior; it then becomes mountainous as it gains upon the N. W. ridge. The soil in the lower parts, like the adjacent seignories, is a light earth, rather sandy, covering a stratum of good clay; but, proceeding northward, the soil gets stronger and is enriched for a considerable space with fine black mould, affording many capital tracts for the growth of all kinds of grain. In the front the wood is nearly all cleared away and the land cultivated for 2 or 3 miles inward, and for rather more than 5 miles on both sides of the R. Batiscan, on which are many good settlements which appear very neat and well managed. The whole of this seignory has not been explored, but, as far as it has been visited, it is found to produce excellent timber of the best kinds.—La Petite Rivière Champlain, with some smaller streams, water the front, besides the Great Batiscan River, which, though rolling a much broader current, is so shallow as not to be accessible for boats higher than 6 or 7 m. from its mouth. Over this R. and the Champlain are ferries, where canoes and scows are always in readiness on either side for travellers, carriages, &c. In addition to the main road, that crosses the seignory, others ascend, for several miles, on each side of the Batiscan and communicate with the adjacent grants. About 6 miles up on the east side of this river is the foundery of the same name; it consists of a furnace or smelting-house, a casting-house, two forges, dwelling-houses and various other buildings. The manufactures once carried on here were similar to those of St. Maurice; the original proprietors being dead, the works have been stopped and the establishment is abandoned and in decay.

Statistical Table of the Seigniory of Batiscan.

Parishes.	Population.	Churches R.C.	Presbyteries.	Curates.	Schools.	Corn-mills.	Saw-mills.	Shopkeepers.	Taverns.	Artisans.	River craft.	Tonnage.	Keel boats.	Annual Agricultural Produce, in bushels.							Live Stock.				
														Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Potatoes.	Peas.	Mixed Gr.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
St. Stanislas de Batiscan	621	1	1	1	.	1	3	2	3	10	1	18	1	3120	7800	208	·	6716	780	780	178	178	534	1068	267
St. Genevieve	1344	1	1	·	1	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	9008	13500	100	100	21900	3010	200	675	690	1590	3910	980
St. François	704	1	1	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	6100	9100	·	·	8500	2000	·	280	297	690	1450	405
	2669	3	3	1	1	1	3	2	3	10	1	18	1	18228	30400	308	100	37316	5790	980	1133	1165	2814	6428	1652

Title.—Concession du 23me Mars, 1639, faite par Monsieur *de la Ferté*, pour la Compagnie, aux révérends pères Jésuites, du fief de *Batiscan*, joignant d'un côté un quart de lieue au delà de la rivière de *Batiscan* au Nord-est, et d'autre côté au Sud-ouest, un quart de lieue au delà de la rivière *Champlain* en la largeur, sur vingt lieues de profondeur. *Cahiers d'Intendance, No.* 2 *à* 9, *folio* 29.

Battures à la Carpe, *v.* L. St. Peter.

Battures aux Allouettes, *v.* Saguenay R.

Baudet, au, river, traverses, diagonally, the T. of Lancaster and enters the S. of New Longueuil at the s. w. corner of the concession, Côte St. An-

dre, and, cutting the division-line in several places, falls into L. St. Francis at Pointe au Baudet.

BAUDOUIN, Dame, fief, *v.* Tilly S.

BAY of GASPE (F.), *v.* Gaspé Bay.

BAYONNE, river, in the co. of Berthier, rises in several small streams in the extremity of the aug. to Berthier. After the union of these streams, a little beyond Castle Hill, the Bayonne enters the aug. to Lanoraye, and, taking a S. course, is augmented by other small streams near the church of St. Elizabeth, then turning E. it enters the S. of Berthier and receives a stream from above the church of St. Pierre; it is afterwards increased by the Bonaventure Creek that traverses the settlements of St. Esprit; the Bayonne then hastens to the St. Lawrence, with which it unites its waters near the village of Berthier opposite Isle Castor. This R. is deep and navigable for loaded boats for 4 or 5 m. from its mouth; higher up its navigation is prevented by rapids and falls. There are 2 falls of 16 ft. perpendicular. The great diversity of character in the lower one is remarkable: the rock over which the river falls is of hard gray limestone in deep horizontal layers, marked here and there with small seams of quartz; the bank, a little below the fall, is a perpendicular mass of blue and white marble, out of which runs a strong spring of most pungent acrid taste, with a strong bituminous smell, and immediately contiguous to this the bank is of common limestone, in shallow layers, with a dip of 65 degrees.

BEAN, a small river in the S. of Beauharnois.

BEAUCE, county, in the district of Quebec, is bounded N. E. by the co. of Bellechasse, S. W. by part of the S. of Saint Giles, by the townships of Broughton, Tring and part of Shenley, to the S. E. boundary line of the S. of Aubert Gallion, thence along the S. E. boundary of the last-mentioned S. to the R. Chaudière; thence S. up the middle of the R. Chaudière, and through the middle of the L. Megantick, to the entrance of Arnold R.; thence up that R. to the S. boundary of the province: on the N. W. by the co. of Dorchester, and S. E. by the S. boundary of the province.—It comprises the seignories of Jolliet, Saint Etienne, Sainte Marie, Saint Joseph, Vandreuil, Aubert Gallion, Aubert de l'Isle, the townships of Frampton, Cranbourne, Watford, Jersey, Marlow, Rixborough, Spalding, Ditchfield and Woburn, and that part of Clinton, E. of Arnold R.—This co. is 68 m. in length, and its average breadth is $21\frac{1}{2}$; but at its S. extremity it is 60. Its centre is in lat. 46° N., lon. 70° 35′ W.—This co., containing 1,987 sq. miles, is uneven and mountainous and abundantly watered by numerous rivers and streams, the principal of which are the Chaudière, du Loup and la Famine. This co. is intersected by numerous roads including the new Kennebec road, which presents a shorter and more direct communication from Quebec to Boston in the U. S. The co. of Beauce sends two members to the provincial assembly and the place of election is alternately at Ste. Marie and St. Joseph.

Statistics.

Population	10,665	Grist-mills	8	Potasheries	4
Churches, R. C.	5	Saw-mills	39	Medical men	2
Curates	5	Carding-mills	4	Shopkeepers	14
Presbyteries	5	Fulling-mills	2	Notaries	7
Schools	3	Tanneries	2	Taverns	11
Convents	1	Potteries	2	Artisans	99
Villages	1				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	56,430	Peas	22,361	Indian corn	2,010
Oats	38,000	Rye	510	Maple sugar	
Barley	23,500	Buck wheat	600	cwts.	1,933
Potatoes	111,300				

Live Stock.

Horses	3,225	Cows	5,662	Swine	5,972
Oxen	2,171	Sheep	19,808		

BEAUHARNOIS, county, in the district of Montreal, is bounded N. E. by the co. of Laprairie, N. W. by the R. St. Lawrence, and S. and S. W. by the southern boundary of the province, and includes the Grande Isle and all the islands nearest to the co., which in whole or in part front it. It comprises the S. of Beauharnois and the townships of Hemmingford, Hinchinbrook and Godmanchester, and the tract of Indian lands to the west thereof, extending to the Indian village of Saint Regis, inclusively, on the S. boundary of the province.—The length of this co. is 55 m. and its breadth 22, and it contains 710 sq. miles. The centre is in lat. 45° 10′ N., lon. 74° 5′ W.—One-third of the population is native Canadians and two-thirds Scotch, Irish, Americans and Indians.—It contains several parishes and flourishing villages, of which the principal are Beauharnois, St. Regis and Dundee.—The principal rivers are the Chateaguay, which traverses the entire county, English River, Outardes, Norton Creek and Black River.—This triangular section of the province commands considerable local advantages, derived from its favourable climate and very extensive frontage on the St. Lawrence. The soil in general is excellent and the timber of superior quality. This co. sends two members to the pro-

vincial assembly, and the place of election is St. Clement.

Statistics.

Population	14,164	Grist-mills	8	Distilleries	4
Churches, Pro.	1	Saw-mills	17	Medical men	1
Churches, R. C.	4	Carding-mills	2	Notaries	2
Curates	3	Fulling-mills	2	Shopkeepers	11
Presbyteries	4	Tanneries	1	Taverns	10
Schools	2	Potasheries	14	Artisans	63
Villages	5	Pearlasheries	11		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		
Wheat	61,805	Buck wheat	5,400	Hay, tons	25,300
Oats	46,660	Indian corn	20,950		Cwt.
Barley	14,000	Mixed grain	5,374	Flax	277
Peas	41,800	Potatoes	195,400	Butter	5,080
Rye	11,550			Maple sugar	1,326

Live Stock.

Horses	2,076	Cows	5,678	Swine	6,838
Oxen	3,916	Sheep	17.599		

Beauharnois or Villechauve, seignory, in the co. of Beauharnois, extends along the St. Lawrence 6 l. by as many in depth (by title), and is bounded in the rear by the T. of Hemmingford, S. W. by Godmanchester and Hinchinbrook, and N. E. by the SS. Chateauguay and La Salle and the T. of Sherrington.—This tract was granted on the 12th of April, 1729, to Sieur Claude de Beauharnois, and is now the property of Edward Ellice, Esquire, M. P.—In this seigniory are the following interior divisions named Catherine's Town, Helen's Town, Mary's Town, Orme's Town, North and South George Towns, William's Town, James's Town, Russel Town and Edward's Town. There are three Catholic missions, viz., St. Clement, St. Timothée and St. Martin, not yet erected into parishes. The church in St. Clement's parish is an unseemly building, and will soon be replaced by a handsome structure, as measures to that effect are in active progress. At St. Timothée there is a neat small church with a spire; and that at St. Martin, when completed, will be large and handsome. On the R. Chateauguay, in the division of S. George-town, there is a presbyterian church.—There are 47 concessions in this S. and the superficies exceeds 254,016 arpents, of which 133 are in concession and 120,208 remain unconceded. The quality of the timber is generally excellent and the pine and oak, the latter particularly, have always been esteemed superior to almost any other growth in the province. —There are three schools on the foundation of the Royal Institution; one at Williamstown, one at North Georgetown and one at Ormstown: parts of the seigniory entirely British.—In the Canadian part there is no public school. Among the few Canadians who have any wish to give education to their children the practice prevails of taking a teacher into the house of one individual and collecting there the children of as many parents as are desirous of this benefit, each paying his quota of the expense. Of these private schools there are not more than four or five. Their benefit is very limited, and little else than the catechism is taught.—Besides the townships this S. contains la Grande Ile and other smaller isles, a village and two domains.—*La Grande Ile* is formed by the waters of the St. Lawrence and is 21 m. in circumference, and has been, in some degree, inhabited for more than twenty years.—*Beauharnois village*, in Ann's-town, is well situated on the E. side of the mouth of the R. St. Louis and on the bank of the St. Lawrence. It contains about 60 houses besides a manor-house, one-third built of stone and many two stories high, a grist and saw-mill and three taverns, and the steam-boat that plies from Lachine to the Cascades stops at this village, where it takes in its daily supply of wood.—At the mouth of the St. Louis is also the domain called St. Louis, and the other domain, named du Ruisseau, is in Helen's Town.—This S. contains three corn-mills, one at Annfield, one at Péche au Saumon, on the R. Chateauguay, and one at Norton Creek Bridge; one saw-mill on English River, and several considerable pot and pearlasheries exclusive of numerous kettles scattered through the woods.—Many of the cultivators having been bred to trades follow them or not as convenience or prospect of emolument prompts.—There are no fairs, but there is an annual ploughing-match in October.—The general state and condition of the cattle among the Canadian settlers in this S. cannot be praised, no care being taken by them for their improvement. The horned cattle are diminutive and ill-shaped, the sheep small and coarse wooled. The swine, their chief animal food, are of very inferior quality, long in the legs, coarse in the flesh and bad fatteners. The reverse of all this may in general be said of the cattle belonging to the English settlers, who pay particular attention to the different breeds and keep them in good order. The Canadian horse may be considered as the best bred and most thriving animal, but will be always subject to deterioration until the system of emasculation is generally practised. From the pains Mr. Brown, Mr. Ellice's agent, now bestows on this branch of rural

economy, and from the inclination evinced by the Canadians to imitate his laudable example, it is reasonable to expect that a very great improvement will soon take place in every kind of cattle.—The principal roads in the S. are as follow :—Along L. St. Louis; on both sides of the R. Chateauguay in progress of connexion through Godmanchester and Hinchinbrook, with those leading to the v. of Four Corners and Fort Covington in the U. S.; on both sides of English River; the road into the U. S. from La Prairie by St. Constant through Hemmingford; and the roads in front of each concession and their connecting branches.—The principal roads are generally kept in very good order. —There are no toll bridges; but three ferry boats are established on the Chateauguay, the property of individuals who take what toll they can get.— Several places in this S. are well adapted for the cultivation of hemp, particularly a considerable tract in the division of James' town, to the west of Blueberry-plain.—In agricultural operations both horses and oxen are used. The Canadian settlers usually plough with two yokes of oxen and one horse, but all other agricultural work is done with horses. The best farmers among the British settlers use the swing plough with one pair of horses, but the new settlers almost entirely use oxen. For other purposes horses and oxen are indiscriminately used as fancy or convenience directs.—The produce of hay is very uncertain. In 1828 it was five times the amount of any of the three preceding years.—The quantity of flax sown is generally very small; only $6\frac{1}{4}$ bushels of flax-seed are supposed to be sown annually.—The quantity of homespun manufactures may be estimated from the number of sheep:—4100 sheep, yielding, on an average, 2 lb. of wool each, and 1 lb. being required to make 1 ell of *etoffe du pays* (the common grey cloth) produce 8200 ells, $\frac{1}{4}$ of which is made into other woollen stuffs, which require not, on an average, more than $\frac{3}{4}$lb. of wool per ell. —In this S. Americans sometimes contract for wood to make potash and afterwards quit the lands, which consequently become reduced in value.—In the front are a few swampy places covered with cedar and spruce firs, of no very great extent and generally between the banks of the Chateauguay and the St. Lawrence, a mean breadth of about 3 leagues. In the divisions of James Town and South George Town is a level space about $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. by 2, called *Blueberry Plains*, an horizontal stratum of rock, of the quartz species, from the crevices of which spring immense quantities of the shrubs that bear the berries after which it is named.—The rivers Chateauguay and St. Louis run through the S. from S. W. to N. E. Out of the former many and not inconsiderable streams branch off to the interior, some of them crossing the Province line into the American territory; the principal are called the English River, Bean River, Rivière aux Outardes and Sturgeon River. By the Chateauguay, a fine river, navigable for boats and the usual river-craft, large quantities of the timber felled in Beauharnois and the adjacent townships of Godmanchester and Hinchinbrook are brought down into the St. Lawrence. There are roads leading along it from which others branch off to the U. S.—Previous to the commencement of hostilities with the U. S. the population was a mixture of Canadians and Americans, the latter amounting to about 200 families, who, on that event taking place, immediately withdrew into their own country.—Whether estimated by the mildness of the climate, the general goodness of the land, the variety of timber of every description, among which oak, elm, pine and beech are in great quantities, the advantage of water conveyance at all times, from the breaking up of the frost until the commencement of winter, or by its contiguity and easy access by main roads to the State of New York, this may be universally allowed to be a most valuable tract of land, affording as good a basis for improvement as perhaps any other in Lower Canada. This S. is unexceptionable in point of locality as well as for all agricultural purposes, abounding with many spots particularly congenial to the growth of hemp and flax. The relative position of this S. and the adjoining townships with the United States must ensure great advantages, especially as they lie contiguous to the line of communication to Montreal, with roads in many directions, numerous routes for an expeditious water conveyance and a fertile soil; these are solid reasons for conjecturing that this part of the district of Montreal will attract the attention of traders and cultivators, and vie, in a few years, with most others of the province in population and agriculture.—The following bays, points, &c. are in Beauharnois Channel, in front of the S.—viz. Domaine du Buisson, Pointe aux Erables, Rapide de Bouleau, Rapide Croche, Knight's Island, Les Faucilles (a rapid), Hungry Bay, and Cartier's Point.—Laurence Brown, Esq, to whom the author is indebted for valuable information, is the resident agent.

BEAUHARNOIS.

The Divisions, Concessions, number of Lands in Concession and their superficial extent, number of Proprietors and their national extraction, and the quality of the soil, in the Seigniory of Beauharnois, in March, 1828, were as follow :—

Township, or Division of the Seigniory and Concessions.	Number of Concessions.	Number of Lands in Concession.	Superficial extent in Concession.	Number of Proprietors, and their national extraction.						Quality of Soil, &c.
			Arpens.	Canadian.	English.	Scots.	Irish.	American.	Tot.	
ANN'S TOWN.										
Concessions of Lake St. Louis, Chateauguay R. and La Beauce	3	95	7993	128	·	2	·	·	130	The Concessions lying on the Lake St. Louis and River Chateauguay are occupied by good habitans, with comfortable houses. The land produces excellent wheat: that in the *Beauce*, though generally of a light soil, yields good crops, and seems very favourable for the cultivation of hops. The *Grand Marais* lands are excellent. The other Concessions being recently made show but little progress. The soil is various.
Grand Marais	1	24	1927	41	·	1	·	1	43	
* Côte St. George	1	31	3575	34	·	·	·	·	34	
* Côte St. Laurent	1	14	1418	12	·	2	·	·	14	
* River St. Louis	1	18	1810	23	·	·	2	·	25	
MARY'S TOWN.										
1st, 2d and 3d Concessions	3	56	6420	69	·	·	·	·	69	The front of the 1st Concession is stony, but gradually improves to the rear; and in the 2d, 3d, and 4th Concessions the soil is of the best quality. These lands are occupied by wealthy inhabitants, with good stone houses and substantial barns. The remainder is good land.
4th ditto	1	12	1150	12	·	·	·	·	12	
* 5th ditto	1	9	762	9	·	·	·	·	9	
* 6th ditto	1	22	2013	17	1	2	·	·	20	
HELEN'S TOWN.										
1st Concession	1	61	6241	83	·	·	·	·	83	The extremities of these Concessions are excellent; the middle is rather stony, but well adapted for sheep pasture and orchards. The 1st Concession is well built.
2d ditto	1	44	4365	82	·	·	·	·	82	
CATHERINE'S TOWN.										
1st Concession	1	24	2070	38	·	·	·	·	38	These lands are of superior quality and very productive. The *Grande Ile* is most valuable, for the country does not afford better land. The *Ile aux Chats* makes a beautiful farm.
Grande Ile	1	28	1700	36	·	·	·	·	36	
Ile aux Châts	1	1	180	·	·	·	·	1	1	
NORTH GEORGE TOWN.										
1st Concession	1	43	4762	27	1	25	·	2	55	The soil in this division is good throughout, and the part occupied by the Lowland Scotch is cultivated in a superior manner.
* Côte St. Laurent	1	9	890	7	·	2	·	·	9	
* River St. Louis	1	5	528	* 4	·	·	1	·	5	
ORM'S TOWN.										
1st Concession	1	48	5498	3	6	20	20	·	49	The 1st Concession is one of the most flourishing settlements in the province; and the lands being altogether of the best quality, and in the hands of respectable British farmers, are cultivated according to the most approved system of agriculture. In the 2d and 3d Concessions the soil is good.
* 2d ditto	1	48	4800	·	7	26	13	·	46	
* 3d ditto	1	48	4800	1	6	25	8	·	40	
WILLIAM'S TOWN.										
Front Concession	1	58	5296	71	·	·	·	·	71	This township contains every variety of soil: much of it is however of good quality, and no part of it unfit for agricultural purposes. The Concessions on the Beach Ridge and English River exhibit the greatest improvement as British settlements; those in the 1st Concession and on the River Chateauguay and Sturgeon River are the most flourishing Canadian settlements.
Sturgeon River Concession	1	25	1219	34	·	·	·	·	34	
1st Concession	1	33	3351	35	·	15	·	·	50	
2d ditto	1	33	3351	27	·	16	·	·	43	
3d ditto	1	33	3351	34	·	12	·	·	46	
Beach Ridge	1	42	4092	2	·	28	8	4	42	
* Bean River	1	83	7034	78	·	6	·	·	84	
Norton Creek	1	8	504	4	·	·	3	1	8	
English River	1	98	9361	41	4	40	25	1	111	
EDWARD'S TOWN.										
Norton Creek	1	66	6532	8	12	4	21	16	61	Much of the land in this division is of inferior quality; the best of it is well cultivated and improving rapidly.
English River	1	21	1941	2	2	13	1	1	19	
SOUTH GEORGE TOWN.										
1st Concession	1	46	4205	5	2	29	1	1	38	The soil in this division is of a middling quality, generally of a light clay or sandy. Settlement is advancing.
* English River	1	25	2300	3	1	10	9	·	23	
JAMES' TOWN.										
* 1st Concession	1	45	4172	·	2	22	19	·	43	Much like the former township, but with a greater proportion of good land.
* Forks of Outard River	1	16	1953	2	·	12	2	·	16	
RUSSELL TOWN.										
Black River	1	9	900	6	·	·	·	2	8	The lands on the Black River and Forks, formed by its confluence with the English River, are very rich and fertile: those in the rear are on a high stony ridge, but afford good pasturage for cattle. There are some considerable orchards. The small valleys or intervals produce abundance of hay.
Forks	1	3	304	·	·	·	·	1	1	
1st and 2d Concessions, and 1st, 2d, and 3d Sections	5	110	11000	·	·	10	·	100	110	
VILLAGE OF BEAUHARNOIS.	1	65	40	49	·	4	2	·	55	On the lake the soil is a strong clay; in the rear it is of a very productive nature.
	47	1462	133808	1027	44	326	135	131	1663	Proprietors.
				123	6	71	42		242	Non-resident.
				904	38	255	93	131	1421	Resident.

* New Concessions since the census of 1826.

Statistics of the entire Seigniory.

Population	7,105	Corn-mills .	3	Medical men	1
Churches .	3	Saw-mills .	5	Shopkeepers	8
Curates .	2	Pot and Pearl-		Taverns .	5
Presbyteries	2	asheries .	14	Artisans .	29
Village .	1	Just. of Peace	3	Boats .	2

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat .	37,800	Potatoes	110,000	Buck wheat	2,600
Oats .	29,100	Peas .	29,300	Indian corn	12,000
Barley .	9,900	Rye .	4,500		

A considerable quantity of maple sugar is made in this S.

Live Stock.

Horses .	1,185	Cows . .	2,862	Swine .	4,890
Oxen .	2,174	Sheep .	4,390		

Title.—Concession du 12me Avril, 1729, faite par sa Majesté au Sieur *Charles Marquis de Beauharnois*, et au Sieur *Claude de Beauharnois de Beaumont* son frere, de six lieues de front sur six lieues de profondeur, Nord-est et Sud-ouest; joignant la Seigneurie de *Chateaugay* le long du fleuve *St. Laurent*, avec les isles et islets adjacentes.

Insinuations du Conseil Supérieur, lettre F. *folio* 129.

Beaujeu, *v.* La Colle, S.

Beaumont, Seignory and Augmentation, in the co. of Bellechasse, lies between Vincennes and La Durantaie and is bounded in front by the St. Lawrence, and in the rear by St. Gervais; its breadth is $\frac{3}{4}$ league, its depth $1\frac{1}{2}$.—Granted Nov. 3d, 1672, to Sieur des Islets de Beaumont; the augmentation, April 10th, 1713, to Sieur de Beaumont and is of the same dimensions as the original grant: they now belong to Féréol Roy, Esq.—The farms are 3 arpents in front by 40 in depth; and the lands conceded prior to 1759 were granted on the following terms: 20 sols per front arpent by 40 in depth, one sol for quit rent, one capon, the obligation of grinding corn at the Banal mill, and with a reservation of timber for the purpose of building churches, mills, &c.—The capon is supposed to have been never demanded.—A great many of these landholders neglected to take a legal contract of concession, thinking that the seignior's letter would be solely sufficient to secure them in quiet possession of their lands. Some unfortunately lost their letters and others lost the copies of their contracts (the minutes of which were burnt at Quebec.) After 1759, when their titles were required to be produced, those who were unable to do so were obliged to obtain new ones, when, instead of 20 sols being required for each front arpent, besides the sol for quit rent, 30 sols were imposed, and more frequently even 40. There are, in this parish, only 9 or 10 persons at most who pay one sol only by way of quit rent, without any other rent.—This tract presents, generally, rather a light and sandy soil and rises to a considerable elevation on the bank of the river, but preserves a tolerably level surface when compared with the adjacent grants. The greater part of the seigniory and a considerable portion of the augmentation are in a flourishing state of cultivation. Adjacent to the St. Lawrence there remains little timber, but, penetrating farther into the interior, much may be found of first rate quality. Several small streams water the S. very plentifully, and the augmentation is intersected by the rivers Boyer and du Sud. The church and parsonage-house are seated on the bank of the St. Lawrence, and a grist-mill is on the Riviere du Sud. The seigniory is crossed by several roads leading into the adjacent grants.—The *parish of St. Etienne de Beaumont* includes the first two ranges of Beaumont and Vincennes, part of Livaudiere, fief Mont-a-Peine and as far w. as the habitation of Jean Boilard.

Statistics of the Parish of St. Etienne de Beaumont.

Population	1069	Presbyteries	1	Corn-mills .	2
Churches .	1	Curates .	1	Saw-mills .	3

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat .	6,018	Barley .	100	Peas .	3,000
Oats .	5,000	Potatoes .	8,000	Hay	tons, 7,502

Live Stock.

Horses .	493	Cows .	905	Swine .	6,655
Oxen .	270	Sheep .	2,004		

The parish of St. Charles extends over the augmentation to Beaumont, and is included in the description of Livaudiere, S.

Title.—Concession faite au Sieur *Des islets de Beaumont*, le 3me Novembre, 1672, par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, de la quantité de terre qui se trouvera sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, entre le Sieur *Bissot*, et Mr. *de la Durantaie*, sur une lieue et demie de profondeur.

Régistre d'Intendance, No. 1, *folio* 31.

Augmentation.—Concession du 10me Avril, 1713, faite par *Philippe de Rigaud*, Gouverneur, et *Michel Begon*, Intendant, au Sieur *de Beaumont*, fils, d'un terrein non-concédé contenant une lieue et demie en profondeur, et sur le front et largeur de la Seigneurie *de Beaumont*, entre la Seigneurie *de la Durantaie* et celle des héritiers du Sieur *Bissot*.

Sur la carte cette Seigneurie est couchée a quatre lieux de profondeur, au lieu de trois lieux: l'autre lieu ayant été après accordée au Sieur *Jean*, dans le titre de *St. Gervais*.

Régistre d'Intendance, No. 6, *folio* 31.

BEAUPORT, river, rises about 1 m. above Charlbourg v., in the S. of Notre Dame des Anges, and winding in an E. direction falls into the St. Lawrence near the S. W. boundary of the S. of Beauport. It turns the signorial mill, an oil-mill, and a grist-mill at its mouth.

BEAUPORT, seigniory, in the co. of Quebec, bounded N. E. by the Côte de Beaupré, S. W. by Notre Dame des Anges, in front by the St. Lawrence and in the rear by the township of Stoneham. It is one league broad by four leagues deep. It was granted, Dec. 31, 1635, to Robert Giffard, Sieur de Beauport; but by that concession its depth was limited to 1½ league; on the 31st Mar. 1653, the other 2½ leagues were added: it is now the property of Narcisse Duchesnay, Esq. The original concessions in this seigniory were granted prior to 1759, and each farm, extending 3 arpents in front by 30, 40, or 50 in depth, pays a quit rent of 40 sols and one capon for each front arpent.—The surface of this S. embraces a variety similar to that of the neighbouring seigniories, being intersected by ridges of different heights; between the first rise of the ground and the beach of the St. Lawrence, is a level space ranging the whole breadth of the grant, occupied as meadows, pastures, or gardens; the soil is black mould intermixed with clay or marl: on this flat there are many large globular fragments of granite quite detached and lying loosely on the surface. Hence, penetrating farther to the interior, the soil varies considerably, almost as frequently as the inequalities of the land. On the front ridge, where the road passes, are flat ledges of rock, that in some places for a considerable extent are quite bare, and in others but very superficially covered with a layer of earth; more inward these rocks disappear and are succeeded by a dark mould, or a yellowish loam which continues to the skirts of the mountains.—In the front parts of the S. remains but little wood; in the interior, however, and on the heights, the timber is of the best quality, beech, birch, and maple.—This S. is watered N. E. by the River Montmorenci, over which is a convenient bridge a short distance above the falls, by the Petite Riviere de Beauport, and by many small streams falling into the St. Lawrence forming rivulets along the beach at low water: about two leagues from the front is situated Lake Beauport or Waterloo, and at a short distance farther on the River Jaune; some small mountain streams flow between the different ridges.—The cultivated land extends about six miles from the St. Lawrence and is, for the most part, in a state of excellent tillage, producing all kinds of grain abundantly, vegetables, &c. In various parts of the S. are quarries of stone, that furnish an excellent supply for the new buildings in the neighbourhood and in the city of Quebec; there are also in many places indications of veins of coal, but no attempt has yet been made to work them. A large quantity of maple sugar is made here, and indeed in all the adjoining seignories. On each side of the road along the St. Lawrence the houses in this S. are so thickly placed, that they seem to be the prolongation of one town; the farm-lands and garden-grounds in a most flourishing state; the orchards and occasional clumps of trees combine to render this road one of the most pleasant in the environs of Quebec. The roads communicating with the adjacent grants are enlivened by houses and gardens at short intervals from each other, throughout nearly their whole distance.—On the road leading to the capital, the populous *Village of Beauport* is situated on a gently rising ground; it contains from 60 to 70 houses, many of them built of stone and distinguished by great neatness in their exterior appearance: the church and parsonage-house are situated on the S. side of the road, the former much more observable for solidity than for beauty or embellishment: regularity and neatness are prevalent through the whole village. This village is the residence of many families of the first respectability besides tradesmen, artisans and farmers. On the declivity of the hill, W. of the church, stands a manor-house, an ancient irregular stone building, designed originally for defence as well as residence: chiefly remarkable for the extraordinary thickness and solidity of the walls. A little to the W. of this house, and on the bank of the River Beauport, are the distillery and mills erected about 40 years ago by the Hon. John Young at a very great expense; they are seated on the W. bank of the river, over which there is a bridge leading past them; the distillery belongs at present to Mr. Racy, and the mills to the heirs of the late T. M'Callum, Esq. The buildings and other appurtenances of the distillery form a hollow square exceeding 200 yards on each side: in the middle of this square are several large stone buildings, communicating with each other, containing a still-house, malt-house, granary, ma-

chinery, &c. of every description for carrying on the whole process of distillation and rectifying to a very large extent. The R. Beauport is navigable as high up as these premises for small decked vessels, which anchor along the wharf adjoining. The mill is both extensive and complete in a building three stories high; the water for working it is received from the Beauport into a large reservoir or dam above the road, whence it is conveyed to the mill by an aqueduct.—On an eminence to the north-eastward are two handsome stone dwelling-houses with gardens and summer-houses, surrounded by a wall; from their singularly beautiful situation, and the rich prospect they command over the basin of Quebec and surrounding distant objects, they obtain much notice: the Hon. H. W. Ryland is proprietor of both.—The Falls of the Montmorenci present the most majestic spectacle of the neighbourhood, and indeed one of the grandest in the province At the foot of the Falls is situated the large timber establishment, originally commenced and conducted by Messrs. Usborne, Paterson, and Co., and now the property of Peter Paterson, Esq. It consists of a large saw-mill working 33 saws, including several of a circular shape; also a store-house, dwelling-houses for workmen, a large and convenient wharf, and several booms for the reception of floating timber at high water. Ships anchor opposite to this establishment and are loaded with the assistance of scows and flat-bottomed river craft. The masts are generally floated along the sides of the ships. The handsome residence of the proprietor is seated on the summit of the hill W. of the Falls.—The late Hon. Juchereau Duchesnay, in 1821, commenced a settlement immediately in the rear of the lands previously conceded below Lake Beauport or Waterloo. All the proprietors in the new settlement formed by Mr. Duchesnay, with few exceptions, are English, Scotch, and Irish; some are proprietors and merchants, others merchants only, artificers and labourers; several of the latter are employed in the king's works.—The settlers on *Lake Beauport* who could handle the axe and were industrious had sufficient employment as labourers, and were paid by the acre at the rate of 10 dollars, if clearing for crops, and 5 dollars for branching, felling, and logging only; other settlers not possessed of capital and who could not handle the axe, resorted to Quebec for employment.—The quantity of land cleared in these new settlements is from 3 to 400 arpents: the expense of clearing 10 dollars each arpent, without the removal of stumps; there is no land, or lot of land, where the stumps have been removed by these settlers, an opinion being prevalent among them that such removals tend to impoverish the land; the stumps therefore are suffered to remain and decay naturally.—The first and principal settler on Lake Beauport is Mr. Shadgett, and the following statistical account of the settlement was drawn up in 1824.

Population . .	105
Land in cultivation .	51 arpents.

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		lbs.
Potatoes .	1515	Cabbages .	1500	Maple sugar	300
Turnips .	100	Carrots .	9		

—The Parish of *Notre Dame de Misericorde,* or *Beauport,* extends, by *l'Arret de Conseil Superieur du* 23 *Janv.,* 1722, one league on the St. Lawrence and thence $\frac{1}{2}$ league into the S. of Notre Dame des Anges, along the bay of the R. St. Charles, extending in depth to Bourg Royale.

Statistics of the Parish of Beauport.

Population	1888	Fulling-mills	1	Rope-walks .	1
Churches, R. C.	1	Saw-mills .	4	Justice of Peace	1
Presbyteries	1	Oil-mills .	1	Medical men .	1
Curates .	1	Breweries .	1	Shopkeepers .	2
Schools .	1	Distilleries .	1	Taverns . .	7
Villages .	1	Ship-yards .	1	Artisans . .	26
Corn-mills .	3	Ship-timber es-		River-crafts .	1
Carding-mills	1	tablishment	1	Keel-boats .	6

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat .	12,200	Potatoes	75,400	Buckwheat	100
Oats .	37,620	Peas .	5,200	Indian corn	680
Barley .	3,200	Rye .	1,000	Hay tons	2,761

Live Stock.

Horses .	754	Cows . .	1508	Swine .	1050
Oxen . .	701	Sheep . .	4520		

Title.—" Concession du 31me Décembre, 1635, faite par la Compagnie à *Robert Giffard,* Sieur de *Beauport,* de la Seigneurie de *Beauport,* contenant une lieue de terre, à prendre le long de la côté du fleuve *St. Laurent,* sur une lieue et demie de profondeur dans les terres, à l'endroit où la rivière appelée *Notre Dame de Beauport* entre dans le dit fleuve, icelle rivière comprise. De plus, prolongement du 31me Mars, 1653, par Mr. *Lauzon,* Gouverneur, de deux lieues et demie de profondeur, laquelle, avec la concession ci-dessus, forme une lieue de front sur quatre de profondeur."—*Le Régistre des Foi et Hommage, No.* 16, *folio* 78, 3me *Fev.* 1781, dit que la Seigneurie de *Beauport* s'étend en front depuis la rivière de *Notre Dame* jusqu'au Sault de *Montmorency.*—*Régistre d'Intendance,* No. 10 *à* 17, *folio* 655.

BEAUREGARD, isles, lie in the St. Lawrence, opposite to the upper part of the S. of Vercheres

and fiefs St. Blain and Guillodiere. Although not of great magnitude, these isles are useful to the neighbouring seigniories for the purpose of grazing cattle and the soil is good. They lie immediately above the Isles Bouchard.

Title.—" Concedées le 17me Aoust, 1674, par le *Comte de Frontenac*, Gouverneur, au Sieur *de Beauregard*, dont l'une est audevant du bout de la Seigneurie du Sieur *de Verchéres*, en montant, et les deux autres étant sur la ligne qui regarde les isles appartenantes au Sieur *de Grandmaison*."—*Régistre d'Intendance, Let. B. folio* 1.

BEAURIVAGE (F.), *v.* St. Giles S.

BEAURIVAGE, river, traverses the S. of St. Giles diagonally and near its N. angle leaves that S. and enters Lauzon, where it receives the Ruisseau Gosselin and the Rivière Rouge, and, meandering in its approach to the church of St. Anne, passes afterwards through unconceded lands and falls into the Chaudiere at the E. extremity of fief St. Denis. This river is in no place navigable; its fall is very considerable and its current, in spring and autumn, very powerful. In the heat of summer the waters are very low and sometimes insufficient to drive a grist-mill of one pair of stones: in the upper part of St. Giles S. the bed of the river is principally solid rock.

BEAVER BROOK, runs into the R. Assomequagan.

BECANCOUR, a large river, winding beautifully in a very devious course, rises in the townships of Broughton and Leeds, whence it branches into those of Inverness, Halifax, and Ireland, where many minor streams flowing from numerous small lakes fall into it. After traversing the townships of Nelson and Somerset and the fronts of Stanfold and Bulstrode, in an easterly direction, for about 46 miles, it alters its course to north-west, running about 21 miles more between Aston and Maddington and through the seigniory of Becancour, where it discharges itself into the St. Lawrence. The banks towards its source are high, steep and frequently rocky, but decrease in elevation as the R. descends. The current being embarrassed by falls, rapids and shoals, is navigable only at places for canoes and boats. In the broader parts are some small islands covered with fine trees, which, viewed from the banks, display the varied hues of their foliage with pleasing effect. Within the limits of Becancour seigniory are two mills on this river. *Isle Dorval*, a small low island, covered with underwood, divides the mouth of the Becancour into two channels. The valley which this river waters consists generally of cultivable lands, and in many places the soil is of the first quality. The scenery on the banks of the Becancour is much admired, and near the great falls in the front of Blandford T. the river is remarkably picturesque. The fall is about 24 ft., or, comprising the cascades above, about 60 ft., and near it is a superb situation for a mill. In this river are the maskinongé, the doré and other excellent fish.

BECANCOUR, seigniory, in the co. of Nicolet, is bounded, S. W. by Godefroi, N. E. by fief Dutord and by the townships of Aston and Maddington in the rear. $2\frac{1}{4}$ l. in front by 2 in depth. Granted April 16, 1647, to Sieur de Becancour, and now the property of the heirs of the late Lieut. Col. Bruere, Etienne Le Blanc, Esq. and Ezekiel Hart, Esq. The lands, conceded prior to 1759, pay a quit-rent of one livre and a capon for one arpent in front by 30 in depth, subject to the obligation of grinding corn at the seignorial mill, the right of pre-emption, *droit de retrait*, and a reservation as to timber. Three-fourths of the property belonging to Mr. Le Blanc, being conceded prior to 1759, are, consequently, held under these conditions. Much higher terms are now demanded for the unconceded lands.—Towards the St. Lawrence the S. is flat and of an excellent and exuberant soil, producing good hemp and flax.—The timber is not much entitled to notice, the lowlands affording none but of the most inferior sorts, and the higher situations only beech, maple, birch and a little pine.—Three-fourths of the S. are in cultivation, and several of the farms exhibit a high state of improvement; the best are on the St Lawrence, and on each side of the rivers Becancour and Blanche. Besides these rivers, this S. is watered by the Godefroi, Lake St. Paul and Lac aux Outardes.—The main road along the St. Lawrence crosses the R. Becancour just above Isle Dorval, and two others lead up the river, one on each side. The want of proper roads has, for many years, been a great impediment to the comfort and prosperity of the inhabitants, and has materially retarded the formation of new settlements. This inconvenience has lately been in some degree obviated, and, by an act of the provincial legislature, the sum of £500 has been granted for the improvement of the road from Gentilly to Becancour.—From the front of the S to Three Rivers is a ferry over the St.

Lawrence.—Just above Isle Dorval and on the W. side of the R. Becancour was the hemp-mill, &c. established by government and placed under the late Mr. Campbell. The church, parsonage and a few houses surrrounding it, are situated on the E. bank of the Becancour: a short distance from which is a village of the Abenaqui Indians, consisting of a few ill-built wooden houses, or, more correctly speaking, hovels; the manners and occupations of these people are precisely similar to those of the village in St. François.—The parish of *la Nativité de la Ste. Vierge et de St. Pierre*, or Becancour parish, by virtue of a decree of the council of state, March 3, 1722, which confirmed the regulation of Sept 20, 1721, comprehends all the frontage on the St. Lawrence, extending from fief Cournoyer to fief Godefroi, including fief Dutord and all the S. of Becancour.—The following statistical account includes the whole parish, viz. the fief Dutord as well as the S. of Becancour.

Statistics.

Population	2752	Presbyteries	1	Taverns	1
Churches, R. C.	1	Corn-mills	1	Artisans	15
Curates	1	Shopkeepers	1		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	17,600	Potatoes	15,000	Rye	300
Oats	9,909	Peas	4,800	Indian corn	100
Barley	300				

Live Stock.

Horses	960	Cows	1420	Swine	2005
Oxen	850	Sheep	4900		

Title.—" Concession du 16me Avril, 1647, faite par la Compagnie au Sieur *de Bécancour*, située au Sud du fleuve *St. Laurent*, contenant deux lieues et un quart de front sur pareille profondeur; tenant du côté du Nord-est au fief *Dutort* et du côté du Sud-ouest au fief *Godefroi;* par devant le fleuve *St. Laurent*, et par derrière les terres non concédées; avec les isles, islets et battures qui se trouvent tant dans la rivière de *Bécancour* que dans une autre rivière appelée la rivière *St. Paul* qui se décharge dans le dit fleuve."—*Cahiers d'Intend.* 10 *à* 17, *folio* 414.

BELAIR (S.), *v.* Les Ecureuils, S.

BELLECHASSE, county, bounded N. E. by the co. of l'Islet; S. W. by the N. E. boundary lines of the SS. of Lauzon and Jolliet and of Frampton, Cranbourne and Watford, and thence by a line prolonged S. E. to the S. boundary of the province; N. W. by the R. St. Lawrence, and it includes all the islands in that river nearest to the co. and in the whole or in part fronting it; and on the S. E. by the S. boundary of the province. It comprises the seigniories of Berthier, St. Vallier, St. Michel, Beaumont and its augmentation, la Durantaie and its augmentation, la Martiniere, Montapeine, Vincennes, St. Gervais and Livaudiere, and the townships of Buckland and Standon.—The centre of the co. is in lat. 46° 27′ N. lon. 70° 25′ W. and it contains 581 sq. m. and seven parishes. Its extreme breadth on the St. Lawrence is 19 m., its average breadth 17 m., and its average depth 35 m.—This co. sends two members to the provincial parliament, and the places of election are St. Vallier and St. Gervais.—The surface is uneven and in many places, particularly in the rear, mountainous; the soil nevertheless is susceptible of cultivation and produces abundance of good timber.—It is watered by the rivers du Sud, Boyer, Bellechasse, and their several branches, besides numerous other streams that fall into the St. Lawrence. In the front of the co. is a chain of flourishing and interesting settlements. The population consists entirely of French Canadians.

Statistics.

Population	14,965	Grist mills	7	Shopkeepers	23
Churches, R. C.	8	Saw mills	30	Taverns	21
Curates	7	Carding mills	2	Artisans	130
Presbyteries	8	Fulling mills	3	River-craft	2
Convents	1	Tanneries	3	Tonnage	36
Schools	4	Medical men	3	Keel-boats	7
Villages	2	Notaries	9		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		
Wheat	100,848	Indian corn	910	Hay	tons, 46,508
Oats	82,300	Mixed grain	3,105		Cwts.
Barley	11,720	Peas	17,530	Flax	391
Rye	2,585	Potatoes	235,534	Butter	4,787
Buckwheat	2,500			Maple sugar	568

Live Stock.

Horses	5,394	Cows	8,552	Swine	17,354
Oxen	4,202	Sheep	41,786		

Domestic Manufactures.

	Ells.		Ells.		Ells.
Etoffe du pays	50,150	Flannel, &c.	40,000	Linen	36,060
				Looms	601

BELLECHASSE, river, rises in the S. of St. Michel, in the co. of Bellechasse, and, traversing the adjoining S. of St. Vallier to its N. E. corner, falls into the St. Lawrence.

BELLE FLEUR, river, falls into the Saguenay below Ha Ha bay and is 66 ft. wide. At its mouth is a valley of very good, cultivable ground,

containing 15 or 16 acres, behind which are rocks that rise in gradations.

BELLEISLE, river, rises in the S. of Deschambault, and, running S., cuts off the S. E. angle of the S. of La Chevrotiere, and runs into the N. side of the St. Lawrence.—*v.* DESCHAMBAULT, S.

BELLE RIVIERE, called by the Indians *Kushpahigan*, "a place which is ascended," runs into the S. E. side of lake St. John. At its mouth, called *Kouispigan*, the land on both sides forms a sheet of fine bright sand, but it improves gradually and rapidly as the R. is ascended. For 2 miles from its mouth the soil on both sides is an alluvial flat, extending some distance from the banks to a rising ground which keeps a parallel direction with the river; the soil on this flat is clayey, occasionally exhibiting a surface of rich loam, or vegetable mould, and produces elm, ash, fir, black and yellow birch, alders, spruce, and pine. From the 2nd to the end of the 6th mile, up the stream, the R. is deep and rapid, the banks occasionally bold, the land in many places excellent, and the timber is elm, spruce, black, white, and yellow birch, ash, poplar, pine, and balsam with some cedar and alder. The R. then, at the lower landing of a portage, is contracted to about 10 yards; the rushing waters precipitating over rocks, the wildness of the surrounding scenery and the cliffs, 75 ft. in height, impending over the basin and river, form a very interesting and picturesque cascade with a good site for a mill. Here the portage is upon the N. bank and is $\frac{1}{4}$ m. long, leading over a very high hill, where the land is again level to the upper landing at the head of another fall of about 20 ft. high, making the difference of elevation altogether between 50 and 60 ft. Here the land is of good quality, composed of a dark argillaceous loam beneath a rich vegetable mould; the varieties of timber are red spruce, ash, balsam, black and white birch, cedar, elm, red and white pine. This description of land forms the leading feature of the country along the banks of the Belle Riv. to the R. des Aulnais, about $2\frac{3}{4}$ m. above the portage; the general course of the R. is S. E. Here the Belle Rivière forms a large basin, in the centre of which is an island of excellent land. The river enters this basin at the S. E. end, with a cascade of 10 feet, falling through a narrow contraction not exceeding 2 or 3 yards at most. On the N. E. side of the basin the R. des Aulnais enters with a gentle current. For about 3 m. higher up the Belle Rivière the land is more broken and hilly, rising in some places nearly 100 feet above the bed of the river, whose general course is from the basin about S. S. W., and is not less than 30 yards wide. In the vicinity of the small streams, that flow into the main river, are some valuable beds of blue soft marl and frequently much clay forming the sides or slopes of the hills. The timber on their banks is ash, elm, fir, and balsam, and, for a few miles in the interior, spruce, pine, balsam, and birch, and the land is of arable quality.—This R. is navigable for large batteaux for many leagues, and further on for bark canoes.

BELLEVUE, fief, lies between the S.S. of Vercheres and Contrecœur in the co. of Vercheres. It is bounded by Cournoyer in the rear, and contains $\frac{1}{2}$ l. in front, by one l. in depth. Granted 3d Nov. 1672, to Sieur de Vitré, and now belongs to —— Chicoine, esq. All this slip is under good cultivation but is not watered by river or stream.

Title.—"Concession du 3me Novembre, 1672, faite par *Jean Talon* Intendant, au Sieur *de Vitré*, d'une demi lieue de front, sur une lieu de profondeur, à prendre depuis les terres *de Contrecœur*, en remontant vers les terres non concédées."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, *No.* 1, *folio* 31.

BELŒIL, river, rises near the rear-line of the S. of Belœil, and, taking a N. E. course, is joined by a small stream from the N. W., running nearly parallel. It falls into the Richelieu opposite Isles au Cerf. It works a grist and saw-mill.

BELŒIL, seignory, on the N. W. of the river Richelieu, in the co. of Vercheres; is bounded W. by the S. of Chambly, E. by that of Cournoyer, S. by the R. St. Lawrence and N. by lands stretching to the rear of the S. of Cap St. Michel and the adjoining small fiefs, and which form an augmentation to Belœil.—2 l. in front by $1\frac{1}{2}$ deep, and the augmentation is nearly of the same superficies.—The principal grant was made, January 18, 1694, to Sieur Joseph Hertel and the accessory one, March 24, 1731, to Sieur de Longueuil. The Baroness de Longueuil is now proprietor of both. —The soil along the Richelieu is light, but in some places it is as rich as any in the district of Montreal. The uncleared parts afford some beech, maple and birch timber but more of spruce, fir, cedar and inferior sorts. The N. E. part is well watered by the little R. Belœil, along the banks

of which is a range of excellent concessions; some smaller streams traverse the lower part and likewise fall into the Richelieu. Various good roads lead through the S. and the main road follows the course of the R. Richelieu. The houses of the settlers, many extremely well built, are dispersed through the different concessions; here and there a few together, but no village. The church and parsonage-house are near the Richelieu.—A few arpents, fit for cultivation, in the P. of St. Anne, are reserved in wood, which is becoming scarce.—That part of the augmentation that lies at the rear of the S. of Varennes is settled, but the parts abutting on the rear of la Trinité and St. Michel are still covered with wood.—In this S. are 260 families. The most flourishing settlements are in the first three ranges on the R. Richelieu.

Statistics.

Population	1,788	Presbyteries	1	Shopkeepers	1
Churches, R.C.	1	Corn-mills	2	Taverns	1
Curates	1	Tanneries	1	Artisans	12

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	31,200	Indian corn	230	Mixed grain	3,000
Oats	20,800	Peas	15,600	Maple sugar,	
Barley	15,600	Potatoes	46,000		cwts. 36
Rye	2,000				

Live Stock.

Horses	805	Cows	1,610	Swine	1,050
Oxen	690	Sheep	4,600		

Title.—"Concession du 18me Janvier, 1694, faite par *Louis de Buade*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, au Sieur *Joseph Hertel*, de deux lieues de terre de front, avec une lieue et demie de terre de profondeur, à prendre du côté du Nord-ouest de la rivière *Richelieu*, à la Seigneurie de *Chambly*, en descendant icelle rivière, vers les terres non concédées."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, *No.* 4, *folio* 16.

Augmentation.—"Concession du 24me Mars, 1713, faite par *Phil. de Rigaud*, Gouverneur, et *François de Beauharnois*, Intendant, au Sieur *de Longueuil*, le long de la rivière de *Richelieu*, d'une lieue de terre de front sur une lieue et demie de profondeur, en lieu non-concédé, à prendre depuis la Seigneurie de *Belœil*, qu'il possède, en tirant du côté du Sud-ouest, derrière la Seigneurie de *Chambly* pour le front, et pour la profondeur dans les terres en allant au Nord-ouest."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, *No.* 6, *folio* 3.

BELSIAMITE, river, in the co. of Saguenay, falls into the gulf of St. Lawrence, a little above Bustard Bay.

BENOIT, lake, lies near the R. Saguenay, from which it is approached by the portage of Pelletier bay. It is of considerable extent, of very irregular shape and is surrounded by mountains of no great height.

BERGERONNES, les, two rivers in the co. of Saguenay, emptying themselves into the St. Lawrence, a few leagues below the estuary of the R. Saguenay. One of these rivers has been ascended 1½ league, and nothing worthy of remark was discovered except some prairies, which are supposed to produce annually from 7 to 8000 bundles of hay. The land susceptible of cultivation on the banks of this river may extend from 4 to 10 arpents from the water, and is bounded by rocky mountains, whose only ornament is moss and a few tufts of juniper. The shore of the St. Lawrence and the interior from the point "Des Grandes Bergeronnes," as far as that of "Bon Désir," 3 leagues below it, have been explored. The shore, which is at most 100 feet high, on account of its gradual ascent, offers a rich vegetative border.

BERISFORD, a projected township in the rear of Abercromby, in the co. of Terrebonne.

BERTHIER, county, in the district of Montreal, bounded N. E. by the co. of St. Maurice, S. W. by the co. of Lachenaie, N. W. by the northern boundary of the province, and S. E. by the river St. Lawrence; it includes all the islands in the St. Lawrence, nearest to the co., and in whole or in part fronting it. It comprises the SS. of Berthier and its augmentation, Du Sablé or York, part of Masquinongé, Fief Chicot, the SS. of Lanoraye, Dautray, Lavaltrie and their augmentations, Daillebout, De Ramsay, the T. of Brandon, part of the S. of Lanaudière, the T. of Kildare and the islands of St. Ignace and Dupas.—This co. is 24 m. broad and its depth to the N. W. boundary of the province 240 m., containing 5,760 sq. m., of which 624 m. are in settlements bordering on the St. Lawrence and in the adjacent unconceded lands.—The S. extremity of the co. is in lat. 46° 2′ N., lon. 73° 12′ W.—This co. sends 2 members to the provincial parliament and the place of election is at the V. of Berthier. It contains 7 parishes, besides parts of 2 others. The face of the county, for 15 m. from the St. Lawrence, is generally low and level; it then assumes a bolder aspect and becomes uneven, and, in the vicinity of lake Maskinongé and the rear of the T. of Kildare, it is mountainous, the land, nevertheless, being more or less susceptible of cultivation as far as the exploring surveys have extended, beyond which little is known of the country; its general character, however, has been ascertained to be mountainous, traversed by various rivers and streams, and watered by several lakes. The surveyed and

settled parts of this co. are abundantly watered by the rivers Chicot, Bayonne, Great and Little Chaloupe, St. Charles, Brook River, St. Joseph, St. John, L'Assomption, part of the R. Maskinongé and the L. of that name. The Bayonne and the Chaloupe spread into several branches and the R. L'Assomption, by far the largest, winds and traverses the co. in a S. direction. Along the sides of these rivers are flourishing settlements and good roads.—This co. includes several islands in the St. Lawrence, particularly those that lie contiguous to the S. of Berthier.—To those who are desirous of making new settlements this co. presents numerous advantages, arising from the quality of its soil, population, agriculture, and local situation.

Statistics.

Population	17,695	Corn-mills	6	Medical men	2
Parishes	7	Saw-mills	6	Notaries	9
Churches, R. C.	7	Carding-mills	2	Shopkeepers	25
Curates	6	Fulling-mills	2	Taverns	22
Presbyteries	6	Tanneries	1	Artisans	158
Convents	1	Hat manuf.	1	River craft	2
Schools	7	Potteries	1	Tonnage	36
Villages	4	Potasheries	5	Keel boats	5

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		
Wheat	117,636	Buck wheat	2,500	Hay, tons,	64,111
Oats	159,632	Indian corn	3,296		Cwts.
Barley	14,981	Mixed grain	4,085	Flax	569
Rye	5,375	Potatoes	470,913	Butter	4,302
Peas	38,959			Mapl. sug.	1,063

Live Stock.

Horses	7,022	Cows	10,756	Swine	9,236
Oxen	5,172	Sheep	38,068		

BERTHIER, river, is about 16m. from the R. Maskinongé; it is not navigable for any distance although there is a considerable body of water.

BERTHIER, seigniory, in the co. of Bellechasse, has the river St. Lawrence in front, St. Vallier S. W., St. Thomas N. E., and the Rivière du Sud in the rear. It is 2 leagues in front by as much in depth. Granted Oct. 29th, 1672, to Sieur Berthier; it is now the property of the ladies of the General Hospital at Quebec and is held under a lease for 29 years by Claude Denechaud, esq., of which 13 years are unexpired. He pays an annual rent of 60*l.* and 45 bushels of wheat. This gentleman holds half the domain by purchase and the other half belongs to Mrs. Ruelle. This seigniory is bounded on the map according to a private survey. Its irregularity arises from a cession made by the proprietor, Jan. 22, 1728, to the seignior of Rivière du Sud.—A light sandy earth, varied with yellowish loam, is the prevalent kind of soil and is highly productive of grain of all kinds; the largest proportion is under culture and an improved system of husbandry. Many of the farms are in a flourishing condition, of which those on the Rivière du Sud and the bank of the St. Lawrence are perhaps the best and most conspicuous. Along the front the ground is rather low, but it gradually rises to a small ridge about a mile from the shore, from the summit of which a very interesting prospect unfolds itself; the R. St. Lawrence, between 11 and 12 m. across, is beautifully varied by groups of islands, lying off the W. end of Crane Island; the E. end of the island of Orleans, with all its rich diversity of scenery, and the lofty mountains rising behind Cape Tourmente complete the distant view; the descent from the crest of the ridge down to the shore is a continuation of well cultivated fields, enriched with almost every object that can make a landscape perfect; these, with the addition of the church, and a small cluster of houses charmingly seated, almost close to the water, on the edge of a little cove called Le Trou de Berthier, when viewed from the main road, are well calculated to give a stranger an exalted idea of the picturesque beauty of the country. Another chain of heights, somewhat more elevated, rises between it and the rivière du Sud, on which there is some fine timber; in other parts of the S. wood is not abundant. The rivers du Sud, à la Caille and Belle Chasse provide an ample and complete irrigation for every part. Near the Rivière du Sud stands the church of St. François and, at a short distance from it, a grist-mill worked by a little rivulet flowing into the river. Numerous good roads intersect every part of the S.; the main or post-road is on the bank of the St. Lawrence.—The rivers afford salmon, eels, white fish, &c. The horses are, generally, of the Norman breed.

The *parish* of *St. François* is bounded N. by the first concession of Berthier, S. by the rear-line of the seigniory, E. by St. Pierre, and W. by the division-line of St. Vallier. It consists of 3 concessions, each of 42 or 60 arpents in depth. The farms are 3 arpents each in breadth, and extend in depth to the rear-line of the concessions. The land consists of a good, black, strong soil on a blue clay. The timber is not remarkable, and is a

mixture of pine, spruce, maple, birch, &c. This parish is watered by the river *du Sud* and by the *Jyason* which turn 4 mills, viz., one for grinding corn, one for sawing, one for fulling, and the 4th for carding.—On the N. side of the main road are the church, presbytery and a most convenient house called a convent or, more properly, a nunnery or school for the education of girls. All the establishments of this kind are superintended by two or three nuns from the congregation of Quebec.—This parish produces a considerable number of live stock and one half of the sheep and young stock are sent for sale to the Quebec market. Among the inhabitants enjoying ease and comfort in this parish may be particularly mentioned Mr. Fraser, lieut.-colonel of militia, whose residence is on the S. side of the R. du Sud and opposite to a handsome bridge; his extensive farm buildings sufficiently denote the productiveness of his farm and his comparatively numerous stock of cattle, which consists of 9 horses, 28 cows, 6 oxen, 60 sheep, &c. &c.—The most flourishing concessions are on the N. side of the du Sud, that on the S. side, extending to the mountains, is still covered with wood. The curé of this parish serves also the parish of Berthier, between which and St. François there is a good road of communication.

Statistics of the Parishes of Berthier and St. François.

Parishes.	Population.	Churches R.C.	Presbyteries.	Convents.	Corn-mills.	Saw-mills.	Carding-mills.	Fulling-mills.	Blacksmiths.	Wheelwrights	Sawyers.	Shopkeepers.	Masons.	Shoemakers.	Annual Agricultural Produce, in bushels.							Live Stock.				
															Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Peas.	Rye.	Hay, tons.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
Berthier	786	1	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7280	2600	260	3040	260	100	18000	390	290	780	1690	400
St. François	850	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	3	1	1	2	2	1	12400	7200	2800	4200	5200	300	12250	450	600	1150	3500	900

Title.—"Concession du 29me Octobre, 1672, faite par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, au Sieur *Berthier*, de deux lieues de terre de front sur pareille profondeur, à prendre sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, depuis l'ance de *Bellechasse* incluse, tirant vers la rivière du Sud, icelle non comprise.

"Cette Seigneurie est bornée sur la carte suivant un arpentage particulier. L'irregularité de ce terrein provient d'une cession que firent les propriétaires de cette Seigneurie à ceux de la rivière du Sud, par une transaction du 22me Janvier, 1728."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 1, *folio* 7.

BERTHIER, seigniory, in the co. of Berthier, with its fiefs and augmentations, is bounded S. W. by the S. of Dautré and augmentation, N. E. by those of Dusablé or New York and Maskinongé, in the rear by the T. of Brandon and in front by the St. Lawrence. Granted 27th April, 1674, to M. Berthier; the augmentation granted 31st Dec., 1732, to Sieur Pierre L'Etage. This property is now $2\frac{3}{4}$ l. in front by $4\frac{1}{2}$ in depth, containing 13 superficial leagues, and the only part not belonging to the Hon. James Cuthbert, a gentleman remarkable for his urbanity of manners and hospitality to strangers, is a fief comprising one half of Isle Dupas and about 2 l. in length. The majority of the concessions were granted prior to 1759, each measuring 3 arpents by 40, 30, 20, &c., according to local circumstances, and on the conditions usual at the time.—This S. contains two parishes and the half of a third, 16 ranges of concessions and an island inhabited. There are 714 lands granted; and the most populous concessions are those on the rivers Bayonne, St. Esprit, and St. Cuthbert. Three-fourths of the S. are under culture and one-fourth in wood: in the first 4 leagues of its depth the surface is level and, in the rear, precipitous and rocky. L'Isle Dupas, an *arriere fief*, lies in this S. There are also two other fiefs included within the lateral lines of the seigniory: the fief Chicot on the N. E. side of the S., and the fief Dorvilliers on the S. W. side.—Iron ore, both mountain and bog, of excellent quality, and freestone are found in this S., and an extensive bed of pure yellow ochre has lately been discovered by Mr. Cuthbert, which, being calcined or heated, assumes a beautifully red colour; the vein, from 12 to 14 inches deep, of a tenacious quality, lies about 6 inches under a surface of vegetable earth. On the best cultivated ranges the wood is nearly all cleared away; but on the others, and in the back districts, there still remains abundance of *bois de chauffage* or fuel with some little maple, beech, cedar, hemlock, butternut, pine, larch, elm, and birch. The soil in general is good, except towards the rear, where it is rocky and sterile; in

the concession called St. Cuthbert it is a fine vegetable earth, several inches deep, on a subsoil of strong clay; in that of St. Esprit a strong deep loam; in St. Pierre a rich light earth; in St. Catherine a small part is a good loam, and the rest of somewhat inferior quality; in St. Jean there is a mixed soil equal in fertility to either of the others.—In front of the St. Lawrence the land is low, especially towards the N. E. boundary, but the arable is very productive, and the remainder is a succession of very fine meadows. The other parts of the S. are but indifferent in quality, and some of it about the back boundary even barren and unfit for tillage.—Most of the concessions are farmed in a very good style; but those where the greatest improvement is visible are St. Cuthbert, St. Esprit and St. Pierre, where industry and careful arrangement have produced ease and even affluence.—Wheat is the chief production of these lands, which are fit, generally speaking, for every species of culture and produce annually about 100,000 bushels of grain. The important articles hemp (which grows spontaneously near every ruin) and flax, might be raised in almost any quantities, if the farmers would adopt a different method of cultivation. The rivers Chicot, La Chaloupe, Bayonne and the Bonaventure Creek afford a convenient and equal irrigation. About 5 miles from the v. of Berthier, on the S. W. bank of the Bayonne, is a very copious salt spring, strongly impregnated with inflammable gas, from which the inhabitants, when Admirals Walker and Phipps respectively blocked up the St. Lawrence, made a considerable quantity of salt, and they now make use of the water to knead their bread. The water is always cold as ice, and is found efficacious in sprains and white swellings.—Upwards of 1000 able-bodied men are furnished for the militia.—The main road by the St. Lawrence, and the different roads through the concessions, are maintained in excellent repair. The winter traverse between Berthier and Sorel is on the ice, winding among the islands; it is computed to be about 5 miles and very secure.—The bridges across the rivers are free of toll.—The domain of Berthier, on the S. W. side of the river Bayonne, contains 335 arpents, approaching in goodness to the best of the district. In front of the S. several fine islands form the S. boundary of the Chenail du Nord; they are named Isles Randin, Dupas, Castor, &c.—In this S. is a school for girls, well attended, under the direction of the sisters of the congregation; and there are also 4 private schools for boys.—There are 3 villages built, generally of wood, Berthier, St. Cuthbert, and Pierreville.—The *village* of *Berthier* is pleasantly situated on the N. side of the Chenail du Nord, and forms one principal street, consisting of 125 houses placed, sometimes at long intervals, on the side of the main road to Quebec: many of them are extremely well-built and handsome. There are, exclusive of dwellings, a great many granaries and storehouses for general merchandise, it being a place of some trade, whence British manufactured goods are dispersed over the neighbouring populous seigniories, and whence also large quantities of grain are annually exported.—The population is 850.—The church that claims notice not only as being a handsome structure, but for the elegance of its interior decoration, is situated at a small distance behind the main street. This village being about mid-way between Montreal and Three Rivers, in the direct route of the public stage-coaches that have been established upon the plan of those in England between the former place and Quebec, and being also the principal intermediate post-office station, is a place of great resort and considerable traffic. At the inns travellers will always find good accommodation. On passing through the Chenail du Nord, the village with its gardens, orchards, meadows and surrounding cultivated fields, form together an agreeable and pleasing assemblage of objects, although from the flatness of the country the prospect is not marked by any of those traits of grandeur so frequently observable on the N. side of the St. Lawrence, descending towards Quebec. The land is here so little above the level of the river, that in the spring, when the melted snow and ice occasion a rise of the waters, it is sometimes overflowed to a considerable distance, and much damage is done to the lower parts of the houses in the village and to the goods deposited in the stores. These inundations have occasionally been so great that it has been necessary to remove large quantities of wheat from the upper stories of the granaries.—In the entire S. of Berthier, including the augmentation, there are

Churches	3	Potasheries	3	Fulling-mills	1
Corn-mills	2	Carding-mills	1	Clothier's shop	1
Saw-mills	3				

There are artisans and mechanics of every description, besides some carriage-makers and many masons; among them are

18 Blacksmiths	3 Tinsmiths	1 Silversmith
6 Tanners	3 Millwrights	4 Butchers
1 Watchmaker	4 Bakers	4 Coopers
2 Harness-makers	Several wheel-wrights	House-joiners, above 50
7 Shoemakers		

In the *parish of Berthier* all the lands are conceded, except the woodlands near the mountains where the *sugaries* are, and those lands are rendered unfit for cultivation by ravines, hills, rocks and sands, over which there is no road.

The P. of *St. Cuthbert* was erected about 50 years ago and measures three leagues in front, between Berthier and Maskinongé, on the road from Montreal to Quebec, and consists of a considerable part of the S. belonging to the Hon. James Cuthbert and of three other fiefs. Its E. boundary is the N.E. line of the county. It contains 500 families and 300 farm-lots are settled upon, most of which are three arpents in front by 30 or 40 deep. The church is on the W. side of the R. Chicot, about 2 m. in the interior. This P. extends over a large portion of Berthier and the adjoining S. N.E.

Statistics of the Parishes of Berthier and St. Cuthbert.

Parishes.	Population.	Churches R.C.	Curates.	Presbyteries.	Convents.	Schools.	Villages.	Corn-mills.	Carding-mills.	Fulling-mills.	Saw-mills.	Tanneries.	Potasheries.	Pearlasheries.	Just. of Peace.	Medical men.	Notaries.	Shopkeepers.	Taverns.	Artisans.	River craft.	Tonnage.	Keel boats.
Berthier	3939	1	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	14	6	31	1	25	8
St. Cuthbert	2754	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	.	.	4	2	1	1	.	.	1	4	6	45	.	.	.

Parishes.	Annual Agricultural Produce, in bushels.								Live Stock.				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Ind. corn.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Hay, tons.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
Berthier	20800	31000	2500	1000	700	7870	42850	15600	1429	350	2124	8496	1655
St. Cuthbert	26000	26800	2050	1180	605	9200	45000	.	1500	450	2000	7500	1500

Title.—"Concession du 27me Avril, 1674, faite à Mr. *Berthier*, de trois quarts de lieue ou environ de front sur deux lieues de profondeur, à prendre sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, depuis la concession du Sieur *Randin* en descendant, jusqu'à la rivière *Chicot*; ensemble une Isle d'une lieue en superficie étant au dessous et joignant presque l'isle *Randin*, vis-a-vis l'*Isle Dupas*; aussi l'isle qui est au bout d'en bas de l'*Isle au Castor*, accordée à Mr. *Berthier*, le 25 Mars, 1675.—Ou les deux concessions sont accordées par un seul titre. Cahiers d'Intend. where both these concessions are granted by one title."—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage*, *No.* 9, *folio* 38, *le* 26*me Janvier*, 1781.

Augmentation.—"Concession du 31me Décembre, 1732, faite par *Charles Marquis de Beauharnois*, Gouverneur, et *Gilles Hocquart*, Intendant, au Sieur *Pierre* l'*Etage*, de trois lieues de terre de front, si telle quantité se trouve entre la ligne qui sépare le fief de *Dautré* d'avec celui cidevant appelé de *Comporté* (aujourd'hui *Antaya*), et celle qui sépare le fief du *Chicot* d'avec le fief *Masquinongé*; à prendre le dit front au bout de la profondeur et limites des dits fiefs d'*Antaya* et du *Chicot* entre lesquels se trouve le fief de *Berthier*; sur trois lieues de profondeur, avec les rivières, ruisseaux et lacs qui pourront se rencontrer dans la dite étendue de terre, pour être la dite concession unie et jointe au dit fief de *Berthier*."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, *No.* 7, *folio* 4.

Bic, river, in the S. of Bic, is about 20 feet wide, small and well bridged. It is not navigable for boats or even canoes and the falls prevent timber from being floated down.

Bic, seigniory, in the co. of Rimouski, bounded in front by the S. side of the St. Lawrence, N.E. by the S. of Rimouski and S.W. by a part of the S. of Trois Pistolles, called Richard Rioux.—Two leagues in breadth upon the river by 2 in depth. —Granted with the Island of Bic, lying in front, May 8, 1675, to M. de Vitré. The island is nearly 3 m. in length by $\frac{3}{4}$ m. in breadth.—In 1774, a dispute having arisen between the proprietors of Bic and Rimouski, it was determined by the Court of Common Pleas that the middle of the embouchure of the river Hatté should be the boundary between the two seigniories.—This S. has a few settlers on the coast only, but none on the new road that traverses this S. from Trois Pistolles to Mitis. The surface of this S. is very uneven and mountainous; the high mountains of Bic and Cap l'Original are conspicuous objects to the voyager as he sails up the St. Lawrence.—The best land of this S. lies in the rear ranges and in the intervals between the rocky ridges that lie parallel with the St. Lawrence. The general

qualities of the land and timber are similar to those of the Rimouski portage, which lies contiguous. In the Bay of Bic small craft can lie completely land-locked and on its borders are a few settlers. The adjacent low lands produce fine hay; the high lands are rocky and the soil light and stony.

Statistics.

Population	90	Saw-mills	1	Keel boats	2
Corn-mills	1				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	52	Barley	4	Peas	16
Oats	10	Rye	100	Potatoes	90

Live Stock.

Horses	26	Cows	40	Swine	57
Oxen	29	Sheep	120		

Title.—" Concession du 6me Mai, 1675, faite par *Louis de Buade*, Gouverneur, au Sieur *de Vitré*, de deux lieues de front, le long du fleuve *St. Laurent*, du côté du Sud, à prendre du milieu de la largeur de la rivière appelé *Mitis*, et qui s'appellera dorénavant la rivière —— en montant le dit fleuve, et deux lieues de profondeur, ensemble l'isle du *Bic* qui est vis-a-vis.—En 1774, dispute s'étant élevée entre les propriétaires du *Bic* et de *Rimousky*, la Cour des Plaidoiers Communs rendit un jugement, confirmé en appel en 1778, qui détermina, que le milieu de l'embouchure de la rivière *Hatté* seroit la borne entre les dites deux seigneuries."—*Insinuations du Conseil Supérieur, let.* B. *folio* 14.

Birch Island, *v.* St. Maurice, r.

Bird Mountain, *v.* St. Maurice, r.

Bizard, isle, is separated from the s. w. end of Isle Jesus by the r. des Prairies. It is nearly of an oval form, rather more than 4 m. long by 2 broad.—No records relative to this property have been preserved in the secretariat of the province; but when the present owner, Pierre Foretier, Esq., did fealty and homage on the 3d February, 1781, he exhibited proof of its having been granted on the 24th and 25th of October, 1678, to the Sieur Bizard.—It is a spot of great fertility, wholly cleared and cultivated.—A good road passes all round it, near the river St. Lawrence, and another crosses it about the middle: by the sides of these roads the houses are tolerably numerous but there is neither village, church, nor mill.—Population 757.

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	2,520	Barley	95	Peas	700
Oats	4,300	Potatoes	16,002		

Live Stock.

Horses	216	Cows	405	Swine	320
Oxen	218	Sheep	950		

Title.—" Concession du 24me et 25me Octobre, 1678, faite par le *Comte de Frontenac*, Gouverneur, et *Duchesneau*, Intendant, au Sieur *Bizard*, de l'isle *Bonaventure (Bizard)* ensemble les isles, &c. adjacentes."—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage, No.* 18, *folio* 90, *le 3me Fevrier*, 1781. *Cahiers d'Intendance, No.* 4, *folio* 141.

Black Bay, *v.* Onslow, t.

Black Bay, *v.* Lochaber Gore.

Black Lake, *v.* Ireland, t.

Black River, in the co. of Saguenay, runs through a very extensive and fertile tract of level land, the greater part of which is on the King's Post side of the river, and on which about 200 families might gain a comfortable subsistence.—This r. falls into the n. side of the St. Lawrence, opposite Hare Island and about 20 m. above the r. Saguenay. It forms the n. e. boundary of the S. of Mount Murray.

Black River, *v.* Manicouagan.

Blainville (S.), *v.* Mille Isles.

Blairfindie (P. and V.), *v.* Longueuil, b.

Blanche, Grande Rivière, in the co. of Ottawa, rises far in the interior and, traversing the eastern quarter of Portland, runs through part of Buckingham and entering Templeton, between the 7th and 8th ranges, winds most singularly upon that line as far as lot No. 11. Thence it runs s. to the division-line between the 1st and 2d ranges, and, winding e. through the 2d range, discharges itself at lot No. 3 into an arm of the Ottawa, which connects that river with one of the ponds. It is about 130 ft. wide and is navigable for bateaux in the spring about 15 miles; it then becomes rapid; its course is about 100 miles, and it is well stocked with fish.—Certain lumber dealers have destroyed the bridge, which had been built over the River Blanche, for the purpose of floating their rafts with more facility down that river into the Ottawa.

Blanche, Petite Rivière, rises in the high lands of Buckingham, in the rear of the 5th range, winding n. w. it enters Templeton, where it winds transversely through the two front ranges, then re-entering Buckingham, at the s. w. extremity of the t., it falls into the Ottawa.

Blanche, river, copiously waters the t. of Lochaber and its 3 principal branches unite rather more than 1 m. from its junction with the Ottawa, in the centre of the front of the t.—It is about 130 ft. wide and is navigable for bateaux in spring only, for about 5 or 6 m. from its mouth. It is well stocked with fish.

Blanche, river, rises in the rear of Kildare T. and enters the 3d range of Rawdon, where it joins the N. E. branch of the Rivière Rouge.

Blandford, township, in the co. of Nicolet, is bounded S. E. by the River Becancour, N. W. by Maddington and Gentilly, N. by Livrard, and N. E. by the aug. to Deschaillons.—This T. was erected, by letters patent, in 1823, and contains 54,131 acres.—There are 13 ranges of concessions subdivided into 214 regular and 72 irregular lots. —The principal grantees of the crown are Louis Lagueux, Jean Langevin and Charles Langevin, Esqrs., &c.—The land is generally level with many savannas and the soil, for the most part, good.— The soft wood consists of fir, spruce, pine, sapin, cedar, wild cherry, ash, maple, alder, elm, white wood, walnut, &c.—There are some hills, from 30 to 40 ft. in height, running from N. E. to S. W. This T. is watered by the Gentilly, the Little du Chene, lake St. Louis, lake St. Eustache, and many smaller lakes. In all of them there is fish.—The grant of this township being so recent there is no road, except a good winter road from Gentilly to the river Becancour, 15 miles in length, which traverses the township; a branch of this road, 4 or 5 miles long, leads to St. Pierre; there is also a similar communication between Gentilly and the river Becancour, running between Blandford and Maddington, from 12 to 13 miles in length.—About 600 acres have been cleared, a saw-mill erected, and a patent hand-mill for grinding corn, imported from England by the principal proprietors, the great utility of which has already been experienced by the inhabitants of this and the neighbouring townships. —The price of labour is 2*s*. 6*d*. a day without board, and 1*s*. 8*d*. with board.—Much of the land in this T. is, probably, adapted to the cultivation of hemp and flax.—There are about fifty or sixty settlers on the crown lands along the river Becancour, six leagues from the St. Lawrence. The principal grantees of Blandford have expended about 250*l*. on the promotion of settlements, and giving them means of communication, but all that has been thereby attained is a winter road of no use in summer. The settlements and clearings along the river Becancour have extended considerably, and the only check which restrains the youth of the neighbouring seigniories, who are in want of land to form settlements, from coming forward, is the want of a communication with the settlements in the seigniories.

Animals and Poultry in Blandford.

Horses	7	Heifers and calves	10	Sheep	14
Bulls	2			Hens	156
Oxen	23	Pigs	24	Ducks	4
Cows	27				

Bleurie, river, rises in a lake in the S. of De Lery and running S. falls into Jackson's Creek, nearly opposite Isle aux Noix in the R. Richelieu.

Bleurie, seigniory, in the co. of Rouville, is bounded N. E. by the SS. of East Chambly and Monnoir, S. by the S. of Sabrevois, and W. by the river Richelieu.—Granted, Nov. 30, 1750, to Sieur Sabrevois de Bleurie and is now the property of Gen. Christie Burton.—According to the terms of the original grant it ought to be 3 l. in front by 3 in depth; but as the grants of the adjoining seigniories are of a prior date, and as such an extent could not be taken without infringement upon others, it now forms a triangular space of much less superficial extent. Although lying generally low, with large swamps in many places, there are some tracts of very good land and also some fine timber; the spots that are cultivated lie chiefly upon the Richelieu, and bear but a small proportion to the whole.—A new road, called the Bedford Turnpike, crossing it diagonally to the river, opposite Fort St. John, has been traced and measured in the field and is now proceeding upon. A joint company has undertaken it and obtained an act of the provincial parliament for the purpose: when completed it will greatly enhance the value of this and the other properties through which it passes, by opening a shorter communication with Montreal and by rendering the intercourse with distant places much more easy.

Title.—" Concession du 30me Oct. 1750, faite par le Marquis *de la Jonquiére*, Gouverneur, et *François Bigot*, Intendant, au Sieur *Sabrevois de Bleuri*, de trois lieues de terre de front sur trois lieues de profondeur, le long de la rivière *Chambly*, bornée du côté du Nord par la Seigneurie du Sieur *Hertel*, et sur la même ligne; du côté du Sud à trois lieues de la dite Seigneurie par une ligne tirée Est et Ouest du monde; sur le devant par la rivière *Chambly* et sur la profondeur à trois lieues joignant aux terres non-concédées.—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 9, *folio* 72.

Blondelle, de la, river, in the S. of Côte de Beaupré, rises near the S. bank of the R. Ste. Anne and crosses the road to St. Paul's Bay;

after being joined by a smaller stream about 3 m. from its mouth it turns a mill. It falls into the N. side of the St. Lawrence.

BLUEBERRY HILLS, in the co. of Saguenay, are between Commissioners L. and Bouchette L., on the Ouiatchouan communication.

BLUEBERRY PLAINS, *v.* BEAUHARNOIS, S.

BOIS BRULÉ (L.), *v.* SETTRINGTON, T.

BOISCLERE, river, rises near the source of the R. Huron in the aug. to the S. of Lotbiniere; being joined by some little streams it enters the S. of Lotbiniere, and, near the rear line, joins the R. du Chene.

BOISVERT, river, runs into Lake St. John, in the co. of Saguenay. This R. has been explored for about ½ m. from its mouth; it was then found too narrow and too much obstructed for farther progress. Aspin, white spruce and white birch form the principal part of the timber, and the soil consists of a mixture of clay and sand.

BOLTON, township, in the co. of Stanstead, on the W. side of lake Memphremagog, is bounded N. by Stukeley and Oxford, S. by Potton, W. by Brome.—This is one of the first townships that was laid out.—The surface is uneven and rather mountainous, being crossed diagonally by an irregular chain of heights, wherein several rivers have their sources, and which divides the waters that fall into the Yamaska and other large rivers to the northward, from those flowing into lake Memphremagog and the Mississqui in the opposite direction. The lands on the low parts are tolerably good, but those to he E. are the best and present some fine settlements, well cultivated and producing every sort of grain. On the streams that intersect this part are several corn and grist-mills.

Statistics.

Population	1008	Corn-mills	1	Shopkeepers	2
Churches, R. C.	1	Saw-mills	5	Taverns	2
Curates	1	Potasheries	3	Artisans	11
Schools	4	Pearlasheries	3		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	14,890	Peas	3,000	Indian corn	2,010
Oats	13,400	Buck-wheat	500	Potatoes	20,000
Barley	1,500				

Live Stock.

Horses	460	Cows	901	Swine	605
Oxen	610	Sheep	2,200		

BONAVENTURE, county, in the inferior district of Gaspé, is bounded E. and N. by the co. of Gaspé, and consists of such part of the inferior district of Gaspé as is included between the co. of Gaspé and the district of Quebec, including all the islands in front thereof, in whole or in part, nearest to the co., which comprises the *Seigniory of Shoolbred*, the *Indian Village of Mission* and the settlements above and below the same on the north of the river Ristigouche, the townships or settlements of Carlton, Maria, Richmond, Hamilton including Bonaventure, Cox including the town of New Carlisle, Hope including Paspebiac, La Nouvelle and Port Daniel.—The length of this co. in front is 166 m., its greatest depth 47, and its narrowest part, at Seminac river, is 21, and it contains 4014 sq. m.—The centre on the R. Ristigouche is in lat. 48° 3′ N., lon. 66° 35′ W.—It sends one member to the provincial parliament and the places of election are Richmond and Hope.—The population is a mixture of Arcadians, English, Irish, Scotch and Canadians.—The extensive front of this co. stretching from Point Macquereau on the E. to the Cross near the rise of the S. branch of the R. Wagansis on the W., affords considerable advantages: the bay of Chaleurs and the R. Ristigouche, with the numerous bays and coves with which they are indented, supply numerous and productive cod-fisheries, for which the D. of Gaspé is particularly noted.—There is much land in this co. well adapted for the cultivation of grain in general and also for hemp and flax.—The land on the *Bay of Chaleurs*, from Port Daniel to New Richmond, a distance of more than fifty miles, extending, on an average, two miles inland, is a rich soil consisting of red clay covered with a thick coating of vegetable mould, easy of cultivation and producing the finest crops. The timber upon it is black birch and maple, interspersed with white birch of large growth, pine, spruce, fir and white cedar. On the Ristigouche are some fine spots of meadow and interval lands.—The settlers have cleared, upon an average, about 15 acres upon their lots, which consist of 100 acres upon a front of 3 acres; the old French custom. The lots in the proposed new townships are directed to be laid off in farms of 105 acres upon fronts of 20 chains, which is considered a very great improvement. Towards the front the lands are generally low and gradually rise to the high table land, that spreads over the interior of the peninsula formed by the St. Lawrence and Chaleurs Bay. From this high land descend the

rivers that fall into the St. Lawrence and the bays of Gaspé and Chaleurs. This part of the interior, however, has never been explored; our knowledge of it is founded on the reports of Indians and hunters.—This co. is abundantly watered by numerous rivers: the principal are the

Ristigouche	Seminac
Matapediach	Mistoue
Great Cascapediac	Gaduamgoushout
Little Cascapediac	Goummitz
Bonaventure	Pscudy
Great Nouvelle	Wembrook
Little Nouvelle	Great Wagansis
East Nouvelle	Little Wagansis.

The principal bays, &c. in the front are

Port Daniel	Black Cove
Larger Nouvelle	Cascapediac Bay
New Carlisle Harbour	Richmond Harbour
Paspébiac Cove	Traquadigach Bay
Bonaventure Harbour	Carleton Basin
Bay of Good Fortune	Ristigouche Bay.

The timber is tolerably good, with large quantities of pine fit for masting merchant vessels, but too small for ships of the line.—The only road of communication is along the front, and its improvement has been advanced by the judicious expenditure of a sum of money voted by the colonial legislature for that purpose. Much benefit will arise to this co. and the whole district of Gaspé from the continuation of Kempt Road, which runs from the Ristigouche, along the Matapediach river and lake, and extends to the N. bank of the St. Lawrence through the S. of Mitis. As this road joins the former, a communication is thus opened from Quebec, *viâ* Mitis, to Douglass town on the shore of Gaspé Bay.

Statistics of the County of Bonaventure.

Population	5110	Court-houses	1	Shopkeepers	19
Churches, R. C.	10	Gaols	1	Artisans	34
Presbyteries	3	Villages	2	River-craft	49
Curates	1	Houses in do.	138	Tonnage	3675
Towns	1	Just. of peace	8	Keel-boats	297

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	11,130	Peas	1,600	Potatoes	57,710
Oats	13,095				

Live Stock.

Horses	427	Cows	1086	Swine	3220
Oxen	951	Sheep	3442		

BONAVENTURE, isle, in the co. of Gaspé, lies between Cape Despair and Mal Bay, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and is a little more than 1 m. from Percé Rock on the main land. This isle is little better than a barren rock, yet a few persons are hardy enough to winter there for the sake of retaining possession of the fishing places they occupied during summer.

BONAVENTURE, river, rises in high lands near the centre of the T. of Cox. It runs S. W. and, entering the T. of Hamilton, falls near the division-line into the Bay of Chaleurs, forming an excellent harbour for vessels of any size.

BONAVENTURE, seigniory, was forfeited to the Crown in 1785 in consequence of its never having been taken possession of by the original grantees. It now forms a part of the townships of Hamilton and Cox.

Title.—" Concession du 23me Avril, 1697, faite par *Louis de Buade*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, au Sieur *de la Croix*, de la rivière de *Bonavanture*, avec deux lieues de terre de front, savoir: une demi lieue d'un côté de la dite rivière au Sud-ouest, en allant vers *Kiscabériac*, et une lieue et demie de l'autre au Nord-est, tirant vers *Paspébiac*, sur quatre lieues de profondeur, avec les isles, islets et battures qui se trouveront dans la dite étendue; le tout situé dans le fond de la *Baie des Chaleurs*."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 5, folio* 14.

BONAVENTURE (V.), *v.* HAMILTON, T.

BONSECOURS (P.), *v.* PETITE NATION, S.

BONSECOURS, seigniory, in the co. of L'Islet, fronts the St. Lawrence and is bounded, N. E. by the S. of Islet, S. W. by the S. of Vincelot and its augmentation and by waste lands in the rear. It is 74 arpents broad by 2 leagues deep.—Granted to Sieur Villeneuve, Apr. 16, 1687.—This S. differs but little from that of Vincelot, which joins it, in soil and timber. About one half may be under cultivation and is very well inhabited. The system of agriculture is good and well adapted to the land, which towards the river lies low, with the exception of a trifling ridge that runs nearly from one side to the other: in the rear it is rough and mountainous.—Some good timber, particularly pine, is produced in the back part of the grant.—It is principally watered by the Bras St. Nicholas, the other streams being very insignificant.—This S. forms part of the parish of L'Islet or Vincelot.—Under the authority of the provincial parliament a road was made in 1829, from the front road of the third concession in this S., west of the church of L'Islet, to the unconceded lands of the crown. It extends 175 arpents S., including about 7 arpents in the crown

lands. The width of the road has been made, wherever practicable, 24 ft. wide. 49 bridges of various sizes and substantial workmanship have been constructed on this road. The total expense amounted to about £.450. The soil of the country through which the road passes is generally good and fit for cultivation, with the exception of certain hills or mountains hereafter specified, viz., a high rocky hill at the beginning of the third concession, at which the road commences and over which it passes; a high hill facing the south, at the distance of 94 arpents from the beginning of the road, at the foot of which the Bras Riche crosses the road; and another hill, at the distance of 111 arpents from the beginning of the road, lying south of the Bras de Nord Est, and rising gradually towards the S. E.

Title.—" Concession du 16me Avril, 1687, faite par *Jacques de Brisay*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, au Sieur *Villeneuve*, de la quantité de soixante et quatorze arpens de front sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, du côté du Sud, sur deux lieues de profondeur, en cas qu'elle ne soit concédée à d'autres. Les dits soixante et quatorze arpens tenant d'un côté aux terres des Dames Religieuses Ursulines, et d'autre côté à la veuve *Duquet*."—*Cahiers d'Intendance*, 2 *à* 9, *folio* 295.

Bonsecours, seigniory, in the co. of Lotbinière, between Desplaines and Ste. Croix, is bounded in the rear by the former and contains about 1½ l. in breadth by 2 in depth. Granted July 1st, 1677, to François Bellanger. The banks of the R. St. Lawrence are here high but the rise is gradual.—This S. is abundantly supplied with timber of good quality, and large quantities are annually felled for firewood and sent to the Quebec market.—There is scarcely any water.—The S. forms part of the parish of St. Antoine.

Title.—" Concession du 1er Juillet, 1677, faite par *Jacques Douchesnaux*, Intendant, au Sieur *François Bellanger*, des terres qui sont le long du fleuve *St. Laurent*, du côté Sud, entre celle qui appartient à la Demoiselle *Geneviève Couillard*, en remontant le dit fleuve, jusqu'à celle de la Demoiselle veuve *Amiot*; contenant le tout une lieue et demie, ou environ, de front, avec deux lieues de profondeur."—*Insinuations du Conseil Supérieur lettre*, B, *folio* 88.

Bonsecours, seigniory, in the co. of Richelieu, lies between the S. of Sorel and the river Yamaska, having the S. of Yamaska for its N. E. boundary. Granted, August 8, 1702, to Sieur Charon and is now possessed by Mrs. Barrow. The same kind of land prevails generally through this and the adjoining seigniories, of which but a small part can be deemed of superior quality. Much the largest proportion of this grant remains covered with natural wood; but little good timber can be found, though the inferior kinds are abundant enough.

Title.—" Concession du 8me Août, 1702, faite au Sieur *Charon*, par *Hector de Colière*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, de deux lieues de terre ou environ de front, sur pareille profondeur, le long de la rivière *Yamaska*, icelle compris à prendre vis-à-vis celle accordée au Sieur *René Fézéret*, bourgeois de *Montréal*, tirant d'un côté à la Seigneurie du Sieur *Petit*, et de l'autre aux héritiers du feu Sieur *Bourchemin*, avec les isles, islets, prairies et battures adjacentes."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, *No.* 5, *folio* 35.

Bouchards, isles, lie in front of the SS. of Vercheres and Contrecœur, in the St. Lawrence.—Granted, Nov. 3, 1672, to Sieur Fortel.—The largest is about 5 m. long and ½ m. broad. The land, excepting some good meadow and pasture, is covered with wood and produces some very fine timber. The soil is excellent. These isles are in the P. of St. Sulpice.

Title.—" Concession du 3me Novembre, 1672, faite par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, au Sieur *Fortel*, des isles contenues dans la carte figurative que le Sieur *de Becancour* a donnée et qui sont cottées A, reservant de disposer en faveur de qui il plaira au Roi de celles cottés B."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, *No.* 1, *folio* 23.

Boucherville (F.), *v.* Ste. Marguerite, S.

Boucherville, seigniory, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, is in the co. of Chambly; bounded W. by the fief Tremblay, E. by the S. of Varennes and by Montarville in the rear. 114 arpents in front by two leagues in depth. Granted, 3d Nov. 1672, to Sieur Boucher and now belongs to Madame Boucherville.—The quality of the land, if not of the first class, is far above mediocrity, being for the most part a lightish mould inclining towards sand, and, with careful husbandry, by no means deficient in fertility. Nearly the whole is under cultivation, and generally produces very good average crops of all sorts.—The wood remaining is inconsiderable in quantity and only of inferior kinds.—Two small rivulets that fall into the St. Lawrence partially water this S. towards the front, one of which works the seignorial mill. There is no stream in the lower part.—A main road leads from the village of Boucherville to the Richelieu and thence to Chambly: several other roads, well kept up, pass through all the settled parts of the S.—All the lands in this S. were conceded prior to 1759, and have been subdivided among a great number of inheritors,

whose mode of concession has not been uniform, nor have their conditions, rents, &c., been equal; for the particulars of these differences it would be necessary to examine the contracts of each fief. —The *village* of *Boucherville* is most agreeably and conveniently seated on the bank of the river St. Lawrence: it contains from 90 to 100 houses, a church and parsonage-house, a chapel and a convent or rather a residence for two or three of the sisters of the congregation of Notre Dame at Montreal, who are sent here from the chief establishment as missionaries for the education of females. There is likewise a school for boys. In this place many families, who still retain some of the titles of the ancient *noblesse* of the country, have fixed their residence and formed a society, in which much of the ceremony and etiquette that used to characterise the titled circles of the French nation is still observable; diminished indeed in splendour, but unabated in precision. Many of these residents have built some very good-looking houses, rendered rather conspicuous by forming a strong contrast with the major part of those belonging to the other inhabitants, which are by no means calculated to attract notice, for symmetry and proportion seem to have been as much set at defiance in their construction as regularity has been neglected in the laying out of the streets. This omission, however, detracts little or nothing from the general amenity of the situation.—The draining of *Boucherville Swamp*, very properly, excited the attention and public spirit of the provincial parliament and a sum of money, sufficient for the purpose, was accordingly voted. The commissioners ascertained that it was the excess of water from the S. of Montarville which overflowed the swamp, and that it was impossible the water could be made to pass off through that seigniory, although it could readily do so through Varennes and Longueuil. Proper water courses therefore have been made, which, being established by law, will be of great advantage to these seigniories; lands of the best quality having been rendered useless by the sudden and frequent inundations which could not be prevented. The whole of the parts of Boucherville and Varennes (from the sources of the waters which run eastward) lying near Montarville and Belœil, are now protected against the Montarville waters, and may be cultivated with the greatest advantage; the more so because the lands are of the best quality.—The *parish* of *Boucherville* comprehends all this S. and part of the S. of Montarville.

Statistics of the Parish of Boucherville.

Population	2,800	Schools .	1	Notaries .	2
Churches, R. C.	1	Villages .	1	Shopkeepers	2
Curates .	1	Corn-mills	2	Taverns .	2
Presbyteries	1	Just. of Peace	2	Artisans .	21
Convents .	1	Medical men	3		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Cwts.
Wheat	20,800	Oats	18,540	Maple sugar	27

Live Stock.

Horses	1,206	Cows	1,690	Swine .	1,310
Oxen .	670	Sheep	5,100		

Title.—" Concession du 3me Novembre, 1672, par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, au Sieur *Boucher*, de cent quartorze arpens de front sur deux lieues de profondeur, à prendre sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, bornée des deux côtés par le Sieur *de Varennes;* avec les isles nommées Percées."—*Cahiers d'Intendance*, *No.* 4, *folio* 153.

Bouchette (L.), *v.* Ouiatchouan, R.

Bouchette (L), *v.* Chatham, T.

Bouleau (R.), *v.* White Birch, R.

Bouleaux, Petite aux, *v.* Saguenay, R.

Bourchemin, seigniory, in the co. of Richelieu, is bounded S. W. by the SS. of St. Hyacinthe and St. Ours, by St. Charles, Yamaska, and de Ramzay N. E., and by Sorel N. W.—1½ l. in breadth on each side of the river Yamaska, and 3 l. in depth. Granted, 22d June, 1695, to Sieur Jacques François Bourchemin and is now the property of Mrs. Barrow.—The part intersected by the Yamaska is better settled than the neighbouring seignories, but cultivation has not made a very favourable progress and there is much woodland.

Title.—" Concession du 22me Juin, 1695, faite par *Louis de Buade*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, au Sieur *Jacques François Bourchemin*, d'une lieue et demie de terre de front de chaque côté de la rivière *Yamaska*, icelle comprise, à prendre une demi lieue au-dessous du ruisseau dit *Salvayle*, et une lieue au dessus, en lieu non-concédé, sur pareille profondeur, courant Nord-ouest et Sud-est, avec les isles, islets et prairies adjacentes."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, *No.* 4, *folio* 27.

Bourdon, Isle, opposite the mouth of the R. L'Assomption, was once remarkable for an elegant bridge erected by — Porteus, Esq. over the R. des Prairies, and which extended from the S. of L'Assomption across this isle to Bout de l'Isle at the N. E. extremity of the island of Montreal. This bridge was shortly after its erection

carried away by the waters and ice in the river, after the breaking up of the frost in the spring.

Title.—" Concession du 3me Novembre, 1672, faite par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, à Mr. *de Repentigny*, des deux isles dites *Bourdon*."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 1, *folio* 6.

Bourglouis, seigniory, in the co. of Portneuf and in the rear of Pointe aux Trembles, is bounded s. w. by D'Auteuil, n. e. by Faussembault, and in the rear by waste lands.—2¾ leagues in front by 3 in depth. Granted, May 14, 1741, to Sieur Louis Fornel. This grant still remains in its natural state and no part is cultivated, although the soil is tolerably good, especially on the r. St. Anne, being principally a strong loam.—The timber is various and ash, beech, birch, pine, and maple are found of good quality and large dimensions.—It is watered by the river Ste. Anne towards the rear and by many small streams which rise in the mountains s. of that river and fall into the Portneuf.

Title.—" Concession du 14me May, 1741, faite par le *Marquis de Beauharnois*, Gouverneur, et *Gilles Hocquart*, Intendant, au Sieur *Louis Fornel*, de deux lieues et trois quarts, ou environ, de terre, sur trois lieues de profondeur, derrière la Seigneurie de *Neuville*, appartenant au Sieur *Deméloise*, bornée sur le front par la ligne qui sépare la dite Seigneurie de *Neuville* des terres non-concédés, au Nord-est par la ligne de profondeur du fief *St. Augustin* prolongée au Sud-ouest par une ligne parallèle à la précédente, à prendre sur la ligne du fief de *Bélair* aussi prolongée, et par derrière aux terres non-concédées."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 9, *folio* 8.

Bourgmarie, East, seigniory, in the co. of Yamaska, is situated in the rear of the seigniory of Yamaska and is bounded w. by the river of that name, s. by St. Charles, and e. by De Guir. It extends 50 arpents in front by nearly 2 leagues in depth. Granted, Aug. 1, 1708, to Marie Fézéret and is now the property of Mrs. Barrow.—This tract is what the Canadian farmers term very good land: in fact it is of rather a superior quality, and, if moderately well managed, would yield abundant crops of grain: at present about a third part of it is under cultivation. It produces a little good timber with abundance of the inferior sorts such as basswood, spruce fir, hemlock, and cedar.—Besides the navigable river Yamaska it is watered by the river David, that winds a very mazy course and turns a grist-mill; on each side of this river there is a road, and another that skirts the Yamaska.—The church has no resident *curé*, and the duties are performed by the minister of St. Michael de Yamaska.

Statistics.

Population . .	371	Saw-mills . . .	1
Churches, R. C. .	1	Potasheries . . .	1
Corn-mills . .	1		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat .	3,005	Potatoes	2,995	Buck wheat	100
Oats .	2,900	Peas .	1,000	Indian corn	120
Barley .	200	Rye .	60		

Live Stock.

Horses .	137	Cows .	210	Swine .	298
Oxen .	141	Sheep .	790		

Title.—" Concession du 1er Août, 1708, faite par Messieurs *de Vaudreuil*, Gouverneur, et *Raudot*, Intendant, à *Marie Fézéret*, étant un reste de terre non-concédé d'environ cinquante arpens de front sur deux lieues, moins un arpent, de profondeur sur la rivière *Yamaska*, tirant au Nord-ouest, dans la profondeur, joignant au Sud-ouest la ligne de la Seigneurie *Bourgchemin*; au Nord-est la ligne des terres concédées au Sieur *Charon*; et au Nord-ouest les profondeurs de la Seigneurie de *Sorel*, dans l'étendue de la dite concession."—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage, No.* 112, *folio* 64.—*Cahier d'Intend.* 2 à 9, *folio* 235.

Bourgmarie, West, seigniory, in the co. of Richelieu, extends from the rear of the S. of Sorel to the r. Yamaska; bounded s. w. by Bourchemin and n. e. by Bonsecours; about 60 arpents in front and 1½ l. in depth.—Granted, Aug. 1, 1708, to Marie Fézéret and is now the property of Mrs. Barrow.

Title.—" Et aussi au Sud-est de la dite rivière un autre reste de terre non-concédé d'environ soixante arpens de front sur une lieue et demie de profondeur, tirant au Sud-est aux terres non-concédées, joignant au Sud-ouest le fief *St. Charles*, appartenant au Sieur *Fézéret*, son père, et au Nord-ouest la Seigneuries de *Lavallière*."—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage, No.* 112, *folio* 64.

Bourg Royal, *v.* Notre Dame des Anges.

Boyer, river, rises in the rear part of Lauzon S., and traversing the fiefs Martinière, Livaudière and the augmentation to Beaumont, enters St. Michel S., and, cutting off the western angle of St. Vallièr S., runs into the St. Lawrence nearly opposite St. Jean in the island of Orleans. This small river is about 30 paces wide and so obstructed by sand-banks, trees, &c., that the lightest canoe cannot pass; but at its mouth it is navigable, at high water, for small vessels of 30 tons. There is a bridge of wood over this river free from toll.

Brandon, township, in the co. of Berthier, adjoins the aug. to the S. of Berthier s. e. and is bounded n. w. by waste lands of the Crown, s. w. by the S. of De Ramsay, and n. e. by the S. of Maskinongé: its n. e. limits are irre-

gular because Lake Maskinongé being in the S. of that name no part of this township extends to the lake. It is in other respects similar in its dimensions to other inland townships. It has been surveyed and laid out in ranges and lots, and the greater part of the lands numbered were granted to the officers and privates of the Canadian militia who served during the last American war. Some few emigrants have been located in this T. and 12,000 acres have been granted, under patent, to Edmund Antrobus, Esq., where at present there are no settlements: in fact there are no settlers in the T., with the exception of one English family that arrived in the spring of 1820. The lands, up to the 9th range, are generally of excellent quality, and from the 9th range towards the N. W. the surface is uneven and mountainous.—A road has been made to the front line of this T. from the rear of the last concession of the S. of Berthier, 4½ m. in length, under the authority of the provincial parliament. The road is good and practicable and is 18 feet wide, except in two places where, from the great difficulties arising from granite ledges which required blasting, the road has been left 12 ft. wide. In all situations where the land was low or marshy ditches have been made along both sides of the road. The country traversed by this road is generally hilly with easy acclivity and descent, and although many ledges of rock are to be met with the land is generally fit for cultivation. The sum of £.300, appropriated for the making of this road, has not been sufficient to enable the commissioners to give it that degree of perfection which would be required to ensure it from early repairs and give permanency to its advantages, although it now presents a smooth and easy surface with twelve bridges of excellent and substantial structure: the bridges must be materially injured and the road much obstructed whenever passing tempests shall uproot the contiguous trees, an event of almost monthly occurrence. In addition, therefore, to the propriety of giving a greater permanent width to the road, it would be advisable and highly advantageous to cut down the trees on both sides for the space of 25 feet at least, to add ditches where they might serve as drains, and to blast the obstructing rocks; for these improvements a further sum of £.150 might be sufficient. It will be found absolutely necessary to continue this road up to the centre of the townships, as the only possible means of bringing it to that degree of usefulness and general benefit that must have been contemplated by the pecuniary grant of the government, especially as it ends in the midst of an impervious forest. It might be continued to Lake Maskinongé for £.300, and, in a direct line, to the front line of the 8th range for £.500, which would be of still greater importance.—The T. of Brandon contains an area of 40,000 acres of excellent land; the crown and clergy reserves being among the best suited to European settlers. A portion has been located to the select and embodied militia who served during the last American war, and these grantees, or most of them, will be so exhausted by the expenses incident to their grants, that they will not have it in their power to open and complete this road of entry, without which the labour and expense bestowed upon their lots will be lost; whereas the following advantages must inevitably result from the completion of it. —1st. The speedy settlement of a valuable township. 2d. Easy access to the crown and clergy reserves. 3d. Immediate relief to the settlers already established on the N. W. side of the lake and now totally excluded from all communication. 4th. A great facility to the militia for the performing of their location duties and their securing to themselves the bounty of his majesty.—The timber of this T. is generally of good quality and many places abound with pine fit for masting. Maple is also abundant and leases are granted for the purpose of making sugar from that tree.

Statistics.

Population . . . 20

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat .	156	Peas .	10	Potatoes .	2000
Oats . .	100	Indian corn	90		

Live Stock.

Horses .	10	Cows .	29	Swine .	40
Oxen . .	8	Sheep .	20		

BRAS, le, river, rises in the parish of St. Gervais, and traversing the aug. to St. Michel S. where it divides the 5th and 6th concessions, falls into the *Rivière du Sud* about half a league below a grist-mill in the S. of St. Vallièr. It is about 30 paces wide in the aug. to St. Michel, and so much obstructed by sand-banks, trees, &c., that it is not navigable even for the lightest canoe. Over this R. is a wooden bridge free from toll.

Bras de L'Est, river, in the S. of L'Islet, about 11 yards wide.

Bras du Ouest, river, in the T. of Tring. A road has been recently opened from this R. to Craig's Road in Leeds.

Bristol, township, in the co. of Ottawa, is between Onslow and Clarendon and is bounded in front by the R. Ottawa. It is but thinly settled and has no regular roads.

Statistics.

Population . . . 33

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat . .	75	Indian corn . .	400
Oats . . .	40	Potatoes . .	300

Live Stock.

Horses . .	3	Cows . .	5
Oxen . . .	4	Swine . .	10

Brome, township, in the co. of Shefford, is bounded E. by Bolton, W. by Dunham and Farnham, S. by Sutton, and N. by Shefford.—Some part of the land is good, but other parts so mountainous and rocky as to be unfit for culture; the best will produce grain of most sorts and hemp and flax might also be grown in several places.—On the N. W. side, where it is rugged and high, some good timber is found and also great quantities of good bog and mountain iron-ore.—Near *Lake Brome*, about nine miles in circumference, a few settlements have been made, that afford a favourable specimen of what may be done upon the lands that are at all susceptible of tillage. Several small rivers fall into the lake, upon which some grist and saw-mills have been erected. The population on the L. is about 600.

Statistics.

Population	1,314	Houses in do.	15	Just. of Peace	1
Churches, R. C.	1	Corn-mills .	2	Medical men	1
Curates .	1	Saw-mills .	7	Shopkeepers .	3
Schools .	5	Potasheries .	3	Taverns .	3
Villages .	1	Distilleries .	1	Artisans .	20

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	14,000	Peas .	7,508	Potatoes	28,200
Oats .	18,000	Buck wheat	2,096	Maple sugar, cwts.	28
Barley .	3,200	Indian corn	5,390		

Live Stock.

Horses .	550	Cows .	1,016	Swine .	813
Oxen .	702	Sheep	2,650		

Brompton, township, in the co. of Sherbrooke, is irregular in figure, bounded N. E. and N. W. by the T. of Melbourne, S. by Orford, E. by the river St. Francis and W. by Ely. In the N. part and by the river the land is of a very fair quality, fit for cultivation and likely to produce good crops of wheat or other grain. The superior sorts of timber consist of elm, maple, beech, basswood and birch. The S. part is uneven, rough and rocky and, generally speaking, useless, untractable land.—It is watered by several brooks and streams and by a lake covering several lots in the tenth and eleventh ranges and spreading into Orford.—On the R. St. Francis, contiguous to Melbourne, some settlements have been formed on which are a few well-cultivated farms.—The portages occasioned by the great and little Brompton Falls are on the west side of the river within this township.—The population amounts to about 255. The principal landholders are Mr. William Bernard and his associates, the original patentees.

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat .	3,750	Rye .	1,200	Buck wheat	180
Oats .	2,800	Peas .	890	Indian corn	900
Barley .	155	Potatoes	3,750		

Live Stock.

Horses .	190	Cows .	300	Swine .	210
Oxen .	200	Sheep .	560		

Broughton, township, in the co. of Megantic, though somewhat mountainous contains much land of a good quality. Many of the inferior swells, if cultivated, would produce wheat and other grain. Some parts are well calculated for hemp and flax, and many other parts are tolerably good natural grass lands.—Well stocked with beech, maple, birch, elm, and other useful timber besides abundance of wood of inferior quality.—Watered by several branches of the Becancour, some rivulets flowing into the Chaudière and by one or two small lakes. The N. W. half, consisting of 22,000 acres, was granted to Messrs. Jenkins and Hall and is now the property of the latter, who has made some progress in forming a settlement and in cultivating a part of it and has erected some mills. From this settlement to the S. of St. Joseph, on the Chaudière, there is a moderately good road and another, under the authority of an act of the provincial parliament, has been opened from the R. Bras du Ouest in Tring to Craig's Road in Leeds, 24 m. 43 chains

and 20 links. The whole extent has been opened 12 ft. wide and the stumps cut close to the ground; no ditches have been made at the sides nor has any considerable bridge been made. The country traversed by the road is mountainous but fit for cultivation, and in some parts excellent soil; there are seven steep hills over which the road has been necessarily carried. The road runs mostly through the waste lands of the Crown and which are of a description to encourage settlement. The sum of £.300 currency has been expended in the exploring, surveying and opening of the road; and £.150 more would cover the expenses of constructing a bridge over the river Bécancour (the only considerable stream, being one chain wide) and of cutting the steep hills on the road.—The population is about 75.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated*, 12,400 acres.

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	650	Barley	100	Mixed grain	200
Oats	610	Potatoes	1,050		

Live Stock.

Horses	29	Cows	55	Swine	70
Oxen	30	Sheep	110		

Brulées Isles, *v.* Lauzon, S.

Bruno (F.), *v.* Maskinonge, S.

Buckingham, township, in the co. of Ottawa, is bounded W. by Templeton, E. by Lochaber, in front by the river Ottawa and by the waste lands of the Crown in the rear.—It is divided into twelve ranges and each range into 28 lots of 25 chains 71 links in breadth by 81 chains 66 links in depth, making a superficies of 200 acres, exclusive of the usual allowance of five per cent. for highways. The first four ranges and one-half of the fifth were surveyed and marked in the field in 1802 with the exception of the late Capt. Robertson's 2000 acres, which were laid out on either side of the river *au Lièvre* two years antecedent to that period. The land in Buckingham is similar to that of the neighbouring townships except from the fourth range N., when it becomes more bold and conspicuous and, rising to a greater elevation, is in various places steep and abrupt. From the fourth range S. to the borders of the Ottawa the surface is low and generally level, occasionally rising and falling in gentle slopes of fertile land, covered with large and well-grown timber. The major part of the first range is overflowed in the spring and fall by the rise of the Ottawa, which copiously irrigates the soil and leaves, when the waters recede, most wholesome and rich pasturage. The surveyed part of this T. is most abundantly watered by the river *au Lièvre* and numerous inferior rivers, streams and rivulets, which meander through the T. in various directions and discharge their waters into the Ottawa and river *au Lièvre*.—N. of the basin into which the R. au Lièvre discharges itself is a most propitious site for a village; but here the lands granted to the late Capt. Robertson are left in an absolute state of nature. The next eligible position for a village is the crown reserve, No. 10, in the second range, in the proximity of the basin, half of which has recently been located to an individual who might probably surrender his claim if proposals were made and compensation tendered. In that case the nearest crown reserve to No. 10 would be appropriated for the church and other objects. Mr. Bigelow, the actual proprietor of a large portion of the granted lands in this T., has commenced the erection of a saw-mill on the R. au Lièvre and cleared several acres adjacent. In 1827 he had cleared above 400 acres; 300 of which were, the year preceding, in crops of grass, grain, potatoes, &c. He commenced his improvements in 1824, and in three years erected several houses, barns, stores, &c. &c., and was still animated with a laudable desire to make additional improvements for the benefit of himself and other settlers in this and the neighbouring townships.—Of the part of this township that has been surveyed 16,940 acres were granted under letters patent, in 1799 and 1803, to Capt. Robertson, Elias Hawley, Wades, Dunning and others.—The roads are bad.

Statistics.

Population	266	Potteries	1	Taverns	1
Corn-mills	1	Potasheries	1	Artisans	5
Saw-mills	2				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		
Wheat	1,555	Potatoes	3,725	Hay tons	142
Oats	500	Indian corn	2,428	Maple sugar, cwts.	25
Rye	90				

Live Stock.

Horses	16	Cows	26	Swine	34
Oxen	20				

Buckland, township, in the co. of Bellechasse, is bounded N. by St. Gervais, La Mar-

tinière and Mont-à-Peine, N. W. by Jolliet and Frampton and in other places by the waste lands of the Crown.—The surface is much varied, in many places rising into considerable swells, with intervals rather swampy but the soil is in general excellent; even the wet lands are by no means of a bad quality. Every species of grain and grass, besides hemp and flax, might be produced in great abundance.—Principally timbered with beech, birch, maple, ironwood, basswood and elm with a great deal of cedar, spruce fir and black ash.—Completely watered by several large streams and branches of the Etchemin and many rivulets, on nearly all of which are very eligible situations for mills and much good meadow land along their borders.—Large quantities of maple-sugar are made here by the inhabitants of St. Gervais.—Only $\frac{1}{4}$ of the T. has been surveyed, which is now the property of William Holmes, Esq. of Quebec.—The rear concessions and the S. E. ends of the central concessions are almost, if not entirely, unfit for agricultural purposes and impracticable for roads being everywhere rocky, uneven, mountainous and barren; the hills bare of trees or verdure are in general in the form of sugar-loaves, perfectly precipitous on all sides, and so close together that the space between their bases rather resemble ravines than valleys, and are covered with rubbish, rocks, moss and decayed small stunted trees.—The highest part of this hilly country is a ridge of lofty mountains rising gradually from the S. angle of the T. and pursuing a N. E. direction, after traversing the head waters of the R. du Sud, terminates near the source of the N. W. branch of the main stream of St. John. In April, 1825, the average depth of the snow on this ridge was ascertained to be 9 feet, while in the T. of Frampton, at its base, it was hardly 20 inches.—*St. Roonaes Hill* is a very high mountain in the T. of Buckland about 2 m. N. E. of the Crapaudière Mountain in the S. of Frampton, and is the highest land between the St. Lawrence and the St. John in that direction.—Population about 30.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated* 20,000 acres.

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	49	Potatoes	130	Indian corn	20
Oats	75	Peas	100		

Live Stock.

Horses	4	Cows	20	Swine	6
Oxen	1	Sheep	15		

Bullet River rises near the N. E. side of the T. of Ireland, and, running N. W., passes through Craig's Road into the T. of Inverness, where, being joined by other streams, it forms the R. Clyde.

Bulstrode, township, in the co. of Drummond, joins Stansfield N. E., Warwick in the rear, Horton S. W. and the river Becancour N. W.—The land is level and low with many swamps and numerous *brulés*, particularly towards the centre; near the river, and also towards the limits of Warwick, the land rises a little and is of a moderately good quality: the swamps and low lands are in some places of a sandy soil and in others a black mould. On the highest situations the timber consists of beech, maple and black birch; in the swamps cedar, hemlock and tammarack. This T. is well watered by the main branch of the Nicolet, and by several rivulets running into the Becancour.—One-half was granted to the late Patrick Langan, Esq. and is now the property of his heirs.—The only settlement is on the R. Becancour, opposite to the T. of Blandford, and contains about 40 souls.

Live Stock.

Horses	1	Sheep	5	Pigs	4
Cows	3	Oxen	2		

Burtonville (V.), *v.* De Lery, S.

Bury, township, in the co. of Sherbrooke, is irregular in its figure and bounded N. by Dudswell, N. E. by Lingwick, N. W. by Newport and Westbury. One quarter only has been surveyed, but the land in general is of a moderately good soil, very susceptible of cultivation and to all appearance would furnish good crops of grain of most sorts.—The timber is butternut, maple, beech, ash, birch, cedar and basswood.—Many little streams water it.—An intended road into the state of Vermont striking off from Craig's Road, at a place called Kemp's Bridge in the T. of Ireland, will pass through it; this route has been already marked and blazed in the field and mile-posts are fixed along the whole distance.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated* 18,658 acres.

Bustard Bay, in the co. of Saguenay, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, lies immediately below the R. Belsiamite.

Bustard, river, in the co. of Saguenay, falls into Bustard Bay, below Jeremie, on the N. side of the St. Lawrence.

By Town, *v.* Ottawa, R.

C.

CABINEAU or NAMJAMSCUTCOOK, river, rises in Long Lake in the co. of Rimouski and taking a N. E. course enters the S. of Madawaska and s. of the portage, 3 m. from Long's, falls into Lake Temiscouata, a little below the v. of Kent and Strathern. It is said to be 30 ft. wide but of no great depth.

CABINOT (R.), *v.* CABINEAU.

CACHEE, river, rises near the S. W. corner of Lanaudiere, and traversing through the N. W. angle of Carufel joins the Little Maskinongé R. in the S. of Dusablé.

CACHEE, river, in the S. of Blainville, rises S. of the Chemin du Grand St. Charles and near the adjoining S. of Rivière du Chêne. It runs S. and falls into R. Jesus.

CACONA or KACOUNA, fief, in the co. of Rimouski, fronts the St. Lawrence and is bounded N. E. by Villeray, S. by the Rivière Verte and waste lands, S. W. by the S. of Rivière du Loup. One eighth of this fief is in rocks and savannas; the whole is conceded and divided into 5 concessions, which diminish in number of settlements in proportion to their distance from the St. Lawrence. In the first concession the soil is light with a clay bottom, the ridge or highlands being a mixture of sand and gravel. More than one half is cultivated. The soil of the 2d and 3d concessions is stronger and more clayey and is traversed by a ridge of highlands susceptible of culture; the lower part in the 2d concession presenting the appearance of a valley. Several savannas or plains are in both concessions and one-third of each is cultivated. The 4th and 5th concessions are more level and one-fourth of the 4th and one-eighth of the 5th are cultivated. The 4th concession is divided into two parts by the Rivière Verte.—The wood on the highlands is birch and maple and in the lower parts sapin, white thorn, beech and cedar.—As there is no corn-mill, the inhabitants are obliged to carry their corn to the Rivière du Loup mill. As horses only are used in ploughing, the number of oxen is small. One-fourth of all the agricultural produce and one-third of the cloth and linen are sold: cloth at 2*s.* 3*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.* per yard and linen at 1*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* 8*d.* Every farmer on an average makes annually 300lbs. of butter, of which two thirds are sold.

Statistics.

Population	1,169	Shopkeepers	1	River craft	1
Corn-mills	1	Taverns	1	Tonnage	30
Saw-mills	3	Artisans	23	Keel boats	2

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Tons.
Wheat	7,900	Barley	1,000	Hay	3,449
Oats	5,800	Mixed gr.	1,810		

Live Stock.

Horses	458	Cows	1,055	Swine	687
Oxen	114	Sheep	5,800		

CAILLE, à la, river, rises in the S. of St. Thomas, near the boundary line of Berthier, in the co. of Bellechasse, and running N. E falls into the St. Lawrence about 1½ m. N. of the mouth of the R. du Sud.

CAILLE, à la, PETITE, river, rises in the S. of St. Thomas, and runs into the St. Lawrence about ½ m. from the mouth of R. du Sud.

CALAMY, *v.* CALUMET, R.

CALDWELL MANOR, *v.* FOUCAULT, S.

CALLEMANT, *v.* CALUMET.

CALUMET, CALAMY or CALLEMANT, river, in the co. of Two Mountains. The source of this R. is unexplored, but it descends in two streams from the unsurveyed part of Grenville; one called the Calumet, the other its east branch: they form a junction about the centre of the fourth range in Grenville, whence their united waters are discharged into the R. Ottawa at lot 16 in the second range. Its general course is S., the eastern arm running nearly parallel to the river Kingham. It is about 60 or 70 ft. wide and very rapid, and is navigable to a short distance only. It runs about 40 m. and makes fine falls for mills, and near it are quarries said to be of marble. It abounds with fish.

CALVAIRE, lake, in the S. of Desmaure, is about 1½ m. long and lies between the Rivière du Cap Rouge and the St. Lawrence. It will always obtain a large share of admiration when viewed from the surrounding heights, where it presents a rich and diversified prospect, the margin being charmingly varied by cultivated lands, here and there broken by small woods and numerous clumps of trees, rising by gradations from the water's edge one above the other. This pretty little lake discharges itself by a small stream into the St. Lawrence 1 m. E. of the church of St. Augustine.

CAMOURASKA, *v.* KAMOURASKA.

CAMUS, river, in the S. of Berthier and co. of

Bellechasse. The Ruisseau Camus rises behind the highlands in the front of the S. and runs N. W., then turning suddenly to the N. it empties itself into Ance de Berthier, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence.

CANALS.—The advantages to agriculture and commerce to be derived from the facilities offered by artificial water communications are duly appreciated by the legislature of this province, and various sums of money have been voted and applied to this object with a liberality worthy of the important results that may be expected to flow from such useful labours. Of these sums, amounting to £180,000, about £130,000 have been expended in the progress and completion of the Lachine Canal, a fact that must prove more honourable to the public spirit of the colonial government than the most just and eloquent eulogium. The innumerable rivers of Lower Canada will facilitate, and their numerous natural and impracticable obstructions will render necessary, a large number of canals, in order to develop the almost infinite agricultural resources of this increasing colony. The experience of the past proves that these necessary labours have been successfully begun; and, as the prosperity and population of the country increase, these enterprising efforts will become more numerous and extended. The rivers and lakes will ultimately connect the remotest townships, and convey their produce into the broad bosom of the St. Lawrence. Some canals have been completed, some are in progress, and many are in contemplation.

The Lachine Canal has been completed under an act, passed in the 1st George IV., for making a navigable canal from the neighbourhood of Montreal to the parish of Lachine. The commencement of this canal, at first a private undertaking, will be ever memorable in the commercial history of the province; for though it is not quite eight miles in extent, its advantages are of the first importance to the navigation of the St. Lawrence, on which the prosperity of Upper and Lower Canada most particularly depends. By means of this canal two very great obstructions in the river are avoided, Sault St. Louis and Sault Norman; and had the canal been continued a little farther to the N. E., so as to have entered the St. Lawrence below the current of St. Mary, its benefits to the navigation would have been still greater. As it is, however, there can be no doubt of its immense utility, and, notwithstanding the enormous sum expended in its completion, its eventual profit. Although the cost has far exceeded the original expectation, yet the execution is such as to do credit to those who effected the several departments of the work. The rock and other excavations are well and neatly done, and the locks and bridges are handsome and made with a view to durability, being superior to any in America and inferior to none in Europe. It will hardly be credited, although strictly true, that the gunpowder expended upon the rock excavation by the contractors cost them above 10,000 dollars.—The length of the river basin and of the adjoining wharf is about 350 yards: the latter is formed of stout timber placed obliquely on end, well tied behind and carefully filled up with earth, but it is impossible to speak decisively about the effects of its pressure until it is tried. The fences have been a source of heavy but unavoidable expense; therefore a railing of cedar, on a more durable plan, being thought the most economical, the commissioners have erected a very strong and neat railing of that material along the N. W. side, from the banks above the canal wharf up to the bridge of the lower Lachine road, which, besides being ornamental, will protect the canal and allow of an excellent public walk in summer. Trees are here planted, which, if they succeed, will add to the appearance and form a shelter from the sun; these trees have been procured and planted by means of voluntary contribution. As repairs will always be occasionally necessary, the canal commissioners still continue their services, which however are given gratuitously. These repairs are indispensable from causes produced by the severity of the climate, which no artificial means can thoroughly guard against; but a great eventual saving will arise from immediate repairs being made when needful. These repairs, however, will be chiefly confined, for many years, 1st, to the holes caused by the percolation of the canal water through the banks where they are raised above the level of the solid ground: 2d, to the tunnels which convey under the bed of the canal the natural streams; for when the thaw is sudden these tunnels cannot at once discharge the accumulation of water thereby produced, and a breach may be the consequence if they are not properly attended to. 3d, The passage of the Little Lake or river Saint Pierre, across the course of the canal, cannot be avoided and must, every spring, be a

source of danger to the banks and of expense in their repairs, which no art can thoroughly guard against, as no tunnel for its passage under the canal could possibly have been made of a magnitude to deliver, at once, the quantity of water which collects in the low grounds between the Côtes Saint Pierre and Saint Paul at the breaking up of the winter. This tunnel is 5 ft. in diameter. —The eventual profit that will arise from this spirited enterprise is placed beyond doubt by the following account of the progressive increase of the tolls which have been annually received:

Amount of the Tolls collected on the Lachine Canal.

In 1824	£40	4	6	In 1827	£3051	16	6
1825	1280	10	4	1828	3442	18	10½
1826	2029	18	5				

Abstract of the act passed (Mar. 14, 1829) to establish certain rates, tolls and duties on the Lachine Canal, and to provide for the care and management of the said canal.

"1. From and after the passing of this act the following rates, tolls, &c. shall be payable on boats, &c. passing through the canal; which said rates shall be paid for the whole distance between Lachine and Montreal in ascending or descending the said canal, and so in proportion for each and every mile of the said distance that any such boat, &c., or merchandise or effects, may pass or be conveyed upon the said canal:

		s.	*d.*
Timber	per ton	0	3
Firewood in rafts	per cord	1	0
Ditto, in boats or scows	ditto	0	6
Boat or vessel, 5 tons and under	each	6	3
Ditto, between 5 and 20 tons	each	8	9
Ditto, between 20 and 60 tons	each	12	6
Ditto, above 60 tons	each	15	0
Merchandise and liquors	per ton	1	9
Ashes	per barrel	0	5
Beef and pork	ditto	0	3
Salt	per ton	0	9
Flour or rice	per tierce	0	4
Ditto	per barrel	0	2
Ditto	per ½ do.	0	1
Persons in a boat, not of the crew	each	0	6
Horse, mare, bull, ox, &c.	each	0	6
Hog, goat, sheep, calf, or lamb	ditto	0	1½
Wheat or other grain	per bushel or minot	0	0¾
Stone	per toise	2	6
Lime	per hhd.	0	3
Shingles	per thousand	0	3
Standard pipe staves	ditto	15	0
Bundles of hay	per hundred	1	0

"2. Fractions of a mile to be considered a whole mile.

"3. Boats, &c. passing below lock No. 4, to pay the like tolls as if they had passed all the locks.

"4. Boats and scows laden solely with firewood or other timber, having passed down the canal and paid the rates, exempted from toll in ascending, if unladen and empty.

"5. Governor authorized to appoint commissioners for superintending and keeping in repair the canal, and to appoint a secretary, treasurer and toll-collector.

"6. Commissioners not entitled to any remuneration for their services.

"7. Commissioners declared a body corporate. A summons served on the secretary, in any action against them, sufficient to compel them to appear.

"8. Commissioners may employ lock-keepers and other assistants, and allow a reasonable remuneration for their services.

"9. Rates and duties to be paid to such persons, and at such places near the canal and in such manner, as commissioners may direct and appoint.

"10. In cases of damage done to the canal or to the bridges, &c. by any boat, &c., such boat may be seized and detained until the injury is repaired.

"11. Commissioners authorized, where the province ought by law or equity to bear the charge of making, &c. fences along the canal, to agree with the proprietors of land, on which the fences are, to allow a reasonable indemnity for the trouble of making and keeping the same in repair.

"12. Tolls to be paid over quarterly to the receiver-general.

"13. Salary allowed to secretary, treasurer and toll-collector, not exceeding 200*l.*

"14. Secretary, treasurer and toll-collector, before entering into the duties of his said office, to enter into bond to his majesty for the faithful discharge of his duty.

"15. Commissioners to render an account to the legislature.

"16. Continuance of this act not to exceed Dec. 31, 1831."

Chambly Canal.—Commissioners have been chosen to carry into effect this important undertaking, so necessary to the general interests of the province, and particularly to all the settlements near the R. Richelieu and the districts of Quebec and Three Rivers. Its line of communication is to run along the Richelieu from the Chambly basin to the village of St. John in the barony of Longueuil, a distance of 11 miles. A sum of money has been appropriated for this purpose by a vote of the Assembly, Mar. 22, 1823, and it was then decreed that the undertaking should be commenced as soon as the Lachine Canal was completed. That enterprise was finished in autumn, 1826; but no steps have as yet been taken to open the Chambly Canal, excepting those of surveying and tracing out the line.—It is supposed that the objects of this canal might be attained by a much shorter line and at a much less expense than what will be required by the present plan; and it has been suggested, that if some improvements were made in the navigation of the R. Richelieu, a canal of five miles only would be sufficient. The improvements suggested to be made in the R. St. John, or Richelieu, have been thus detailed:—"Commencing at the rapids of St. John, a channel 60 or 80 feet wide for crafts drawing 4 or 5 feet water could be made over these rapids by simply forming a dyke the length

of the rapids. A bank answering for a towing-path might be made of the stones and rocks in the rapids, at the head of which an elbow might be carried out the distance required to throw into that channel a sufficient quantity of water. From the foot of these rapids to the head of Chambly rapids, there is no other obstruction than a few scattered rocks at the *Mille-roches* and a shallow place at St. Thérèse, each about six acres in length, and both of which could be, at a trifling expense, made navigable for a vessel drawing four or five feet of water; the first by removing the rocks, the second by the junction of the two islands at St. Thérèse. By this junction, the great body of water which now passes over to the E. between the two islands would be retained in the W. channel, which would, it is believed, give a sufficient depth of water. Should, however, the junction of the islands not raise the water sufficiently, by putting out an elbow from the head of the main island towards the east, as much water as could be required might be brought into the west channel, which channel, being confined to a narrow space by the island alluded to above and the main land, could be raised to any height, as it would altogether depend on the length of the elbow.—These improvements, as simple as they may appear to some, and which it is believed would not cost above 5 or £6000, would undoubtedly give a navigable river from St. John to the head of Chambly rapids, a distance of about seven miles out of eleven, leaving only between four or five miles of obstruction, viz., the length of Chambly rapids. From the head of Chambly rapids to the basin, the river may perhaps offer but few advantages. Should it therefore be found necessary to cut through the land there, there is a fine head of water; and, it is said, by going back a few acres, there is a ravine running through a barren part of this section of the country, which would offer many advantages to such an undertaking. At all events, should it be found necessary to avoid both ravine and river at these rapids, it would be a work of minor consequence when compared with the Herculean task proposed by Mr. Price's fourteen miles plan, which, besides the additional expense of making a canal seven miles longer than necessary, would involve the undertaking in an unavoidable and enormous expense for the purchase of the land, for the making and keeping in repair the numberless bridges that would be required and the fences that would be necessary on each side of the canal."

Grenville Military Canal extends from the basin to Greece's Point, in the T. of Chatham, more than 6 miles. It was opened by the two companies of the royal staff corps belonging to the military establishment immediately contiguous to Grenville basin. This important work was conducted under the immediate superintendence and direction of Major Duvernet. This officer having sailed for England with his company, the command at the Grenville station devolved upon Captain Read. The canal is cut through the solid rock in various parts, forming an aggregate length of about 4 miles of rock excavation, to an extreme depth, in some parts, of 30 feet. Its average width at bottom is from 25 to 30 feet, and at top from 35 to 40, and the depth of water is computed at from 5 to 6 feet. The object of the Grenville Canal is to connect the navigable sections of the Ottawa River interrupted by the impetuous Long Sault rapid and other inferior rapids below it, especially that in front of Mr. M'Robb's property, at the foot of which he has very judiciously laid out a village, now called Davis Village.

The Cascade Canal, in the S. of Soulange, has been made in order to avoid the danger of passing the cascades at the entrance of the St. Lawrence into lake St. Louis. It is usually called the Military Canal, and is constructed across a point of land through which all boats now make their way to the locks at Le Buisson. It is 500 yards in length and is furnished with the necessary locks. On each side, land 100 ft. wide has been relinquished by the proprietors of Soulange and Vaudreuil, which is reserved for public purposes. At the entrance to the canal from lake St. Louis is a guard-house, where a small party of military is always stationed.

CANANSHING (L.), *v.* O CANANSHING.

CANARDS, AUX, or au CANEAU, river, is near the E. extremity of the S. of Mount Murray. On this little R. mills might be erected. It falls into the St. Lawrence and its mouth forms a safe harbour for boats and small craft. The *battures* opposite extend about 8 or 9 m. and, being without any useful vegetable production, they continue to be the resort of immense collections of water-fowl. —At *Echauffaud aux Basques*, near its mouth, are large masses of iron ore in wide veins.

Caneau, au, *v.* Canards, r.

Canie, island, in the gulf of St. Lawrence near the Saguenay coast, between the rivers Machigabiou and Chimepanipestick.

Canot, au, *v.* Toledo, r.

Cap à l'Aigle, *v.* Isle aux Coudres.

Cap a l' Est, *v.* Saguenay, r.

Cap Brule, in Cote de Beaupré, S.

Cap de l' Abatis, in Cote de Beaupré, S.

Cap de la Gribanne, in Cote de Beaupré, S.

Cap de la Magdelaine, seigniory, in the co. of Champlain, is bounded s. w. by the river St. Maurice, n. e. by the S. of Champlain and its augmentation and by the St. Lawrence in front. —The breadth is 2 leagues and its depth 20, extending n. into the interior.—Granted Mar. 20, 1651, to the order of Jesuits and has now devolved to the crown.—It contains 17,707 arpents in concession and the greater part of the lands conceded, as well as of the lands unconceded, are not susceptible of cultivation. There is, however, one concession of 40 arpents wholly settled, and one of 20 arpents partly settled with 5 or 6 houses on the St. Maurice, below the Forges. A small number of the non-conceded lands have been enclosed, but there is no road to them. 800 superficial arpents were conceded prior to 1759, at the rent of *un copre* per arpent, at which rent they still continue.—The few young persons who take new lands prefer taking them near their relatives or friends, however inferior in quality they may be; and the soil of almost the whole of this S. is a white sand.—The timber towards the interior has attained a very fine growth.—Compared with the great extent of the grant, a small portion only is under cultivation, which lies principally on the St Lawrence and on the St. Maurice almost up to the Falls of Gabelle. The settlements, however, are not remarkable for very good management; the wheat and other crops, therefore, are but indifferent on land that might be made to yield abundantly; for the situation of the farms on the banks of the rivers and the quality of the soil are both favourable to agricultural improvement.—The Quebec road passes, almost close to the St. Lawrence, by the ferry over the St. Maurice to the town of Three Rivers. This ferry, by which the established post-road is continued, is nearly 2 m. across. The price demanded from each person is 2*s.* 6*d.* and in like proportion for horses and carriages; but about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. higher up the river there is another, where the charge is only 3*d.* each person, and 1*s.* 3*d.* for a horse and carriage. By the side of this road stands the church with its presbytery.—At the mouth of the St. Maurice are the islands Bellerive, au Cochon, St. Christophe, La Croix and L'Abri; they are low and almost covered with wood of the inferior sorts, but afford some very good grazing land. It was once in contemplation to throw a bridge across this river opposite to Isle St. Christophe: it would prove of great public utility and, on a route so much frequented, such an undertaking could hardly fail of being profitable.—Between Isle Bellerive and the main land there is a very good situation for laying up river craft during the winter, where they remain secure in about 8 feet water, and escape injury from the breaking up of the ice in the spring.

Statistics.

Population	572	Saw-mills	1	Artisans	5
Churches, R. C.	1	Tanneries	4	River craft	1
Curates	1	Shopkeepers	1	Tonnage	20
Presbyteries	1	Taverns	2	Keel boats	1
Corn-mills	1				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	3,900	Peas	1,200	Indian corn	60
Oats	8,000	Potatoes	7,900	Mixed grain	100
Barley	100	Buck wheat	200		

Live Stock.

Horses	180	Cows	360	Swine	270
Oxen	135	Sheep	720		

Title.—" Concession du 20me Mars, 1651, faite par Mr. *de la Ferté*, aux révérends pères *Jésuites*, contenant deux lieues le long du fleuve *St. Laurent*, depuis le Cap nommé des *Trois Rivières*, en descendant sur le grand fleuve, jusqu'aux endroits où les dites deux lieues se pourront étendre, sur vingt lieues de profondeur du côté du Nord, et compris les bois, rivières et prairies qui sont sur le dit grand fleuve et sur les dites *Trois Rivières*."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 2 à 9, *folio* 131.

Cap Chat, fief, in the co. of Gaspé, lies near the n. w. point of the division-line between the districts of Quebec and Gaspé and is bounded in front by the St. Lawrence.—The harbour must be approached with the greatest precaution, or the mariner will be exposed to imminent danger. As shipwrecks have frequently occurred here, the provincial legislature has granted £150 per ann. to establish a depot of provisions at the r. Ste. Anne, below and near Cap Chat, for the relief of shipwrecked mariners and others. A salary of £50 is allowed to the guardian of the depot, who

is ordered to keep a register of the persons relieved, the quantity of provisions furnished and the names of the vessels wrecked.

Statistics.

Population	29	Shopkeepers	1	Keel boats	4

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Oats	80	Potatoes	250	Peas	25

Live Stock.

Horses	4	Cows	7	Swine	22
Oxen	5	Sheep	13		

Cap Chat, river, in the E. part of the D. of Quebec, cutting the division-line, runs into the co. of Gaspé and soon falls into the St. Lawrence.

Cap D'Espoir, fief, in the co. of Gaspé, between Mal Bay and Little Pabos.

Statistics, including Ance à Beaufils.

Population	184	Keel boats	40		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Oats	600	Potatoes	3,700	Peas	350

Live Stock.

Horses	3	Cows	30	Swine	34
Oxen	30	Sheep	80		

Cap Maillard, *v.* Cote de Beaupre.

Cap Tourmente, *v.* Cote de Beaupre.

Cap Rosier, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, about midway between Griffin's Cove and the extreme point of Cape Gaspé, at the entrance of Gaspé Bay.—Population 54; keel boats 4; annual produce of potatoes 75 bushels; agricultural stock 1 horse, 1 ox and 3 cows.

Cap Rouge, river, rises in the highlands near the rear boundaries of the S. of Desmaure. In the serpentine course it describes in passing diagonally through the S. it receives many small streams from the right and left; its banks are elevated, but the eminence is attained by a very gradual slope, or it may be said more correctly, that it flows through a narrow valley abounding in natural beauties of the most picturesque kind, and possessing all the charms that can be looked for in the most skilful landscape composition. This R. enters the S. of Gaudarville and gradually bending S. falls into the St. Lawrence near the S.W. angle of that seigniory. Its course in general is eminently beautiful and picturesque. In Gaudarville it feels the attraction of the ebb tide of the St. Lawrence so strongly, that at low water its bed is nearly dry, and can be crossed with the utmost ease without the assistance of the ferry-boat; but at high water boats of considerable burthen can enter it and ascend as high as the mill, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from the St. Lawrence. At its mouth is an established ferry, where boats and scows are always ready though not always necessary.

Caps, des, river, in the S. of Blainville and Lachenaye, rises in the concession Bouchetteville and runs into the St. Lawrence opposite the most eastward island of the cluster called The Pilgrims.

Cap St. Glaude, rivulet, in the S. of Vincennes, rises in the plains that extend from the S. of Montapeine and discharges itself into the St. Lawrence. It works five mills; one for carding, one for fulling, another for sawing and two for grinding corn. Near its mouth is a fall of about 150 ft., at the bottom of which is one of the corn-mills.

Cap St. Ignace, fief, in the co. of l'Islet, is bounded N. E. by the S. of Vincelot, N. W. by Gagné fief, in the rear by the S. of Ste. Claire and in front by the St. Lawrence. It is $\frac{1}{2}$ l. in front by 1 league in depth and is the property of Mons. Vincelot. No document relating to this grant has been found among the records lodged in the surveyor-general's office.—Well watered by the Bras St. Nicholas, which runs transversely through the middle of the fief.—Very little timber remains.—3 concessions have been granted, and 2 of them are settled.—This fief is mountainous and rocky, except in the front concession which, however, is not entirely without rocky places and hillocks. Some rushes that grow here are good food for cattle, and without which the horses could not be supported. The horses are generally of the Norman breed and with little or no improvement. Orchards are more numerous here than in other parts of the district. All the inhabitants living W. of the church carry their corn for grinding to the Moulin à Cardé in the S. of St. Thomas, which is a loss to the seignior of Cap St. Ignace.—The *parish* of *St. Ignace* comprehends the fief of that name with Goose and Crane Islands (Isles aux Oies and aux Grues), which are the property of Mr. M'Pherson and contain several settlements, which with the salt

marshes are very valuable; the proprietor has an extensive farming establishment and rears a large stock of cattle: the excellent butter which he sends to the Quebec market in considerable quantities is sold for 1*d.* or 2*d.* per lb. higher than any other.

Statistics of the Parish of St. Ignace, including Goose and Crane Islands.

Population	1,805	Churches, R. C.	1
Presbyteries	1		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	13,500	Potatoes	18,000	Indian corn	100
Oats	9,100	Peas	1,222	Mixed grain	1,000
Barley	1,060	Rye	509		

Live Stock.

Horses	699	Cows	905	Swine	1,350
Oxen	390	Sheep	3,690		

CAP ST. MICHEL or LA TRINITE, seigniory, in the co. of Vercheres, joins Varennes S. W., the fief Guillaudiere N. E. and is bounded by the augmentation to Belœil in the rear and by the St. Lawrence in front. One league in front by 1½ l. in depth.—Granted, 3d Nov., 1672, to Mons. de St. Michel and is now the property of Jacques Le Moine Martigny, Esq.—A diversity of soil prevails, the greater part of which is good, being either a fine black or a grayish mould that proves fertile when tolerably well managed. The whole S. is under cultivation.—The rivers St. Charles and Notre Dame run across it, and are sufficiently deep to be navigable for boats of burden.—The uncleared lands, scarcely half a league square, afford hardly any other wood than the spruce fir, a species of very trifling value.—On the rivers are two corn-mills and one saw-mill.—Part of the S. is divided into four small fiefs, held by Messrs. Delette, Beaubien, Gautier and Mondelette, containing together ¼ league in breadth by ½ l. deep.—Two islands in the St. Lawrence, lying in front of this grant, are appendages to it; each nearly ¾ m. long and from 8 to 10 arpents broad; cattle are sometimes pastured on them.

Title.—"Le titre de cette Concession n'a pas été trouvé dans le Secrétariat. Par un acte de Foi et Hommage, rendu le 3me Août, 1676, devant Mr. *Duchesneau*, alors Intendant, il paroit que ce fief doit avoir une lieue de front sur une lieue et demie de profondeur, situé sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, entre les concessions de Mr. *de Varennes* et *Laurent Borney*, Sieur *de Grandmaison*, avec deux petites isles vis-à-vis de sa devanture."—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage, No.* 27, *folio* 182, *le* 10*me Février*, 1781.

CAP SANTE (P.), *v.* PORTNEUF, B.

CARIBOO MOUNTAIN, *v.* ST. MAURICE, R.

CARIBOU, river, falls into the Saguenay a league below the Chicoutimi on the opposite side of the R., at a place called les Prairies, meadows that produce the hay that is consumed at the post of Chicoutimi. This R. is inconsiderable and for ¼ mile inland is one arpent wide. It runs from the hills to the N. W. and forms a good harbour at its mouth.

CARLETON, township, in the co. of Bonaventure, is bounded N. E. by the T. Maria and Cascapediac bay, S. by the bay of Chaleurs, W. and N. by waste lands of the crown.—The land rises into lofty mountains.—This T. contains two villages and is watered by two rivers, the G. and L. Nouvelle, and in its front lies Tracadigash bay. The lands fit for cultivation are occupied and amount to one or two concessions only.

Statistics.

Population	576	River craft	18	Keel boats	2
Shopkeepers	4	Total tonnage	1350		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	2,352	Oats	2,100	Potatoes	15,400

Live Stock.

Horses	83	Cows	200	Swine	690
Oxen	146	Sheep	612		

CARLISLE, New, *v.* COX, T.

CARUFEL, fief, in the co. of St. Maurice, lies in the rear of the first part of the S. of Maskinongé between Dusablé and fief St. John.—144 arpents in front by 2 leagues in depth. Granted, March, 1705, to Jean Sicard, Sieur de Carufel, and is now possessed by L. A. Duchesnay, Esq.—The land is good and fertile mixed here and there with a reddish clay and sand.—Almost every kind of good timber is found and some of the pine grows to large dimensions.—The R. Maskinongé traverses this S. from the N. W. by which the timber felled here is sent down to the St. Lawrence.—The part under cultivation contains some very respectable farms and good houses by the side of the main road.—This fief contains three concessions, each having a road kept in good order, and it forms part of the parish of St. Joseph de Maskinongé.—230 lands or farms are conceded in 5 ranges, called, 1st, Ste. Génévière; 2nd, N. E. of the Ruisseau de Lounière; 3rd, S. W. of ditto; 4th, N. E. of the Ruisseau du Bois Blanc; 5th,

s. w. of ditto.—About 12,000 arpents are in a state of cultivation and about 9,000 unconceded, the greatest part of which is fit for agricultural improvement.—There is a superb quarry of limestone; also a species of potter's earth fit for painting.—The cattle is generally good, and the inhabitants carefully attend to its improvement.—The fief *Marie-Anne* is in this S. to the N. E. of the R. Maskinongé and enjoys the right of *banalité* over the entire S. The rear joins the S. of Lanaudière. In Carufel are one private school, 5 saw-mills, many limekilns, 3 blacksmiths, many carpenters and wheelwrights and 10 or 12 joiners.—This S. produces from 20 to 25,000 bushels of wheat, 15,000 bushels of oats and as much peas and barley.

Title.—"Concession du mois de Mars, 1705, faite par *Philippe de Rigaud*, Gouverneur, et *François de Beauharnois*, Intendant, au Sieur *Jean Sicard*, Sieur *de Carufel*, de l'espace de terre qui reste dans la rivière de *Masquinongé*, dans le lac *St. Pierre*, depuis celle qui a été cidevant accordée au Sieur *Legardeur*, jusqu'au premier sault de la dite rivière, ce qui contient deux lieues ou environ de front sur pareille profondeur."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 5, folio* 40. *Cahiers d'Intend. more authentic.*

CASCADE CANAL, *v.* CANALS.

CASCADES, des (V.), *v.* SOULANGE, S.

CASCAPEDIAC (G.), river, in the co. of Bonaventure, rises in the rear of the T. of Richmond and traversing over a great part of that T., enters the adjoining T. of Maria near its S. E. angle, where it falls into the bay of Cascapediac and forms an excellent harbour for vessels of every size.

CASCAPEDIAC (L.), river, in the co. of Bonaventure, rises in the rear of the T. of Hamilton and running S. W. enters the T. of Richmond, where it empties itself into Cascapediac bay about 6 miles from the mouth of the Greater Cascapediac.

CASSIMAQUAGAN, river, runs from the E. into the R. Matapediac, affording at its mouth a favourable site for a mill and an excellent situation for settlers. It is said to be navigable for many miles and abounds with valuable pineries.

CASTOR, island, at the N. W. end of L. St. Peter and at the mouth of the R. Bayonne, is between Randin and Isle Dupas.

CASUPSCULL or COSUPSCOUL, river, in the co. of Rimouski, rises in a L. towards the S. boundary of the co. It runs S. W. for the greater part of its course, then taking a sudden turn more to the W. soon enters the E. side of the Matapediac, and is the largest stream that empties itself into that river being navigable for 50 or 60 miles.

CAT, river, so called in Algonquin, meaning Pole Cat, is a small stream running into the western bank of the St. Maurice above the Upper Matawin island.

CATHERINE'S TOWN, *v.* BEAUHARNOIS, S.

CAUDIE, Grande, river, rises in a lake at the N. E. angle of the T. of Dorset, running S. to near the centre it takes a sudden turn E. and in the 5th range leaves the T. for that of Shenley, where it falls into the R. Chaudière near the S. angle of that T.

CAWOOD, a projected township in the co. of Ottawa, is bounded E. by Shorn, W. by Mansfield, S. by Litchfield and N. by waste lands of the crown.

CAXTON, township, in the co. of St. Maurice, is bounded S. E. by lands belonging to the Forges of St. Maurice, S. by St. Etienne and Dumontier, S. W. by Hunter's Town and N. by waste lands of the crown.—Here are only a few settlers, although a large number of acres were granted to the officers and privates of the Canadian militia who served during the last American war. The T. is abundantly watered by numerous rivers and lakes, among which are Lac O Cananshing and Lac des Perchaudes.—As the value of the townships is so much accelerated and increased by the formation of new roads, the anxiety of the legislature of this province ought, in that respect, to be duly appreciated. The following extract from the report of the commissioners appointed to open a road of communication from the old settlements of Yamachiche to the T. of Caxton will prove that such undertakings are easily executed, and will afford some interesting information relative to this valuable though unsettled township.—The report is dated Feb. 1, 1830:—"We proceeded to open and complete the said road by day labour. Beginning on the road of Picdure, about 12 acres from the River du Loup, we opened a new road across the concession of Picdure, beginning in the division line of one Gilmet and Lachance, and continued Northward to the next concession of Bellechasse, distance 24 arpents. The land in this route is low with some hills intervening and thickly wooded; one arpent of which was causewayed, five high hills reduced and made accessible, and ten bridges built none of which above 18 ft. long; widening and completing the road on the concession of Bellechasse (which had been opened) to the land of one Callier, distance about 6 arpents.

From Bellechasse, on the line of Callier's land, toward St. Joseph concession, a new road is opened and completely finished to the concession road of St. Joseph, a distance of 52 arpents, through a thickly wooded country: in the course of this road nine bridges were built, none of them above 18 ft. long; five hills reduced and made accessible and 2½ arpents of road causewayed. Arriving at St. Joseph at lot No. 48, the road, which was merely opened to the T., we completed by widening and extracting all the stumps to lot No. 69, at the township line, distance 42 arpents, in which eight bridges were erected, none above 18 ft.; six steep hills reduced and made easy of access and nearly one arpent of savanna causewayed, making in all about 4½ miles. The whole of the road is 18 ft. wide and where necessary ditched; the stumps are every where extracted and the whole line has a beautiful appearance. Came to the place of beginning and continued the road to the bank of the River du Loup, below all the chutes and rapids; thus giving a communication from the township of Caxton to the St. Lawrence by the river du Loup, which from this place is navigable for boats and rafts, and also a communication to Machiche by the roads of St. Joseph, Bellechasse and Picdure. . . . . A road was opened through the 1st and 2nd ranges of the T. to the distance of 52 acres, and also across the first six ranges and between the 3rd and 4th ranges to lot No. 19; and another road along the front line of the T. from the 2nd to the 5th range, making in all, including the road first mentioned, 15 miles. Throughout the whole extent the land was found to be of the best quality, the wood consisting of maple, birch, beech, ash, &c. In some places the land is low, where the woods are cedar, spruce, &c. These places required to be causewayed or ditched, which has been partially done. About £100 would finish all the roads in this T. We believe that with £150 we might be able to go over the whole line, and complete what yet remains to be done on the 6th and 7th ranges; and also to open a road between the 5th and 6th ranges to the Great Lake, which would open a large tract of very fine land."

CEDRES, des (V.), *v.* SOULANGE, S.

CHAFFERS BROOK rises in two streams near the S. line of Inverness and towards the centre of that T. joins the R. Clyde.

CHALEURS BAY may be called an arm of the gulf of St. Lawrence and is bounded on the N. by the counties of Gaspé and Bonaventure and on the S by New Brunswick. The entire N. coast of this extensive bay from the gulf to the river Ristigouche, which discharges itself into the W. extremity, is in Lower Canada.—This bay extends from E. to W. about 88 m. and its greatest width is about 20. The navigation of the bay is perfectly safe and the anchorage, every where, so good that neither ship nor fishing-boat was ever known to be lost. Storms are not more frequent in this bay than at Quebec, and, although they occur here oftener than at Percé and in the bay of Gaspé, the air is more humid and colder; about the same difference exists between the air of Quebec and Montreal.

CHALOUPE, G. and L., two rivers that rise in the S. of Lanoraye and its augmentation. The greater river rises in two branches W. of the church of St. Elizabeth, and after receiving the Little Chaloupe, increased by St. Charles Brook, it takes in the S. W. branch and enters the S. of Berthier, where it falls into the St. Lawrence nearly 1 m. above the V. of Berthier opposite Isle Randin.

CHAMBLY, county, in the district of Montreal, is bounded N. W. by the river St. Lawrence; S. E. by the river Richelieu or Chambly, together with all the islands in the rivers St. Lawrence and Richelieu nearest to the co., and in whole or in part fronting it; S. W. by the N. E. boundaries of the seigniories of Laprairie and De Lery, and N. E. by the co. of Verchères; it comprehends the seigniories of Boucherville, Montarville, Longueuil, fief Tremblay, Chambly West and the barony of Longueuil.—It is 33 m. long and averages in breadth 11⅓ m., and contains 211 sq. miles. Its centre is in lat. 45° 28′ 30″, lon. 73° 17′ 30″.—The population is 12,932, of which $\frac{8}{10}$ths are native Canadians and the remainder English, Irish, Scotch, and Americans.—It contains 5 parishes and part of the P. of Blairfindie, 4 villages and the town of Dorchester *(erroneously inserted in the co. of Acadie)*. This co. sends two members to the provincial assembly, and the place of election is Longueuil.—In agricultural produce and population this co. vies with most in the province, and the quality of its soil is inferior to none. The surface in general is extremely level with the exception of the mountain of Boucherville, remarkable for its conspicuous appearance and height: on its summit are two beautiful small

lakes and a corn and saw-mill at the source of a small river that runs S. W. and falls into the R. Montreal about 1 m. W. of Chambly Basin: both these rivers turn several corn-mills. The little R. Montreal winds prettily through the co. in an E. direction and falls into Chambly Basin. Besides these rivers this co. is abundantly watered by the R. Richelieu and the beautiful Basin of Chambly, by which it is bounded on the E. and N. E.—Numerous roads traverse this co. in every direction: the principal are those along the rivers, the Boucherville road, the Chemin à la Grande Savanne and the Laprairie road.—Almost the whole of this co. presents good and flourishing settlements and lands in a good state of cultivation.

Statistics.

Population	12,932	Villages	4	Founderies	1
Churches, Prot.	2	Gaols	1	Ship-yards	2
Parsonage-ho.	1	Corn-mills	15	Medical men	3
Churches, R. C.	6	Saw-mills	5	Notaries	6
Curés	6	Carding-mills	4	Shopkeepers	22
Presbyteries	6	Fulling-mills	3	Taverns	25
Wesleyan chap.	1	Tanneries	2	Artisans	190
Colleges	1	Potteries	1	River-craft	4
Convents	1	Breweries	2	Tonnage	21
Schools	3	Distilleries	1	Keel-boats	5
Towns	1				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	121,166	Rye	4,508	Potatoes	247,157
Oats	75,440	Buck wheat	2,500	Hay, tons	30,029
Barley	12,910	Indian corn	1,985	Flax, cwts.	368
Peas	12,500	Mixed gr.	4,115	Butter, cwts.	1,986

Live Stock.

Horses	4,492	Cows	6,466	Sheep	9,872
Oxen	2,852	Young cattle	2,437	Swine	2,760

Domestic Manufactures.

	Ells.		Ells.
Cloth	38,872	Linen	31,100
Flannel	24,600	Looms	307

Acres in Cultivation.

Under crop	30,925
Fallow and meadow land	60,580
Total in culture	91,505

CHAMBLY (R.), *v.* RICHELIEU, R.

CHAMBLY, EAST, and CHAMBLY, WEST, in the cos. of Rouville and Chambly divided from each other by the R. Richelieu.—The extent of each seigniory is 3 leagues in length by one league in depth; and both were included in one grant to M. de Chambly, Oct. 29, 1672.

Chambly, East, is in the co. of Rouville, and is bounded S. E. by Monnoir; N. E. by Rouville and Belœil; S. W. by the barony of Longueuil.—The land, nearly level, is generally equal in quality to any in the D. of Montreal and is, nearly all, under a very favourable state of cultivation.—This part of the original grant now belongs to the heirs of the late Lieut.-col. de Salaberry, C. B. and to Lieut.-col. de Rouville.—The R. Richelieu or Chambly, whose entire course in this S. is navigable, by passing through the original grant, dividing it into E. and W., affords many advantages.

Chambly, West, in the co. of Chambly, is bounded N. W. by the seigniories of Longueuil and Montarville and S. W. by the barony of Longueuil: it now belongs to Samuel Hat and Henry Bender, Esqs.—There are no lands unconceded, and two-thirds were granted prior to the conquest. The concessions extend 3 arpents by 30 and the rent is 1 sol *tournois* and a quart of wheat.—The greater part of the youths in this parish are desirous of forming new settlements; a few are in a condition to do so and others are equally desirous but want the means, and yet none will settle in the townships.—The surface, like that of E. Chambly, is level and the land is good, well settled and cultivated.

Chambly Basin is a beautiful expansion of the river, nearly circular, and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in diameter: it is embellished by several little islands, covered with fine verdure and natural wood, as ornamentally disposed as if regulated by the hand of art. Three of them lie at the mouth of the river Montreal; some smaller ones, called the Islets St. Jean, are spread in a very picturesque manner, at the descent of the rapid of Chambly; the dark-hued foliage of the wood, that nearly covers them, forms a pleasing contrast to the brilliant whiteness of the broken current. When rowing on this magnificent sheet of water, in a fine day, the prospect is truly enchanting. The three steeples of Chambly, Canton and de la Pointe, nearly represent the extremities of a triangle, whose sides are bordered with objects which by their size, beauty and variety, most agreeably interest the beholder.—On the rapids above the Basin are the elegant and extensive corn-mills belonging to H. Bender and S. Hat, Esqrs., seigniors of East and West Chambly respectively. These mills, 7 in number, work 24 sets of stones and are never in want of water:

their excellence tempts the inhabitants from every part of the surrounding country, to a considerable distance, to bring their wheat thither yearly; the more so, as they are destitute of such an advantage in their own parishes, owing to the want of proper water-courses; this is particularly the case below the Chambly basin, where the comparative stillness of the river precludes the possibility, with any prospect of advantage, of building mills of this description.

Chambly Fort is on the w. side of the basin which, when seen from a distance, has some resemblance to an ancient castle: it was built (of stone) by Mons. de Chambly, some years previous to the conquest of Canada by the English, and is the only one of the kind within the province; its form is nearly square, containing several buildings and all the requisite means of modern defence which have been put into substantial repair; the approaches to the fort are not protected by any out-works, nor is there a ditch round it. Before the late hostilities with America only a small detachment of about two companies formed the garrison, but, when the war began, the advantageous position and proximity to the enemy's frontier pointed it out as a strong *point d'appui*, where troops might be assembled and an extensive depôt formed: during the season for operations, in the years 1812, 1813, and 1814, there was always a considerable force encamped on the plain near it, which in the last-mentioned year exceeded 6000 men; during this period additional storehouses and other buildings were erected on the ground that has always been reserved by government for such purposes.

Chambly Village, built on one of the most beautiful spots in Lower Canada, is in West Chambly and on the bank of the Richelieu, not far from the fort: it contains 90 or 100 houses, chiefly built of wood, forming one principal street; many of the houses are elegantly built and shaded by lofty poplars. At the s. end of the village are some large and valuable mills close to the rapid of Chambly, and near the mills stands a good manor-house. This place is a great thoroughfare, as the main road from Montreal to the American states passes through it, which, with the continual resort to the mills, occasions a good deal of activity among the traders and mechanics, and contributes very much to its cheerfulness as a place of residence; among the inhabitants are reckoned many of the most respectable families of the district, invited hither by its agreeable situation. The landscape of the surrounding country is rich and well diversified, affording several very beautiful points of view; and there are many spots whence they may be seen to great advantage. The regular and venerable fort, the mills, the little elegant church of St. Joseph, houses dispersed among well cultivated fields, the various woodland scenery near and remote, the distant point Olivier with its village and beautiful church, the more distant mountain of Chambly or Rouville, the continual change of objects on the basin and river, with the singular appearance of unwieldy rafts descending the rapid with incredible velocity, will amply gratify the spectator's admiration.

Chambly College is in the village and is a flourishing establishment, founded by Mr. Mignault, the curé, aided by the principal inhabitants of Chambly. The zeal and liberality of that gentleman on this interesting occasion, have been universally acknowledged.—This edifice is at present only a one-sided building, to which two wings will be added when circumstances require the addition; it is 60 French feet long inside the walls and 50 ft. broad. There are two stories above the ground floor, which contains the kitchen, the refectory and domestic offices; the first story comprises the hall of recreation, 35 ft. by 25, a parlour and the room of the principal; and at the back are the school-room, the French school, the housekeeper's room and a corridor. On the second floor are the dormitory, 60 feet by 25, four chambers for the tutors and scholars and a corridor. The college is built on ground a little higher than the street and is isolated from all other buildings. The following inscription by desire of the founder, Mr. Mignault, is to be inscribed on the building:

Flumina sæpe vides parvis e fontibus orta.

The foundation stone was laid June 12th, 1826, and the building was finished by the 1st of Feb. following. It already contains 74 scholars who receive an elementary, mercantile or classical education. Boarders pay 20*l.* per annum and day boys a piastre per month.

The *Parish* of *Chambly*, by a regulation confirmed by a royal decree, Mar. 3, 1722, extends 3 leagues in front along the R. Richelieu and one

league in depth on each side of that river; the frontage extends one league above and two leagues below Chambly Fort.

Statistics of the Parish of Chambly.

Population	4210	Corn-mills	4	Founderies	1
Churches, R. C.	1	Carding-mills	1	Taverns	3
Curés	1	Fulling-mills	1	Artisans	25
Presbyteries	1	Saw-mills	1		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.
Wheat	38,000

Title.—" Concession du 29me Oct. 1672, faite par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, au Sieur *de Chambly*, de six lieues de terre de front sur une lieue de profondeur, à prendre sur la rivière *St. Louis (Chambly)* savoir trois lieues au Nord de la dite rivière (deux lieues en deça du Fort que y est bâti et une lieue au delà) et trois lieues au Sud de la dite rivière."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 1, *folio* 10.

CHAMOUCHOUIN (L.), *v.* KING'S POSTS.

CHAMPLAIN, county. The boundaries of this co., as prescribed by the recent act of the provincial legislature, are found to be impracticable. The act directs that it shall be bounded N. E. by the co. of Portneuf; S. W. by the R. St. Maurice; S. E. by the St. Lawrence, and N. W. *by the northern boundary of the province.* The R. St. Maurice had not been so far explored, before the passing of the act, as to enable the legislature to foresee the difficulty that would arise in carrying this part of it into execution. Since that period the St. Maurice has been explored far into the interior by the deputy surveyor-general, who has discovered that its course runs so much more to the N. E. than was expected that it entirely crosses the co. of Champlain and enters that of Portneuf. By this unforeseen winding of the R. it is impossible that the co. of Champlain can be bounded both by the St. Maurice and the province line; it is therefore more than probable that the course of the St. Maurice will be preferred, being a natural boundary and rendering the county more compact than it would be if bounded by the province line, which boundary would create confusion in the administration of justice and be an inexhaustible source of inconvenience between the inhabitants of the counties of Champlain and St. Maurice. Taking for granted that this co. will be bounded by the course of the St. Maurice from the St. Lawrence to Portneuf, it will be 66 m. in depth by 23 in breadth and contain 783 sq. miles.—Its centre on the St. Lawrence is in lat. 46° 28′ N., lon. 73° 17 30″ W.—By the act above mentioned this co. contains the SS. of Ste. Anne and its augmentation, Ste. Marie, Batiscan, Champlain and Cap de la Magdelaine; it also includes all the islands in the St. Lawrence nearest to and in front of the county. It contains 5 parishes and the population is entirely Canadian. The principal town or village is Ste. Anne. This co. sends two members to the provincial parliament; the place of election is at the ferry nearest to the St. Lawrence on the N. E. side of the R. Batiscan.—This co. is exceedingly well watered by rivers and lakes; the principal rivers are the Batiscan, the St. Maurice, the Champlain, part of the R. Ste. Anne, and their tributary streams. These rivers traverse the county in every direction. —The land in the front of the co. is in general level and the soil light, but, towards the interior, the surface is uneven, occasionally traversed by ridges of hills, and the soil stronger with much of it fit for cultivation.

Statistics.

Population	7,300	Saw-mills	9	Shopkeepers	5
Churches, R. C.	5	Tanneries	6	Taverns	9
Curés	4	Potasheries	1	Artisans	45
Presbyteries	5	Pearlasheries	1	River craft	5
Schools	3	Medical men	1	Tonnage	73
Villages	2	Notaries	1	Keel boats	6
Corn-mills	4				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Cwts.
Wheat	41,773	Buck wheat	1,760	Flax	79
Oats	68,300	Indian corn	640	Butter	2,432
Barley	608	Mixed grain	4,380	Maple sugar	386
Peas	10,390	Potatoes	238,516	Hay, tons,	21,177
Rye	1,100				

Live Stock.

Horses	2,353	Cows	5,749	Swine	3,482
Oxen	2,422	Sheep	10,948		

Domestic Manufactures.

	Ells.		Ells.
Cloth	7,040	Linen	6,446
Flannel	5,443	Looms	136

CHAMPLAIN, river, rises in the S. of Cap de la Magdelaine and taking a course N. E. traverses the Aug. to Champlain and enters Batiscan where it turns S. and after becoming the boundary between that S. and Champlain, falls into the St. Lawrence.

CHAMPLAIN and its Augmentation, in the county of Champlain, lie between Cap de la Magdelaine and Batiscan. The seigniory is 1½ l. in front by 1 league in depth and was granted Sept. 22, 1664, to Etienne Pezard, Sieur de la Touche. The Augmentation, of the same breadth as the seigniory and 3 l. deep, is bounded in the rear by the T. of Radnor and waste crown lands; it was granted Apr. 28th, 1697, to Mad. de la Touche, and the present proprietors are Mr. Munro and Mr. Poole.—In the front of the S. the soil is a yellow loam mixed with sand; in the rear it is stronger and better, in many places so good for the cultivation of flax, that it is to be regretted that so profitable and important an article is not attended to.—The timber is various and, though not of first rate quality, is not too much mixed with the inferior sorts.—This S. is watered by the little river Champlain and by many small streams, which rise at a short distance in the interior and, winding down the gradual descent to the St. Lawrence in little rivulets, cross the main road, agreeably diversifying the meadows and cultivated grounds along the front. The R. Champlain works a corn and a saw-mill.—About one third of this seigniory is cultivated in a neat style and, by the side of the Quebec road, displays many good houses with thriving farms almost wholly cleared of wood.—A very small proportion of the aug. is under cultivation; the remainder continues in a state of woodland producing some capital timber.—The narrows of the rivers supply abundance of the fish called *petite morue* in the beginning of winter, and in the spring considerable quantities of eels are taken. The corn grown here is consumed by the inhabitants, who sell a little hay. The horses are, generally, of the Canadian breed.

The *Parish* of *Champlain*, by a regulation confirmed by a royal decree, Mar. 3, 1722, extends 2¼ l. along the St. Lawrence, viz. from Batiscan to fief l'Arbre à la Croix, from Champlain to fief de Marsollet and from l'Arbre à la Croix to Cap de la Magdelaine, comprehending the depths included in these boundaries.—A few years since, the inhabitants of the V. Hayotte in the P. of Champlain were alarmed by the following extraordinary occurrence: a tract of land, containing a superficies of 207 arpents, was suddenly moved about 360 yards from the water's edge and precipitated into the river Champlain, overwhelming in its progress barns, houses, trees and whatever lay in its course. The earth thus removed, dammed up the river for a distance of 26 arpents. The effect was instantaneous and accompanied by an appalling sound; a dense vapour, as of pitch and sulphur, filled the atmosphere, oppressing those who witnessed this awful convulsion almost to suffocation. A man named Dubé, who was on the ground at the time, was removed with it to a considerable distance, and buried up to the neck, but was extricated from his perilous situation without sustaining any serious injury. The course of the river being thus obstructed, the waters were swelled to a great height by this extraordinary event. Dubé lost an island of 5 arpents, which he had on the river. Another inhabitant, named Hamelin, also suffered a loss of land, wheat and hay; and a third, named Francis Gossett, had his hay and grain destroyed.—The parish church and parsonage-house are near the road.

Statistics.

Population	755	Saw mills	2	Taverns	2
Churches, R. C.	1	Tanneries	2	Artisans	12
Curés	1	Medical men	1	River-craft	1
Presbyteries	1	Notaries	1	Tonnage	15
Villages	1	Shopkeepers	1	Keel-boats	1
Corn-mills	1				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	4,680	Potatoes	173,500	Mixed grain	1,300
Oats	10,400	Peas	1,300		

Live Stock.

Horses	240	Cows	475	Swine	360
Oxen	242	Sheep	1,440		

Title.—" Concession du 22me Septembre, 1664, faite par Mr. *de Mézy*, à *Etienne Pezard*, Sieur *de Latouche*, d'une lieue et demie de terre de front à prendre sur le grand fleuve *St. Laurent*, depuis la rivière *Champlain* en montant sur le dit fleuve, vers les *Trois Rivières*, sur une lieue de profondeur dans les terres; la dite rivière *Champlain* mitoyenne, avec ceux que occuperont les terres qui sont de l'autre côté d'icelle, avec tous les bois, près, rivières, ruisseaux, lacs, isles et islets, et généralement de tout le contenu entre les dites bornes.—Les Jesuites ayant par leur titre anterieur de Batiscan, un quart de lieu au Sud-ouest de la rivière *Champlain*, cette Concession ne pouvoit s'etendre jusques-là, mais avant l'année 1721, ils cedèrent à M. *Latouche Champlain*, ce quart de lieue compris entre leurs borne et la dite rivière; et c'est ainsi que la Seigneurie est actuellement bornée."—*Insinuations du Conseil Supérieur, Régistre* B. *folio* 7.

Augmentation.—" Concession du 28me Avril, 1697, faite par *Louis de Buade, Comte de Frontenac*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, à Madame *de Latouche*, de trois lieues de terre en profondeur, joignant la derrière de sa Seigneurie de *Champlain*, sur tout la largeur d'icelle; tenant d'un côté au fief de *Batiscan*, et de l'autre au fief du

Sieur *Hertel.*—*Hertel* n'est qu'un arrière fief, concédé par les révérends Pères Jésuites dans leur Seigneurie du *Cap de Magdeleine.*"—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 5, *folio* 16.

CHARLESBOURG, fief, village and mountains, *v.* NOTRE DAME des ANGES, S.

CHARLESTON (V.) *v.* HATLEY, T.

CHATEAUGUAY, river, in the co. of Beauharnois, rises in several branches descending from the State of New York into Hinchinbrooke, where it forms the boundary line between that T. and Godmanchester; whence it traverses the S. of Beauharnois separating Jamestown from Ormstown, South Georgetown from North Georgetown, and Williamstown from Annestown; it then enters the S. of Chateauguay, waters the settlements of St. Jean, and at the N. E. angle of the S. falls into the St. Lawrence, washing two sides of Isle St. Barnard. About the middle of the third concession of Ormstown the Chateauguay receives the river Outarde and, near the N. W. angle of Williamstown, the united waters of North Creek, Black River and other tributary streams. The Sturgeon river, from the rear of the S. of Chateauguay, falls into it about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. below the church in the Canadian settlements of Williamstown. The Chateauguay is navigable to a considerable distance above its mouth for bateaux, the smaller sort of keel boats and canoes. Large quantities of timber were formerly conveyed in rafts down this river from Godmanchester and Beauharnois, but the trade of this article has much diminished since the settlements have increased.

CHATEAUGUAY, seigniory, in the co. of Laprairie, joins Beauharnois, S. W., Sault St. Louis, N. E. and La Salle in the rear; the front stretches 2 l. on the St. Lawrence by 3 in depth.—Granted Sept. 29th, 1673, to Mr. Le Moine, Sieur de Longueuil, and at present belongs to the community of Grey Sisters at Montreal.—Through the whole of this property there is very little variation in the land, which lies nearly on a level and is generally of good quality; the arable producing very fair crops of grain of all kinds.—All the lands or farms are conceded; about 100 were conceded in 1759, each, measuring 3 arpents in front by 30 in depth, paying 1 sol tournois per superficial arpent and a capon for each front arpent.—There are some good ranges of settlements along the borders of the St. Lawrence, on both sides of the rivers Chateauguay and St. Regis and also in the intermediate spaces, which may be reckoned about one half of the whole grant and they are under pretty good cultivation. This S. has one village and on the west side of the Chateauguay, near its discharge, stands the church dedicated to St. John and on its banks are also a corn-mill and a saw-mill. At the mouth of this R. is *Isle St. Bernard*, sometimes called Nuns Island, about one superficial mile in extent and very well cultivated. This isle is an appendage to the grant and contains a house usually denominated a convent, a term certainly misapplied, for it will in no way answer the description of such an establishment, unless the residence of two members of the order to which the property belongs may be allowed to convert it into a mansion of that description.—The R. Chateauguay crosses this S. diagonally and is navigable as far as the S. extends. The Sturgeon river rises in the rear of the S. and in a winding course runs through the W. division line into the S. of Beauharnois. The first waters of the river St. Regis rise in the E. part and immediately leave this S. for that of Sault St. Louis.

Statistics.

Population	4396	Presbyteries	1	Villages	1
Churches, R. C.	1	Convents	1	Corn-mills	2
Curés	1				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	28,000	Rye	3,800	Peas	14,100
Oats	22,000	Potatoes	60,000	Indian corn	6,500
Barley	5,000				

Live Stock.

Horses	1,219	Cows	2,700	Swine	2,600
Oxen	1,450	Sheep	7,500		

Title.—" Concession du 29me Septembre, 1673, à Mr. *Le Moine*, Sieur *de Longueuil*, de deux lieues de terre de front, à commencer dix arpens au-dessous de la rivière *du Loup*, en montant dans le lac *St. Louis*, du côté du Sud; et de profondeur trois lieues, ensemble l'isle *St. Bernard* qui est à l'embouchure de la dite rivière."—*Foi et Hommage*, *No.* 48, *folio* 214, *le* 27*me Février*, 1781. *Cahiers d'Intend. No.* 10 *à* 17, *folio* 425.

CHATEAU RICHER, (P.), *v.* COTE de BEAUPRE, S.

CHATHAM, township, in the co. of Ottawa, joins Grenville, W., the S. of Argenteuil E., and is bounded in front by the Ottawa river and in the rear by Wentworth. This T. is 9 m. in breadth and 12 in depth; its dimensions, divisions

and subdivisions are with few exceptions the same as other river townships, some of its original grants having been made in compact tracts or blocks, which were subsequently laid out so as to meet the exigency of the actual settlements made previous to the survey in 1803. The local position of Chatham is highly favourable, and the lands may be divided into two classes. The first embraces the lands comprised between the Ottawa and the seventh range, which are generally level, rising in some parts into gentle acclivities commonly called maple ridges, and, in other places, falling by easy slopes that terminate in extensive natural meads that afford rich and excellent pasturage. Intermixed with these are many small cedar swamps which are not, however, of any material disadvantage. The land in this part of the T. is calculated to produce hemp and flax and every variety of grain raised in Lower Canada. The lands composing the second class are comprehended between the seventh range and its rear outline and are higher and more uneven and broken, being traversed in various parts by mountains and high rising grounds, which are generally intermixed with intervals of rich soil. The hills are in some places barren, particularly on the borders of Grenville. Of this section of the T. $\frac{3}{4}$ may be said to be fit for cultivation, and the lands to that extent were located to Scotch emigrants in 1814, who have since that period improved and cultivated a large portion.—The timber in this T. is of a superior description, and, though considerable quantities have been felled and disposed of, much valuable pine and oak with some elm are still to be found, also beech, birch, maple, &c.—This T. is watered by the North river, which enters at the 5th concession on the E. side and returns to Argenteuil at the 3rd concession; and also by the West river, an arm of the North river, which strikes into this T. near the Argenteuil Chute corn and saw-mills, and runs through the centre in a S. direction, and is navigable nearly 6 miles through the Chatham lots, where, in the 11th and 12th ranges, it breaks into several lateral streams and irrigates the surrounding country. The lots are finely watered by the number of streams diverging from the extreme point of this river. In the rear part are 8 or 9 small lakes, the largest from 40 to 50 acres. By the Rivière du Nord the timber felled in this and some of the adjoining townships is floated down to the Ottawa.—The Grenville canal begins about 3 m. within this T. —34,669 acres are granted under letters patent to various individuals: the following proprietors, in 1806 and 1812, obtained lands in separate compact tracts in the first four ranges uninterrupted by reserves, viz. the late Col. Robertson, the late Mr. McDougal, Dr. Simon Fraser, Lauchlan McLean, John Robertson, and Daniel Sutherland, Esq. with others of his family. The lands in the 5th, 6th, 7th and the greater part of the 8th range, are also under patent and were granted mostly to the persons above-named and to Wm. Fortune and the late P. L. Panet whose patent for 2,200 acres bears date as far back as 1799. About two thirds therefore of the lands have been granted within the last 30 years, when the first settlements in Chatham commenced.—8,000 acres are under cultivation.—The first range of this township exhibits most prosperous and flourishing settlements, with good houses and well cultivated farms, especially along the public road. In the second range neat farm-houses and extensive improvements are likewise to be seen, but they are more scattered over the country. Beyond the fourth range the vast tracts of granted lands, up to the eighth range (in which are situated several blocks of crown and clergy reserves) remain almost a total wilderness, checking the advancement and prosperity of the new emigrant settlement in the rear third of Chatham, whose inhabitants are industriously contending against the disadvantage of the want of roads to the Ottawa. This new settlement has, however, the advantage of an easy outlet through the S. of Argenteuil.—There is a good road across the front continuing, along the Ottawa, the main route from Montreal to the upper townships on the bank of that river; two other roads lead towards the rear, one as far as the 4th range and one as far as the 12th which ends at Chute mills; another road lies between the 9th and 10th ranges.—In this T. are two public schools under the direction of the Royal Institution, each attended by about 50 pupils and conducted by male teachers.—Two saw-mills are built on small brooks, one on the bank of the Ottawa and the other in the 2nd range.—The cattle are chiefly of the English and American breeds. —Linen cloth is made here to some extent, but the principal articles of commerce are timber and

potashes.—The village is called *Davisville* and contains

21 Dwelling-houses	1 Blacksmith's shop
2 Merchant stores	1 Tailor's shop
4 Taverns	2 Carpenters and joiners.

The population is 1073; and the total quantity of grain raised, chiefly Indian corn, is above 20,000 bushels, one third of which is sent up the Ottawa to supply persons engaged in the timber trade.—The inhabitants of the old patented lands in Chatham are English, Scotch, Irish, Americans and a few Canadians. The lands held under military locations are chiefly settled by emigrants from Scotland and compose the new settlements. Scotch emigrants were located to lots of 200 acres, which covered the residue of ungranted lands in 1819, but 48 have forfeited their lots from various causes.—The handsome and well situated settlements on the front of Chatham, combined with the prospect of the majestic Ottawa, together with the flourishing settlements and neat villas on the opposite shore, especially the village at Point Fortune, form a *coup d'œil* truly interesting, particularly when it is remembered that all this is the work of about 30 years.—In front of the T. are some small islands that form several rapids.

Chatham Gore.—The emigrant settlements in the Gore in the rear of Argenteuil are chiefly established on the borders of a fine lake about 1 m. in length by $\frac{1}{4}$ m. in width. The land composing this tract or Gore is in general fit for culture, and the front part has been recently surveyed and divided into 4 ranges containing several beautiful lakes, on the borders of which are the houses of the new settlers. The surface is mountainous and the soil rocky, but not so much as to prevent the establishment of excellent farms. The soil is a clayey sandy loam, for the growth of wheat and Indian corn not to be surpassed, and is generally fit for any other grain. The timber is chiefly maple and beech, but there are many other varieties of useful wood: the maple affords large quantities of sugar. 1500 acres and upwards are under cultivation: the annual produce per acre is 20 bushels of wheat, 30 of Indian corn and other grain in proportion. The average price of labour is from 2*s.* to half a dollar a day, but in summer agricultural labourers are scarce at any price, the different canals employing at high wages all the superfluous population. Hemp could, doubtless, be cultivated to great advantage and flax is already grown on most farms.—Three roads lead from the S. of Argenteuil, but they do not afford a comfortable conveyance. If the contemplated road to the Rideau should ever be cut, it would of course tend materially to improve this part of the country.—A meeting-house has been lately erected, and the rector of St. Andrew's performs service at stated periods. The settlers in the Gore are all Irish and exclusively of the church of England.—A school-house has also been lately erected, and the scholars are from 30 to 40.—One of the proprietors of lands in the Gore is Mr. Perkins, a naval officer, whose residence is near lake Bouchette. Here are several potash factories but no corn-mill; the inhabitants are obliged to take their grain for grinding and their timber for sawing to the Argenteuil seignorial mills, a distance of 6 or 7 miles.—Here are about 300 head of neat cattle, chiefly of a mixed breed between the American and Canadian; if they are not so profitable as the new breeds they are, at least, useful and hardy animals.—Several beautiful lakes in the T. and the Gore abound with trout, pickarel, eels and other varieties of fish. The waters of lake Bouchette are clear as a diamond and afford abundance of fine salmon-trout: it is about one mile in circumference, and is bounded by Chatham, Wentworth and the Gore. These lakes, when the country becomes more clear of timber, with the fine diversified hill and dale scenery, will afford one of the most picturesque and romantic spots in the province.—When it is considered that only a few years ago this whole tract of country was a dense forest, several miles from the residence of a human being, it must strike every one with surprise that so much has been effected by poor settlers without capital or any other resource but their labour. Branches of each family having been in the habit of working during the summer on the canals, they have, by saving the produce of their industry, been able to cover this extensive tract with their herds and flocks. These people left their native land with trifling resources, without patronage, guides or protectors, and are now living in comparative plenty without excepting, perhaps, a single family; and there is not a finer looking company of militia in the province than the settlers of the Gore.

Statistics of Chatham and the Gore.

Population	1,473	Medical men	1	Carpenters	5
Churches, Prot.	1	Shopkeepers	2	Shoemakers	4
Saw-mills	2	Taverns	2	Weavers	3
Potasheries	1	Blacksmiths	5	Tanners	2
Potteries	2	Millers	3	Masons	5
Tanneries	2	Millwrights	1	Tailors	3

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Cwts.
Wheat	15,500	Potatoes	16,500	Maple sug.	95
Oats	9,000	Indian corn	1,400		

Live Stock.

Horses	226	Cows	600	Swine	680
Oxen	525	Sheep	1,000		

CHATS, des, (L.), *v.* OTTAWA, R.

CHAUDIERE FALLS, *v.* OTTAWA, R.

CHAUDIERE or KETTLE LAKE, *v.* OTTAWA, R.

CHAUDIERE, river, in the cos. of Beauce and Dorchester, derives its origin from the springs and streams that feed Lake Megantic, which separates the T. of Marston from Ditchfield; it flows N. from this lake 46 m. to the S. of Aubert Gallion and then N. W. into the St. Lawrence, a distance of 61 m., making its whole course 102 m. from Lake Megantic.—The first stream of any magnitude which falls into the Chaudiere is the R. Eugenie in the projected T. of Gayhurst; it then forms the E. boundary of the T. of Dorset, where it receives numerous tributary streams. The Chaudiere is joined by the Grande Coudé near the S. angle of the T. of Shenley, and after receiving many rivulets it becomes the partition boundary of the S. S. of Aubert Gallion and Aubert de l'Isle, receiving near the S. W. angle of the latter the R. du Loup; hence it proceeds to the S. of Vaudreuil which it divides into two nearly equal parts without being much increased, the small stream Touffre des Pins being the only R. it receives in that S., excepting perhaps one near its N. division line, which is at present unexplored; after this it enters the S. of Ste. Marie which it traverses, becoming the partition boundary of the S. S. of St. Etienne and Jolliet, and in its course receives numerous additions but no waters of any note. It then traverses the S. of Lauzon and, about 4 m. from its estuary, receives the R. Beaurivage and still nearer its mouth takes in le Grand Ruisseau and then disembogues itself into the St. Lawrence, about 6 m. below Quebec on the opposite side of the river.—Although the Chaudiere is not navigable throughout for boats or even canoes, on account of its numerous rapids, falls and other impediments, yet it maintains a character of some importance, being equal if not superior in magnitude to the St. Francis.—The length of country which it traverses is about 100 miles, and the breadth probably not much less for the most part than 30; the extent of land, therefore, which it clears from redundant waters must be from 2,500 to 3,000 square miles. In breadth it varies from 4 to 600 yards, and its stream is frequently divided by islands, some of them containing many acres and covered with timber-trees: the banks in general are high, rocky and steep, rather thickly clothed with wood of indifferent growth; its bed is rugged and much contracted by rocks jutting from the sides, which occasion violent rapids. The descent of the stream over the different shelves occasions falls of considerable height, one of which is particularly celebrated for its beauty and surrounding scenery, but the cause, which contributes so much to the grandeur of its appearance, renders it unserviceable as a water communication.—Although of no utility as a water conveyance, yet the Chaudiere traces out a route whereby an easy access may be had into the American territories, during the whole year. From Quebec, along the E. bank, there is an excellent road for about 50 m. and thence a tolerably good one in continuation as far as R. du Loup, where the Canadian settlements at present terminate.—The most celebrated of the *Chaudiere Falls* are about 4 m. from its mouth. Narrowed by salient points extending from each side, the precipice over which the waters rush is scarcely more than 130 yds. in breadth and the height from which the water descends is about as many feet. Huge masses of rock rising above the surface of the current, just at the break of the fall, divide the stream into three portions, forming partial cataracts that unite before they reach the basin which receives them below. The continual action of the water has worn the rock into deep excavations, which give a globular figure to the revolving bodies of brilliant white foam and greatly increase the beautiful effect of the fall. The spray thrown up, being quickly spread by the wind, produces in the sunshine a most splendid variety of prismatic colours. The dark-hued foliage of the woods, which on each side press close upon the margin of the river, forms a striking contrast with the snow-like effulgence of the falling torrent: the hurried motion of the flood, agitated among the rocks and hollows as it forces its

way towards the St. Lawrence, and the incessant sound occasioned by the cataract itself form a combination that strikes forcibly upon the senses, and amply gratifies the curiosity of the admiring spectator. The woods on the banks of the river, notwithstanding its vicinity to the capital, are so impervious as to render it necessary for strangers who visit the falls to provide themselves with a competent guide. Few falls can be compared with this for picturesque beauty. The best view is to the left from a ledge of rocks that project into the basin, from this spot the scene is surprisingly grand; the next point of view is from a parallel ledge behind the former; there is also another good view from the ledge of rocks above the fall, looking down and across the fall and up the river.

Chawgis or Ocau Droushta, a large lake N. N. W. of Lake St. John. It is on the R. St. Maurice.

Chene, du, *v.* Du Chene.

Chertsey, a projected township in the co. of l'Assomption. In this T. is a chain of mountains, beyond which are 3 leagues of rich meadows on which some persons, without any right whatever, have mown upwards of 6,000 bundles of hay. On these mountains are two or three lakes abounding with fish; beyond which for upwards of 6 leagues the land is very fit for cultivation and produces hard wood, oak, pine and a great quantity of maple from which 50,000 lbs. of sugar are made annually.—At the outlet of the lakes many saw-mills might be erected.—Good roads are opened as far as this T.—Some of the inhabitants of St. Sulpice settled here before 1821; but, having lost their settlements by means of persons who obtained grants from the Crown, they declined settling there.

Chesham, a projected township in the co. of Sherbrooke.

Chester, township, in the co. of Drummond, lies between Tingwick and Halifax, and is bounded N. W. by Arthabaska and S. E. by Ham and Wolfestown. This T. has great advantages in point of locality with a soil, in every respect, fit for all the purposes of agriculture though still remaining almost unbroken by the plough. The timber is mostly beech, maple, pine, birch, elm, basswood, butternut, cedar, spruce and hemlock.—Watered by large branches of the Nicolet and Becancour, which wind through it in various directions.—The whole T. has been surveyed and two quarters of it were granted in 1803, one to the late Joseph Frobisher, Esq. and the other to various individuals; the other two quarters have been located to the officers and privates of the Canadian militia who served during the last American war. Two or three farms are settled along Craig's Road which traverses this T. diagonally.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated* 4,975 acres.

Statistics.

Population . 10

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	40	Barley	10	Indian corn	18
Oats	30	Potatoes	250		

Live Stock.

Horses	1	Cows	5	Swine	9
Oxen	3				

Chevrotiere, *v.* La Chevrotiere.

Chibouet, river, rises in the recesses of the forest in the co. of St. Hyacinthe; it waters the S. of De Ramzay and, running in an irregular course, falls into the R. Yamaska near the W. angle of that seigniory.

Chichester, a projected township fronting the Ottawa and lying between Sheen and Whatham. It is watered by a stream called the Black River.

Chicot, fief, *v.* Dupas, F.

Chicoutimi Post, *v.* King's Posts.

Chicoutimi, river, or Shekutimish which means "farther out it is still deep," forms the S. boundary of the peninsula near Lake St. John in the co. of Saguenay. It rises in Lakes Ouiqui and Kenwangomi, between which and its fall into the Saguenay, about 7½ m. to the S. W., are 6 or 7 portages, otherwise the Chicoutimi would be navigable for bateaux; but on account of the cascades and rapids which render these portages necessary, canoes only can pass up the R., with which the inhabitants of the Post maintain a traffic with those of L. St. John, the more direct communication by the Saguenay, through the Grande Décharge, being impracticable.—Soon after the Chicoutimi has left L. Kenwangomi it falls 15 ft. into a basin surrounded by high mountains, and this fall causes the first portage, called *Portage des Roches* or *Assini Caputagan*, which extends 200 yards and leads over the rocks which in spring are covered by the R. The basin here formed by the Chicoutimi is nearly ¾ m. in length. This R. then runs down with considerable swift-

ness for about 1½ m. and is embanked by high rocky hills rising to about 200 feet; there the mountains terminate, resting about the region of L. Kenwangomi. The land on the banks then becomes level and appears to improve being timbered with spruce, fir, pine, a few elms and cedar. Occasionally on the left, when the fire has burnt up the vegetable mould, the soil is discovered to be rocky and barren.—About 3½ m. below the Portage des Roches is the *Portage de l'Islet*, or *Ministouki Caputagan*, so called from an islet in the middle of the R.; this islet is longer than the portage which is about 700 yards and lies through good land, a rich dark loam timbered with black birch, spruce, pine and ash. The river is then divided into two channels by a large island; the S. W. channel is broken by cascades and rapids, and the N. E. is a long rapid, which is frequently passed down by canoes.—From the foot of this portage to the *Beau Portage*, or *Milow Caputagan*, is two miles; the river averages about 80 or 90 yards wide, its right bank being high and rocky, while its left is good soil timbered with elm, ash, spruce, birch and pine. On approaching the Beau Portage which lies on the right bank the land is a light, coarse, yellow loam possessing a great proportion of sand and is timbered with spruce, white birch, pine and some elm. Beau Portage, about 250 yards long, lies through tolerable land, chiefly sandy loam timbered with white birch, red pine, poplar and spruce and avoids the cascades about 20 feet in elevation.—7½ miles hence is the *Portage de l'Enfant*, or *Washkow Caputagan*; the banks of the R. exhibit in this distance much improvement in soil and timber, the former generally an argillaceous loam and the latter spruce, elm, ash, fir, pine, black and white birch and some cedar. The river, which varies from 4 to 6 chains in width, is occasionally interspersed with well-timbered islands, most of which are alluvial. The general course of the river between Beau Portage and the Portage de l'Enfant is about N. N. W.; between these portages the latest explorer met a canoe containing an Indian family; their astonishment at beholding a canoe of strangers was singularly expressed by a smile or rather a silent laugh, for which peculiarity the Montagnais nation is distinguished by the Indian name Papinashuah, which signifies laughers or sneerers. Four miles from Portage de l'Enfant is *Isle au Sepulchre*, which derives its name from having been the burying-place of two persons who were drowned. The Portage de l'Enfant, about 200 yards long, is so called from an accident which occurred about 50 years since to an Indian, who, in passing this portage, left a young child in his canoe which was carried off by the current and passed over a very considerable fall without upsetting, to the great surprise of the father and of all who have seen the place. The Falls of l'Enfant are between 40 and 50 ft. taking the cascades collectively. The portage lies over tolerably good land, a yellow loam timbered with spruce, ash, cedar, poplar, elm and pine. From the lower landing it is but 20 chains across the basin at the foot of the falls to the *Portage du Chien*, on the right bank of the river.—The *Portage du Chien* also about 200 yds. in length, leads over very good ground and avoids a cascade of about 15 feet in height; it is timbered with cedar, fir, birch, red spruce, white and red pine. The land down the R. preserves that character of fitness for settlement which it more or less exhibits from the Portage de l'Islet, and a few streams discharge themselves on both sides. —1½ m. farther down is the landing at the *Portage de la Poussière* or *Meia Caputagan*, vulgarly called Ka-Ka, at the head of a high fall which at its edge is divided by a small island. The portage is nearly 200 yds. long and the falls about 45 ft.—At the *Portage of Chicoutimi*, above the falls, the river contracts to less than 25 yards while opposite the portage it is about 120. This portage is about a mile below Ka-Ka. The land in that distance is of an excellent description and the timber is elm, ash, pine, fir and some white birch. The *Portage of Chicoutimi* or *Shekutimish Caputagan*, 2 m. in length on the left bank of the river, is very level with the exception of a gulley formed by a small rivulet near its S. W. end.—The *Falls of Chicoutimi* are about 40 or 50 ft., tumbling through a contracted channel over the rocks that interrupt its rapid course into the basin that forms part of the harbour of Chicoutimi.—From an eminence, which overlooks the harbour, the noble stream of the Saguenay is seen to flow in majestic silence towards its confluence with the St. Lawrence. Although not possessing the bold features of L. Kenwangomi, the great breadth of the river, the striking scenery, the group of buildings in the foreground and the small solitary chapel on the adjacent eminence, form a combination of most interesting objects.—The banks of the Chicoutimi

are not above 30 feet in height near the R., but at the distance of about 10 chains on each side there is a second bank about the same height. The timber and soil are the same as in the peninsula formed by this R., the Grande Décharge and the S. E. side of Lake St. John.—However safe the harbour of Chicoutimi may be as to winds and moorings, it cannot accommodate ships of considerable draught without their grounding at low water; for vessels that draw more than 1½ fathom cannot reach the basin of the Chicoutimi River, on account of the narrow channel between the shoals that set out from Pointe aux Trembles and the Chicoutimi Point, and in the channel the water is at most but two fathoms. Outside of the shoal, which extends about 300 yards into the stream of the Saguenay, vessels can anchor in 3, 4, or 5 fathoms, nearing Cape St. Francis about a mile below the post. Vessels are also exposed to a very strong current at the ebb tide, which would require their being moored to the shore, besides the anchor. The tide rises between 16 and 18 ft. perpendicular in 4½ hours flood.—The harbour and this part of the Saguenay are frozen over from the 1st or 5th of December to the 10 or 15th of May.

CHIENS, AUX, river, in Blainville, rises in a small lake or pond about midway of the line that divides that S. from the S. of Rivière du Chêne. It runs N. E. past the V. of Ste. Thérèse and with a gentle inclination S. discharges itself into the R. St. Jean or Jesus.

CHIEN, AU, a small stream that runs into the R. Saguenay.

CHIGOUBICHE, river and lake, in the Saguenay country. The River forms the lake and has two branches forming an angle like that of the rivers Richelieu and St. Lawrence.—The Lake is about 3 l. long and is shallow though deep enough to carry large boats. It is separated by one carrying-place only from Lake Chuamoushuane.

CHIMEPANIPESTICK, river, in the co. of Saguenay, runs into the mouth of the St. Lawrence about 16 m. above the bay of Seven Islands.

CHINOUAGOMI (L.), *v.* KIGUAGOMI, L.

CHINOUAGOMISHISH (L.), *v.* KIGUAGOMISHISH.

CHIPILOGINISSIS, *v.* EAST LAKES.

CHISSOUEMATOU, river, rises in the highlands S. of Mistissinnys Lake and running N. W. falls into the Assuapmoussoin not far from the L. in which that R. rises.

CHOMONCHOAN, lake, in the Saguenay country, not far N. from the L. in which the R. Assuapmoussoin takes its rise.

CHOSSE, à la, river, runs into Lake St. John from the N. W.

CHRISTIE MANOR, *v.* NOYAN, S.

CHUAMOUSHUANE POST, *v.* KING'S POST.

CHUAMOUSHUANE, river and lake. The river runs into L. St. John and is navigable for large bateaux for many leagues and farther up for bark canoes; on the right and left are several small lakes. Lake Chuamoushuane is formed by an expansion of the R.; it is nearly 7 l. long and is shallow though deep enough to carry large boats.

CHUB, river, runs into the St. Maurice from the N. E, between the Iroquois rapids and the mouth of Ribbon River.

CINQS, DES, river, falls into the R. St. Maurice opposite Lower Matawin Island.

CLARENDON, township, in the co. of Ottawa, is bounded S. by Bristol, W. by Lac des Chats, N. by Litchfield and E. by waste lands of the crown.—It possesses numerous small streams, including Prendergast river, all running into Lac des Chats and the Ottawa; and on the boundary-line separating the 8th and 9th ranges are two small lakes called Lake Irien and Decoy Lake.—This township is but thinly settled in front and has no regular roads. It is the last T. settled on the N. bank of the Ottawa and is 150 m. from Montreal. —*Ungranted* and *unlocated*, 31,729 acres.

Statistics.

Population	98	Corn-mills	1	Artisans	3
Saw-mills	1	Potasheries	1		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	430	Potatoes	3980	Indian corn	1380
Oats	450	Peas	30	Map. sug. cwts	18

Live Stock.

Horses	5	Cows	14	Swine	16
Oxen	14	Sheep	4		

CLIFTON, township, in the co. of Sherbrooke, joins Compton W., Auckland E., Eaton N., Barford and Hereford S. The surface is mountainous and broken; the soil good and generally clothed with birch, maple and beech interspersed with spruce, fir, and a small proportion of pine and poplar. The settlements are chiefly on the road to Eaton in the 2d and 3d ranges, and in the corner of the T. on Salmon river. The soil, which is unexceptionable, would produce grain of every kind abundantly. Some swamps covered with

cedar and black ash spread in different directions and might be drained with the greatest facility.—The timber is spruce, beech, ash, maple, birch and basswood; the spruce greatly predominating.—Watered by 2 or 3 rivers and by many less considerable streams, all of which ultimately fall into the St. Francis; it is also watered by some small lakes in which are trout, succors, chub, perch and eels.—Though large grants have been made to several persons since the year 1799, they have attracted but few settlers.—The roads improve but slowly, and there is one bridge.—At a private school from 12 to 15 scholars are instructed.—The population in 1827 was 60 and is now 83.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated*, 1,000 acres.

Statistics.

Population	83	Corn-mills	1	Potasheries	2
Schools	1	Saw-mills	1	Pearlasheries	1

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	1,286	Barley	90	Peas	90
Oats	1,020	Potatoes	1,510	Indian corn	310

Live Stock.

Horses	51	Cows	78	Swine	65
Oxen	62	Sheep	170		

CLINTON, township, in the co. of Sherbrooke, is a small tract, only equal in dimension to the quarter of a township. It is most agreeably situated at the S. extremity of Lake Megantic, joining Marston N. and in other directions surrounded by Chesham and unsurveyed wastes. The soil in general is of the very first quality, exhibiting many large patches of luxuriant pastures. The timber is pine, beech, maple, birch, fir, spruce and cedar.—It is watered by the river Arnold and some other streams falling into the lake. No part is settled, although the T. abounds with numerous excellent situations, where the land is fit for every species of agriculture.

CLORIDON, seigniory, in the co. of Bonaventure, fronts the R. Ristigouche. The boundaries of this S. were formerly settled by an agreement between the heirs of Réné d'Eneau and Mr. de Fronsac. This S. extends from the mouth of the R. Percépic up the R. Ristigouche.—It has never been settled and is now the property of the crown. An historical account of it and its extent are included in the title.

Title.—"Par Acte de Foi et Hommage rendu le 3me Juin, 1736, par *Jean Claude Louet*, au nom d'*Anne Morin*, son épouse, veuve de *Réné d'Eneau* et au nom du Capitaine *Réné d'Eneau*, son fils, pour le fief *d'Eneau* il paroit qu'il exhiba une ordonnance de Mr. *de Champigny*, Intendant, du 28me Mars, 1691, annexée à une requête, faite par feu le dit Sieur *d'Eneau*, exposant que ses titres lui avoient été enlevés par les Anglois, et demandant d'être maintenu dans sa possession de la rivière *Ristigouche* avec huit lieues de terre de front sur pareille profondeur, le long de la dite rivière, et les isles et battures qui se trouveront devant de la dite étendue, avec droit de chasse, pêche, &c. La susdite ordonnance accordant le contenu de cette requête, sauf seulement les oppositions que pourra faire Mr. *de Fronsac*, Seigneur de *Miramichi*. De plus un accord entre les héritiers du dit feu Sieur *Réné d'Eneau* et Mr. *de Fronsac*, par lequel *Cloridon* fut borné comme suit, savoir, *commençant à l'entrée de la rivière au* Porcépic, *qui tombe dans celle de* Ristigouche, *en montant la dite rivière* Ristigouche; *et que les rumbs de vent des terres du dit Sieur* d'Eneau *soient Nord-est et Sud-ouest pour la profondeur, conformément à ceux du dit Sieur* de Fronsac, *et à l'égard du front ou largeur Sud-est et Nord-ouest.*"—*Ins. Con. Sup. lettre* D. *folio* 53.

CLYDE, river, rises in Lake William in the T. of Halifax, whence, through the line that divides that T. from Inverness, it enters Lake Lomond, taking an E. course. After running through that L. it is soon increased by the Black River from the N. and the Bullet River from the S. After receiving Chaffer's Brook it runs to the division-line of Inverness, near which it enters the R. Becancour in the 14th range of the T. of Nelson.

COATICOOK or KAWATIKOUCK, river, in the co. of Sherbrooke, rises in the state of Vermont and a little below the V. of Norton enters the rear line of the T. of Barford at its S. W. angle; then running along the boundary-line it enters the 7th range of the T. of Compton and running through that T., bearing to the N. E., enters the 7th range of the T. of Ascott, where, near the V. of Lennoxville, it empties itself into the R. St. Francis.—In Compton it turns Conroy's mills in the 5th range and Pennoyer's mills in the 2nd. It is so much obstructed by falls, which form good sites for mills, that its only advantage for transport is the running of logs to the different mills.

COLERAINE, a projected township in the co. of Megantic, bounded N. by Thetford and Ireland, E. by Tring, S. by Winslow and W. by Garthby. Watered by lake St. Francis and some small lakes and streams.

COLUMBIA FALLS, *v.* OTTAWA, R.

COLUMBIA POND is a small lake in the T. of Hull at the E. extremity of the 5th range. It is fed by a stream that rises in the 7th range, which passes through the lake and conducts its waters to the Ottawa a little S. of the estuary of the Gatineau.

COMEATHIEUE, (R.), *v.* KACUATHIEUE.

COMMISSIONERS' LAKE, in the co. of Saguenay, is on the R. Ouiatchouan and is separated from

Bouchette L. by Blueberry hills. It receives several rivers, among which are Red river from the N. W. and the rivers Davis and Gouldie from the W.

Compton, township, in the co. of Sherbrooke, joins Ascot N. W., Barnston and Barford S. E., Hatley S. W. and Clifton N. E. and is in no respect inferior to Ascot. In various parts it has many wide spreading but gentle rises of most excellent land thickly covered with pine, maple and beech timber of fine quality and large size.—Completely watered by the rivers Coaticook and Moose, the former connecting with Lake Tomefobi and both with the St. Francis, besides many less considerable streams near which are some fine breadths of luxuriant meadow and pasture. —An industrious population, about 1200 souls, inhabit numerous settlements on the banks of the rivers, where most of the farms appear to be in a very thriving and excellent condition, generally producing crops of wheat of excellent quality, and in quantity far beyond the home consumption. Many large patches of land might be very beneficially employed in the culture of flax and hemp. The principal rivers work several mills and there are some manufactories of pot and pearl-ash.—Through the most cultivated parts roads have been opened and bridges thrown over the rivers, all kept in good repair, by which a communication is formed with the main road to Quebec and with the state of Vermont.—There are a few traders and artisans, who, in following their respective trades, create something like the first rudiments of commerce and confer a comparative importance upon this increasing settlement. This township was erected by patent in 1802, when 26,460 acres were granted to Jesse Pennoyer, Esq. and several associates, much of which was immediately cleared and is the best settled and best cultivated part of the T.; the greatest portion of this grant is at present held by various settlers, M. Pennoyer having retained no more than a sufficiency for his own use. In the year 1810, 13,110 acres in the easternly part were granted to Sir Rob. S. Milnes, Bart., and several lots of it are now in an advanced state of cultivation; the whole, from the general quality of the soil, by a little industry and good management, might be turned to a very profitable account.—The common price for clearing lands in this T. is from 10 to 12 dollars an acre.

Statistics.

Population	1202	Saw-mills	7	Pearlasheries	1
Churches, Pro.	1	Carding-mills	1	Shop-keepers	2
Schools	1	Fulling-mills	1	Taverns	2
Corn-mills	2	Potasheries	1	Artisans	9

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	17,510	Rye	2,000	Peas	5,100
Oats	13,160	Buck wheat	1,911	Potatoes	22,800
Barley	1,313	Indian corn	4,150		

Live Stock.

Horses	803	Cows	1150	Swine	1270
Oxen	926	Sheep	2420		

Connecticut Lake, in the T. of Drayton, forms part of a large R. of the same name that runs into the state of Vermont.

Contrecœur, seigniory, in the co. of Vercheres, is bounded by Bellevue and Cournoyer S. W., St. Ours N. E. and by St. Denis in the rear.—Two leagues in front by two in depth. —Granted Oct. 29th, 1672, to Sieur de Contrecœur and is now the property of the heirs of Monsieur de Laperriere.—The land is rich and fertile, in some few places flat and low but almost every where in a favourable state of cultivation; it produces good crops of grain of excellent quality. So much of this S. is settled that the tracts of woodland are insignificant, in proportion to the whole extent, and in these tracts timber of large dimensions is scarce.—The Ruisseau La Prade, rising about the middle of the S., and several smaller streams contribute to the fertility of the soil and in their course work some mills. —All the lands are conceded and most of them prior to 1759, on the royal terms. There are five ranges of concessions of different depths, separated by as many public roads intersected by others running from the Saint Lawrence, and also by the main road extending from St. Denis and St. Antoine, on the R. Richelieu, to the St. Lawrence, a distance of 2 l. whence there is a ferry to La Valtrie on the opposite shore; the fare is 2s. for a foot passsenger and 7s. 6d. for a horse and carriage. In the second range of concessions is the Brûlé St. Antoine and in the fourth Le Grand Brûlé: these places derive their appellations from the method, sometimes adopted, of clearing the lands by burning the wood upon the ground where it is felled, after such parts of it as are wanted for immediate use are removed; or else by setting fire to the trees and underwood while standing: when once fairly on fire, they

will often continue to burn for weeks before the flames are subdued. How far the conflagration has spread is shown by the blackened and scorched appearance of the contiguous woods, and by the many half consumed trunks and roots that remain for years in the ground, being extirpated only as the farmer's leisure offers convenient opportunities. Accidental fires sometimes occur in the forests, which, being spread by the wind, and no means taken to extinguish them, occasion brûlés to a great extent.—There are two neat churches and parsonage-houses in this S. but no village; the houses however are numerous, distributed along the different roads in the concessions and towards the banks of the St. Lawrence.—The group of small islands in front, called Les Islets de Contrecœur, is an appendage to the S.

Title.—" Concession du 29me Octobre, 1672, faite par *Jean Talon*, Intendant au Sieur *de Contrecœur*, de deux lieues de terre de front sur autant de profondeur; à prendre sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, depuis les terres du Sieur *de St. Ours*, jusqu'à celles du Sieur *de Villeray*."—*Cahiers d' Intend. 2 à 9, folio* 190.

Coo Coo Cash, river and lakes, in the co. of Quebec, are between the rivers Flammand and Vermilion which fall E. into the St. Maurice above the North Bastonais river.

Copps Village, *v.* Stanstead, T.

Coribou, river. This small stream runs into the Saguenay just below Cap St. François.

Cosupscoul (R.) *v.* Casupscull.

Cote de Beaupre, seignory, in the cos. of Saguenay and Montmorenci, joins Beauport S. W. and reaches to the R. du Gouffre N. E. extending 16 leagues on the St. Lawrence by 6 in depth. —Granted Jan. 15th, 1636, to Sieur Cheffault de la Régnardiére; now the property of the ecclesiastics of the seminary of Quebec.—This very extensive seigniory is more mountainous than any other in the province, yet it contains a large proportion of rich and fertile land. The nature of the soil varies much; on the low grounds along the front, from Beauport to Cap Tourmente, is a dark-coloured mould of good quality, occasionally mixed with sand, clay and marl; on the higher lands is for the most part a strong black earth, which, as it approaches the mountains, gives place to a yellowish loam.—Beech, maple, birch, pine, hickory and basswood are very abundant, also the inferior kinds, cedar, spruce fir, hemlock, &c.—From the N. E. extremity of this S. to Cap Tourmente, rather more than 22 m., is a strip of land varying in breadth from ½ m. to 1 m. bounded N. by an eminence of considerable elevation: the part of this space not under tillage is very excellent meadow land; the outer margin, at low water, is a continued marsh of not much less than 1 m. in width visited by wild-ducks, snipes and plover in amazing numbers. Beyond this level the ground continues to rise by gradations until it reaches the lofty mountains in the rear. *Cap Tourmente* is a bold bluff point, rising 1892 ft. above the St. Lawrence and a very prominent object; hence to *Cap Maillard*, another bold promontory about 5 l. down the river, there is a continuation of capes and projecting points, which, varying greatly in their size and height, rise abruptly from the beach; at their base is the *route* called Le Chemin des Caps, which is the only means of communication between the two places and not passable at high water. From Cap Maillard to Cap de la Baie, nearly 3 l., is a narrow space between the river and the rising ground in the division called La Petite Rivière, similar to that westward of Cap Tourmente, which is very well cultivated. Proceeding by the Bay of St. Paul and the river du Gouffre, the country is exceedingly mountainous; but the soil is good, thickly inhabited and well cultivated.—This seigniory is watered by a great many streams running into the St. Lawrence and the river du Gouffre; the more considerable are—

Montmorenci	Du Sault au Cochon
Du Sault à la Puce	Bras du nord-ouest du Gouffre
Au Chien	Des Mares
Ste. Anne	Remus, &c. &c.
Du Domaine	

The corn-mill, formerly on la Petite Rivière, is now erected on the river du Sault à la Puce. The old mill on the R. Remus was on the E. of the road; the new one is built on the W. side about 1½ arpent from the old site.—This seigniory is divided into 8 parishes, viz.—

Ange Gardien	St. Féréol
Chateau Richer	La Petite Rivière
Ste. Anne	Baie de St. Paul
St. Joachim	St. Urbain.

In each of these parishes are one church, one parsonage-house, one corn-mill and several saw-mills.—The best cultivated and most populous divisions of the seigniory are Ange Gardien, Chateau Richer, Ste. Anne, St. Joachim and the settlements of St. Féréol. Between the settlements of St. Féréol and those of La Petite Rivière a barren tract

intervenes 5 l. in length, which has always proved most injurious to the progress of the settlements about St. Paul's Bay, there being no means of communication between the two settlements, except by water and the uncertain route of Le Chemin des Caps.—The roads in this important S. have undergone considerable improvements latterly. The road traced in 1815 by the Dep. Grand Voyer, Chevalier D'Estimanville, which runs circuitously along the front of the S., being found inconvenient, a new one has been opened by order of the legislature and money for its completion voted. This road was opened in 1818 by Mr. Fournier, under the direction of the commissioners of roads appointed by the Assembly; it extends from the N. W. end of the Route de St. Antoine to the R. Ste. Anne, 29¾ miles. The sum of 1000*l.* having been voted for the purpose of making settlements on this road, 13 settlers were established previous to the 8th Jan. 1830, and a house was then being built for a settler at the 14th or last post.—The mean depth of the cultivated lands in this S., measuring from the front, is as follows:

	Arpents.		Arpents.		Arpents.
Ange Gardien	30	Ste. Anne	40	St. Féréol	30
Chateau Richer	30	St. Joachim	25		

The height of the most elevated parts of the S. is as follows:

Cap Tourmente .	1892 feet, measured.
Montagne Ste. Anne	1900 feet, supposed.
Cap Maillard .	2200 feet, supposed.

Mountain Remy from 6 to 700 feet.

The *Parish of Ange Gardien,* by a regulation of Feb. 20, 1721, confirmed by a decree of Mar. 3, 1722, extends 1½ l. along the St. Lawrence and is bounded W. by the R. Montmorenci; E. by the R. du Petit-Pré which separates it from the P. of Chateau Richer; it comprehends the whole depth of that part of the S. All the farms in this P. were conceded previous to 1759, each extending 3 arpents in front by 1½ league in depth, at the rate of 20 sols for each front arpent. This parish is populous and well settled and the main road, passing along the eminence almost fronting the river, presents a number of very good houses on each side, which, with those on the rising grounds more in the interior, have a most picturesque effect. Many young agriculturists have left this P. and that of Chateau Richer and settled in the districts of Montreal and Three Rivers; but none go to the townships.

The *Parish of Chateau Richer,* by a regulation confirmed by a royal decree of March 3, 1722, in which it is called *la Paroisse de la Visitation de Notre Dame,* extends W. from the R. du Petit-Pré, which separates it from the parish of Ange Gardien, to the R. au Chien E. which divides it from the P. of Ste. Anne. It runs 2¼ l. along the shore of the St. Lawrence and comprehends the whole depth of that part of the S. In this P. are the ruins of a Franciscan monastery, built at the beginning of the last century, on a little rocky promontory on the bank of the St. Lawrence; its destruction took place at the time the British army, under General Wolfe, was encamped on the E. side of the river Montmorenci: the exterior walls and part of an adjoining tower still remain. On a rising ground, in the rear of these ruins, stands the parish church, rather a handsome structure with two spires: from this spot a wide-spreading and beautiful prospect unfolds itself, comprehending a large portion of the river, Cap Tourmente, the Island of Orleans, Cape Diamond and the intermediate scenery of well-cultivated tracts bounded by distant mountains to the N. and S. About ¼ league from the church is a charming cascade on the river Sault à la Puce.—All the farms in this parish were conceded before 1759, each 3 arpents in front by 1½ league in depth, paying a quit-rent of 20 sols for each front arpent.

The *Parish of Ste. Anne,* by a decree of the council of state, Mar. 3, 1722, which confirmed a regulation of Feb. 20, 1721, extends one league in front along the St. Lawrence and is bounded W. by the P. of Chateau Richer and E. by the P. of St. Joachim from which it is separated by the R. Ste. Anne, and stretches to the rear line of the S.—All the lands or farms in this P. were conceded prior to 1759, each extending 3 arpents in front by 1½ league in depth, subject to the moderate payment of about 2 livres old currency for each front arpent as a kind of quit-rent.

The *Parish of St. Joachim,* by a regulation made Sept. 20, 1721, confirmed by a decree of the council of state, March 3, 1722, extends 1½ leagues along the St. Lawrence from Cap Tourmente E. to the R. Ste. Anne, W. and N.—This is one of the most beautiful parishes in Lower Canada; it is thickly inhabited and the lands are of good quality and in high cultivation, producing wheat and other grain very plentifully; it contains also some very luxuriant pasturage.

Nearly all the farms in this parish were conceded prior to 1759, each extending 2 or 3 arpents in front by 1½ league in depth, subject to a quit-rent of about 2 livres old currency per front arpent; for the small number of farms conceded since 1759 the seigniors must pay very moderate rents, for the farmer, who pays most, is annually charged for his farm only 9*s*. 9½*d*. in money and a quarter of a bushel of wheat; the greater number pay much less. The farms in this parish are very unequal in extent and much divided; many on the St. Lawrence are 1½ league in depth by 1, 2, or 3 arpents in front; others are bounded N. W. by the river Ste. Anne, S. E. by the St. Lawrence and the road called *Trait-carré* and some on that road by a concession called St. Elzéard; so that the depth of these farms varies from about 25 to 75 arpents. Besides the farms of a uniform breadth, there are others varying from a quarter of an arpent to 15 or 20 arpents. The only part of all these farms fit for cultivation is that extending from the St. Lawrence to the foot of the hills; it would be useless to attempt to turn the other parts to profit. These farms are so much divided that a farmer sometimes possesses land in 5 or 6 different places. The farmers, in general, rear their families in rustic respectability and nothing more. All the lands fit for cultivation are occupied; many are unconceded N. E. of St. Féréol, but the climate is there so severe that corn cannot generally be grown to advantage; the farmers, therefore, instead of breaking up new lands, have neither the courage nor the means of cultivating the lands conceded between 1740 and 1750.—The new road communicating from St. Paul's Bay to this parish traverses some good lands lying N. E. of St. Joachim parish and N. W. of *la Chaîne des Caps*, extending from *Cap Tourmente* to *Cap Maillard*.—The parochial church has nothing remarkable in its exterior, but the interior is decorated in the most elegant manner, and it would be difficult to select a parish in all the province whose inhabitants excel those of St. Joachim in social, moral, and religious duties.—In this parish, delightfully situated on a rising ground, at a short distance from Cap Tourmente, is a charming country residence called le Coteau Fortin, with a chapel and various outbuildings, belonging to the seminary of Quebec, to which many of the superiors retire every year during the summer.—From 150 to 200 barrels of eels are caught by the inhabitants in this P. and at les Caps.

The *Parish of St. Fereol* lies N. W. of the parish of St. Joachim and is about 2 l. in front. The settlements range chiefly along the W. bank of the R. Ste. Anne for about 6 m.; and the cleared lands commence 5 or 6 arpents E. of the Rivière a la Rose. Some of the inhabitants are sufficiently rich, but many of them are poor and receive charitable assistance from the inhabitants of the adjoining P. of St. Joachim.

The *Parish of Petite Rivière*, by a regulation of Sept. 20, 1721, confirmed by a decree of the council of state, Mar. 3, 1722, extends one l in front along the St. Lawrence. The road through the settlements of this parish is, for about 6 miles, well settled on each side, the houses neat and the farms in a respectable state of tillage. The road continues to La Martine, a settlement about 3 m. in the interior, whence it goes through Côté St. Antoine and Côté St. Gabriel, as far as the R. Remus, about 10½ miles. At short intervals through this route are houses and farms in a flourishing state. From 8 to 900 barrels of eels are annually caught by the inhabitants in this parish and at des Caps in the neighbourhood.

The *Parish of Baie de St Paul*, by a decree of the 3rd of March, 1722, which confirms the regulation of Sept. 20, 1721, includes the S. of du Gouffre, 3 l. on the St. Lawrence S. W. and the Isle aux Coudres. In St. Paul's Bay and along the river du Gouffre the settlements are girted by a lofty range of mountains, stretching N. from the St. Lawrence and enclosing a valley about 13 m. in length and from 1 to 1½ m. in breadth, the greatest part of which is numerously inhabited and very well cultivated, notwithstanding the land is in many places very rocky and uneven: several spots on the sides of the hills, being difficult of access from their elevated and precipitous situation, are tilled by manual labour and are extremely fertile in grain of most kinds. On this tract the houses of the inhabitants are nearly all of stone, very well built and whitewashed on the outside, which greatly adds to the gaiety of the general prospect of the settlement, as well as to the neatness of their individual appearance. Several small streams descend from the mountains, and after meandering through the valley fall into the Rivière du Gouffre, turning in their way several saw and corn-mills. The main road passes at the foot of

the bounding heights to the extremity of the cultivated land in Côte St. Urbain, and on each side presents many neat and interesting farms and settlements in a very improved state. The church of St. Pierre is situated on the bank of the Rivière du Gouffre.

The *Parish* of *St. Urbain,* by a decree dated Sept. 8, 1827, extends about 9 miles along the R. du Gouffre by about 9 miles in depth.—This P. is watered by two arms of the du Gouffre.—The soil is sandy.—Several saw-mills are about ½ l. from the chapel; and on the rivulet Remy is seated the new seignorial mill at a short distance from the old one. In this P. is a considerable quantity of iron ore and a magnetic ore, a large specimen of which the author laid before the literary society of Quebec with specimens of white lead: this ore was found in the vicinity of the lower corn-mill at St. Paul's Bay.

Statistical Table of the Seigniory of Côte de Beaupré.

Parishes.	Population.	Churches R.C.	Curés.	Presbyteries.	Corn-mills.	Carding-mills.	Saw-mills.	Fulling-mills.	Taverns.	Shopkeepers.	Artisans.	River craft.	Tonnage.	Keel boats.	Annual Agricultural Produce, in bushels.							Live Stock.				
															Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Potatoes.	Peas.	Maple sugar, cwts.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
Ange Gardien	701	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	6500	4572	130	.	5200	676	49	236	354	590	1888	1652
Chateau Richer	1037	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	7	.	.	.	10920	3000	740	.	3480	740	49	360	540	900	2880	720
Petite Rivière	337	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	19	2	2132	750	260	.	2850	520	130	100	171	210	450	250
Sainte Anne	692	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	.	.	.	9340	5200	156	520	6500	650	61	234	1521	1755	1872	1638
St. Féréol	519	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	2288	1560	.	780	3500	130	49	162	258	430	1376	344
St. Joachim	689	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	2	41	3	9360	650	130	.	6200	390	67	240	360	600	1920	480
St. Paul and St. Urbain	2628	1	1	1	4	2	31	1	3	.	30	6	187	9	18500	2340	2600	910	18206	607	.	683	1365	1810	3664	2270
Total . .	6603	7	7	7	5	3	33	1	3	6	48	9	247	14	59080	18072	4016	2210	45936	3713	405	2015	4569	6295	14050	7354

Title.—" Concession du 15me Janvier, 1636, faite par la Compagnie, au Sieur *Cheffault de la Régnardière,* située du côté du Nord du fleuve *St. Laurent,* contenant l'étendue de terre qui se trouve depuis la borne du côté Sud-ouest du dit fief, qui le sépare d'avec celui ci-devant appartenant au Sieur *Giffard,* en descendant le dit fleuve *St. Laurent,* jusqu'à la rivière du *Gouffre,* sur six lieues de profondeur dans les terres; avec les isles du cap brulé, l'islet rompu et autres islets et battures au devant de la dite Seigneurie." —*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 10 *à* 17, *folio* 667.

COUDEE, GRANDE, river, rises in and runs through waste lands belonging to the crown, and empties itself into the R. du Loup, opposite the T. of Jersey in the co. of Beauce.

COUGHNAWAGA (V.), *v.* SAULT ST. LOUIS, S.

COULANGE (L.), *v.* OTTAWA, R.

COULES DES ROCHES, river, in the island of Montreal, rises in the Côté de St. Leonard, and running N. E. for about 3 m. turns N. and falls into the R. des Prairies opposite the N. E. end of Isle Jesus.

COULEUVRES, DES (L.), *v.* L. ST. JOHN.

COURCELLES (I.), *v.* DORVAL, I.

COURNOYER, fief, in the co. of Nicolet, lies contiguous to Dutord and is bounded N. E. by Gentilly.—½ l. in front by 3 l. in depth, but the original title has not been discovered. It now belongs to Etienne Le Blanc, Esq.—Towards the rear the land is higher but in all other respects precisely similar to Becancour, and the timber is nearly of the same species that prevails there. Two-thirds of the land is well settled and in a superior state of cultivation.

Title.—" Situé au Sud du fleuve *St. Laurent,* contenant une demi lieue de front sur trois lieues de profondeur, tenant du côté du Nord-est au fief de *Gentilly* et du côté du Sud-ouest au fief de *Dutort,* appartenant aux héritiers de feu Sieur *Linctot.*—Par le reglement des paroisses fait par le Gouverneur et l'Intendant, cet fief est cité pour avoir deux lieues de front sur trois de profondeur."—*Régistre du papier Terrier, folio* 204, *le* 2*me Mars,* 1725.

COURNOYER, seigniory, in the co. of Vercheres, is bounded N. W. by Vercheres and Bellevue; S. W. by Belœil; N. E. by Contrecœur and in the rear by the R. Richelieu.—1¾ leagues in front by 2 in depth. Granted March 1st, 1695, to Sieur de Cournoyer, and is now possessed by Joseph Toussaint Drolet, Esq.—All this S. is conceded and settled and the land is nearly similar to that of Vercheres and Contrecœur, chiefly of good quality, producing wheat and other grain in abundance. The best cultivated part is on the bank of the Richelieu and towards Contrecœur; the quantity under management is about two-thirds of the whole. The uncleared lands are chiefly at the N. W. angle, and afford wood of inferior kinds only.—It is watered by the Richelieu and the

Ruisseau Gaudete.—The roads are generally good and an excellent one leading from the village of Vercheres, close to the St. Lawrence, and following the Richelieu joins the main public road to Chambly, &c.—Although there is no village there is one school for boys.—Oxen as well as horses are used in agricultural labour. One-half of the wheat grown is consumed in the S., the other half is sold either as corn or flour.—Three ferries over the Richelieu.—Three concessions in front, of an irregular shape, are in the *Parish of St. Mark*; the church, 120 ft. by 50, is on the bank of the Richelieu.

Statistics of the Parish of St. Mark.

Population	1173	Schools	1	Shopkeepers	1
Churches, R. C.	1	Corn-mills	5	Taverns	2
Presbyteries	1	Tanneries	1	Artisans	15

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	15,600	Potatoes	21,500	Indian corn	100
Oats	9,100	Peas	4,000	Mixed grain	910
Barley	200	Rye	2,600	Maple sug. cwt.	28

Live Stock.

Horses	420	Cows	620	Swine	380
Oxen	380	Sheep	2,400		

Title.—" Concession du 1er Mars, 1695, faite par *Louis de Buade*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, au Sieur *de Cournoyer*, de deux lieues de terre de front sur pareille profondeur du côté du Nord de la rivière *Richelieu*, à commencer à la Seigneurie du Sieur *Joseph Hertel*, en descendant la dite rivière."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, *No.* 4, *folio* 19.

COURVAL, seigniory, in the co. of Yamaska, is in the rear of Baie St. Antoine or Lefebvre and extends to the T. of Wendover.—2 l. in breadth by 3 in depth. Granted Sept. 25th, 1754, to Sieur Cressé and is now possessed by — Badeam, Esq. —But little of this grant is cleared; the land however is much above mediocrity: in a few swampy places is found the timber usual on a wet soil; the uplands produce beech, maple, birch and pine.—This S. is watered by the S. W. branch of the Nicolet and by the St. Francis, on which is a corn-mill belonging to the seignior.—The settlers are established upon the banks of the two rivers and have improved their farms very fast; their number would have been greater if the rents imposed were more easy.—The only road is that from St. Antoine to the new townships.

Title.—" Concession du 25me Septembre, 1754, faite au Sieur *Cressé*, par le *Marquis Duquesne*, Gouverneur, et *François Bigot*, Intendant, de deux lieues de front sur trois lieues de profondeur, située au bout de la profondeur de la Seigneurie vulgairement nommée la *Baie St. Antoine* ou *du Febvre*, au bord du lac *St. Pierre*, laquelle Seigneurie à deux lieues ou environ de front, sur deux lieues seulement de profondeur, et se trouve enclavée entre le fief du Sieur *Cressé* pere, au Nord-est, et un autre fief appartenant au Sieur *Lussaudiére* au Sud-ouest."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, *No.* 10, *folio* 19.

COVEY'S HILL, *v.* HEMMINGFORD, T.

COX, township, in the co. of Bonaventure, is bounded E. by the T. of Hope; S. by the bay of Chaleurs; W. by the T. of Hamilton and N. by waste lands of the crown.—It is watered by the R. Bonaventure and contains the town of New Carlisle and the village of Paspébiac.—*New Carlisle* is partly in Cox and partly in Hope, but the greater part is in Cox. It is a small fishing town and is laid out with a view to future compactness and regularity. It is centrically situated on the Bay of Chaleurs; the houses are built of wood and a gaol, a court-house, a custom-house and a school have been erected. The situation is very healthy, and the adjacent lands rank among the most fertile in the district. Numerous settlements extend on each side, occupying nearly the whole front of the townships of Cox and Hope, and which, including the town, contain nearly one-half of the whole population. These settlements are in a much more improved state than any of the others. The want of corn-mills is seriously felt by the inhabitants, and greatly retards the progress of agriculture: there are good mill sites on a river that takes its source in a small lake in the T., and which runs near these settlements. In front there is an excellent beach, where the fish is cured and dried.—The *Village of Paspébiac* is S. W. of New Carlisle, and is seated on the margin of the Bay of Chaleurs. This village is the principal commercial depot of a company of merchants trading under the firm of Robins and Co. The Company made its first establishment at Paspébiac in 1767 and was obliged to abandon it, from the autumn of 1778 to the spring of 1783, on account of the depredations of the Americans. Since that period they have continued it unremittingly to the present day. They have built 20 square-rigged vessels, which carry 3790 tons, besides a number of small ones, for the coasting trade, of 30 to 65 tons each. Their establishment comprises 8 dwelling-houses, 10 store-houses, with a sail-loft, rigging-loft and mould-loft for shipbuilders and 11 sheds. The annual amount of outfits and supplies imported from Europe is upwards

of £10,000 sterling. They export annually from 22 to 27,000 quintals of dried codfish, about 100 barrels of pickled fish and 30 to 50 tons of cod-liver oil. Besides this establishment the company have an extensive fishing-post at Percé, one at Grand River and one at New Port, where the ships' crews and a number of servants from the parishes in the environs of Quebec, in all about and sometimes above 350 men, are employed from the beginning of May to the latter end of August, and about half that number till the close of the navigation in the latter end of Nov. The trade they carry on in the district of Gaspé supports about 800 families, which are supplied by the Company with all necessaries for the fisheries, wearing apparel, &c. &c.

Statistics,
comprehending Paspébiac and part of Carlisle in Hope T.

Population	667	Gaols . .	1	River craft .	6
Churches, R.C.	1	Villages .	1	Tonnage .	450
Presbyteries	1	Artisans .	18	Keel boats .	37
Court-houses	1				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat . .	1,800	Potatoes . .	7,050
Oats . .	1,620	Peas . . .	400

Live Stock.

Horses .	57	Cows .	149	Swine .	325
Oxen .	133	Sheep .	374		

Title of Paspébiac.

"Concession du 10me Novembre, 1707, faite par *Rigaud*, Gouverneur, et *Raudot*, Intendant, au Sieur *Pierre Leymar*, de la pointe de *Paspébiac*, dans la *Baie des Chaleurs*, avec une lieue de front du côté de l'Est de la dite pointe et une lieue du côté de l'Ouest, avec les isles et islets qui se trouveront au devant de l'étendue de la dite concession, sur trois lieues de profondeur."—*Insinuations du Conseil Supérieur, lettre* C, *folio* 38.

Craig's Road, *v.* Roads.

Cranbourne, township, in the co. of Beauce, is bounded N. by Frampton, E. by Standon and Ware, S. by Watford, W. by Aubert de l'Isle and Vaudreuil, and is 45 m. from Quebec.—The lands are surveyed and divided and are with few exceptions of good quality. The part, between the main branch of the R. Etchemin and the lake of that name, consists of an excellent upland soil well calculated for settling. The price for clearing land in this T. is 50*s.* per acre.—Cranbourne is watered by numerous streams and several lakes, the principal of which are the rivers Des Fleurs and Guillaume, Lake Etchemin and Petit Lac.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated* 40,000 acres.

Crawford Lake, in the first lot of the 3rd range of Chatham Gore, between Lakes Nesse and Bouchette, near the boundary line of Wentworth.

Creux, rivulet.—The Ruisseau Creux is a small stream that rises in the S. of Terrebois; it runs N. E. into the S. of Riv. du Loup.

Croche, a name given to the North Bastonais R.

Cromer Lake, *v.* La Noraye, S.

Crooked Lake, *v.* N. Bastonais, R.

Cross, the, *v.* Wagansis, R.

Crossways, lake, is an expansion of the earlier waters of the R. St. Maurice; it lies between lakes Chawgis and Oskelanaio.

Culotte, la, lake, lies in the centre of a range of lakes forming the first waters of the river aux Lievres.

Cumberland, fief, in the S. of Aubert de l'Isle, fronts the R. Chaudière and is bounded N. by Vaudreuil.

Cushcouia, bay, *v.* Baddely, R.

Cutiatendi (L.), *v.* aux Pins, R.

D.

Daaquam, river, rises in the T. of Ware and, running E. through waste lands of the crown, enters the co. of L'Islet; being increased by the waters of the Eseganetsogook river and lake it soon after falls into the R. St. John.

D'Aillebout D'Argenteuil, seigniory, in the co. of Berthier, is bounded in front by the river L'Assomption; S. W. by the T. of Kildare; N. E. by the S. of De Ramzay and in the rear by waste crown lands.—1½ league in front by 4 leagues in depth. Granted, Oct. 6, 1736, to Sieur Jean D'Aillebout d'Argenteuil and now belongs to the heirs of the late Hon. P. L. Panet.—It contains about 40 houses along the road near the front.

Title.—"Concession du 6me Oct., 1736, faite par *Charles, Marquis de Beauharnois*, Gouverneur, et *Gilles Hocquart*, Intendant, au Sieur *Jean d'Aillebout d'Argenteuil*, d'une lieue et demie de terre de front sur quatre lieues de profondeur, derrière la Seigneurie de *Lanauraie*, laquelle sera bornée pour la devanture par la rive du Nord de la rivière de l'*Assomption;* du côté du Sud-ouest par la ligne de la continuation de la Seigneurie de *Lavaltrie;* d'autre côté, au Nord-est par une ligne parallèle, tenant aux terres non-concédées, et dans la profondeur par une ligne parallèle à la devanture; joignant aussi aux terres non-concédées."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 8, *folio* 14.

Dartigny (S.), *v.* Villeray, S.

Dauphin, river, in the island of Orleans, is a

small stream formed by three rivulets. It turns a mill at its mouth on the S. E. side, opposite Isle Madame.

D'AUTEUIL, seigniory, in the co. of Portneuf, is in the rear of the augmentation to Belair and is bounded N. E. by Bourglouis; S. W. by the S. of Jacques Cartier; N.W. by waste crown lands.—Half a league in breadth by 4½ l. in depth. Granted, Feb. 19, 1693, to the Sieur d'Auteuil.—This mountainous tract is still in a state of nature, and is indeed likely so to remain. It produces some good timber and, judging from the different kinds, the soil may be considered above mediocrity.—The R. Ste. Anne traverses it near the middle.

Title.—" Concession du 15me Février, 1693, faite par *Louis de Buade*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, au Sieur *D'Auteuil*, d'un reste de terre non-concédé, qui a pour de front la ligne de profondeur du Sieur *Toupin Dusault;* au Nord-est la ligne du Sieur *Dupont*, au Sud-ouest celle du fief du dit Sieur *D'Auteuil;* et au Nord-ouest la ligne qui sera tirée au bout de quatre lieues et demie; ensemble les rivières et ruisseaux et tout ce que s'y trouvera compris."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, *No.* 4, *folio* 10.

DAUTRE (F.), *v.* LANORAYE.

DAVID RIVER, in the co. of Saguenay, runs from the north and empties itself into the right bank of the R. Peribonea, 3¼ miles from L. St. John; it appears to be navigable for canoes for a great distance and continues about 10 chains wide as far as the first portage, which is about 9½ miles from its mouth.

DAVID RIVER, in the co. of Yamaska, is formed by the Ruisseau des Chênes and other small streams rising in the T. of Upton, which meet in the S. of Deguir and that of Bourgmarie East, where this R. waters the domain of J. Wurtell, Esq. and turns the mills belonging to that gentleman; it soon after enters the S. of Yamaska and falls into the R. of that name a little above Isle Joseph.

DAVIS RIVER, in the co. of Two Mountains, is formed by the waters of several lakes in Chatham Gore, and running S. into the S. of Argenteuil falls into the North River.

DAVIS RIVER, in the co. of Saguenay, runs into Commissioners' Lake from the W. opposite Blueberry Plains.

DAVIS (V.), *v.* CHATHAM, T.

DAWSON'S LAKE, in the Gore of Chatham, lies in the 2nd and 3rd ranges and in the centre of that part in front, which has been surveyed.

DEADMAN'S ISLE, *v.* MAGDALEN ISLANDS.

DEBARTCH (S.), *v.* ST. HYACINTHE, S.

DECOY LAKE, in the T. of Clarendon, lies E. of Erien Lake, near the centre of the T., between the 9th and 10th ranges.

DEEP RIVER, in the co. of Quebec, runs through waste lands S. W. into lake Quaquagamack.

DEGUIR, seigniory, in the co. of Yamaska, bounded N. and N. E. by Pierreville and St. François; S. and S. E. by the township of Upton; S. W. by Bourgmarie East and N. E. by Courval.—Its figure is irregular, the greatest length being 2½ l. but its extent does not agree with the original grant, which specifies 2 l. of front by 2 l. deep.—Granted, Sept. 23, 1751, to Sieur Josephe Deguir, called Desrosiers; the property now belongs to Josias Wurtell, Esq. who has about 300 settlers.—In many places the land is low but, if cleared, fit for productions of every sort common to the country. The timber is generally of a superior class. Several branches of the river David water it and along them are dispersed a few settlers, who have their farms in a forward state of cultivation.—Were a critical revision of the boundaries to take place, some of these tenants now holding from the seignior of Deguir would prove to be located within the township of Upton.—The road to Drummondville (*v.* Grantham) is now finished; a better road to the borough of Sorel is much wanted, the present one being long, very winding and passing over a great many hills, it would be advisable to give it a straighter direction towards the R. Yamaska at some place fit for the erection of a bridge. The cost of this alteration has been calculated at about £400.

Title.—" Concession du 23me Septembre, 1751, faite par le *Marquis de la Jonquière*, Gouverneur, et *François Bigot*, Intendant, au Sieur *Joseph Deguir*, dit *Desrosiers*, de deux lieues de terre de front ou environ, sur deux lieues de profondeur, à prendre au bout de la profondeur de la Seigneurie *St. François*, bornée d'un côté, au Nord-est, à la rivière *St François*, au Sud-ouest à la Seigneurie de la Dame *Petit*, sur le devant au trait quarré de la dite Seigneurie de *St. François*, et dans la profondeur aux terres non-concédées, ensemble la rivière *David* qui se trouve dans l'étendue du dit terrein."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, *No.* 9, *folio* 82.

DE LERY, seigniory, in the co. of Acadie, bounded N. E. by the barony of Longueuil; W. and N. W. by the T. of Sherrington and the S. of La Prairie de la Magdelaine; S. by the S. of La

Colle and E. by the R. Richelieu.—2 l. in front by 3 in depth. Granted, 6th April, 1733, to Chaussegros de Léry and is now the property of General Burton.—The whole of this tract is low, having in many parts cedar swamps and marshes that spread over a large space: where the land is dry a good black soil generally prevails, which, when cultivated, proves very fertile. The proportion settled is much less than that in the adjoining grants, a large part still remaining in its natural state of woodland.—The river Montreal runs through this S., and the R. Bleurie and Johnson Creek rise and fall in it. A small lake, near the middle, frequently overflows the surrounding low lands and makes a marsh to a considerable distance; but neither the marshes nor swamps are so deep as to prevent draining, which, judiciously performed, would in a short time render the land fit for the plough or convert it into excellent meadows; however, while there remains so much land of a good quality to be granted, which comparatively requires so little trouble to clear and improve, it is most probable that these tracts will long continue in their present condition. The best settled parts are about the woods of Acadie, and by the road leading to the state of New York, which, with a few other dispersed settlements, may amount to about one-third of the whole seigniory. The road that passes through the woods of Acadie, being the military route to the frontiers and the line of march for troops moving in that direction, has been benefited by some substantial repairs and has, in many parts, been causewayed for the passage of artillery and heavy baggage.—Near the boundary of La Colle is a small place called *Burtonville*, composed of a few houses distributed without regularity on each side of the main road.—In the Richelieu, near the mouth of the Bleurie, is *Isle aux Noix*, formerly the property of the late General Christie but now belonging to the Crown; it is a flat, a little above the level of the river, containing only 85 acres; it lies 10½ miles from the boundary-line, in an excellent situation to intercept the whole communication by water from Lake Champlain; it is, consequently, a most important military station and has been fortified with all the care its commanding position deserves. In this isle is a place for building ships, where the Confiance of 32 guns was launched.

Statistics.

Population . .	1,531	Presbyteries . .	1
Churches, R. C. .	1	Saw-mills . . .	1

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat .	27,000	Potatoes	83,000	Buck wheat	2,000
Oats .	30,000	Peas .	8,000	Indian corn	1,980
Barley .	4,900	Rye .	1,000	M. sugar, cwts.	38

Live Stock.

Horses .	1,910	Cows .	3,010	Swine .	3,000
Oxen .	2,118	Sheep .	9,060		

Title.—"Concession du 6me Avril, 1733, faite par *Charles, Marquis de Beauharnois*, Gouverneur, et *Gilles Hocquart*, Intendant, au Sieur *Chaussegros de Léry*, de deux lieues de front le long de la rivière de *Chambly*, sur trois lieues de profondeur; les dites deux lieues de front à prendre depuis la borne de la Seigneurie du Sieur *de Longueuil*, qui va au Nord-ouest, en remontant vers le lac *Champlain*, à une ligne tirée est et ouest du monde, et joignant la profondeur aux terres non-concédées."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 7, folio* 13.

De l'Isle, seigniory, in the co. of Beauce (*vide Aubert Gallion*), bounded N. by Vaudreuil; W. by the Chaudière, which separates it from Aubert Gallion; E. by Watford; S. by Jersey and waste lands.—It is 2 leagues square. Granted, in 1736, to Sieur Gabriel Aubin de L'Isle and now belongs to M. de Lery.—This fief is watered by the rivers Chaudière, du Loup and la Famine. In the vicinity of R. du Loup are many extensive tracts of excellent meadow land.

Title.—"Concession du 24me Septembre, 1736, faite par *Charles, Marquis de Beauharnois*, Gouverneur, et *Gilles Hocquart*, Intendant, au Sieur *Gabriel Aubin*, De L'Isle, d'un terrein de deux lieues de front sur deux lieues de profondeur, du côté du Nord-est de la rivière du *Sault de la Chaudière*, avec les isles et islets qui sont dans la dite rivière du côté du Nord-est; à commencer à la fin d'autres trois lieues concédées au Sieur *Joseph Fleury de la Gorgendiere* et finir aux terres non-concédées."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 8, folio* 12.

De Peiras, *v.* Mitis.

De Ramzay, seigniory, in the co. of Berthier, joins d'Aillebout and is bounded N. E. by the T. of Brandon.—1½ l. in front by 4 l. in depth. Granted 7th Oct., 1736, to Dame Geneviéve de Ramzay, widow of Sieur de Boishébert, and is now the property of the heirs of the late Hon. P. L. Panet.—This grant, as well as d'Aillebout, consists of good rich land in the lower part, but in the rear, approaching the mountains, the soil is either a hard unfruitful clay, upon which the farmer's labour would be thrown away, or irregular and broken strata of rock; it is however

tolerably well timbered with beech, birch, maple, some oak and a little pine, besides the common sorts for fuel.—A small range on the W. bank of the R. L'Assomption is all that is under culture.—The village lies on the main road that leads towards Berthier from the R. L'Assomption; it consists of 25 or 30 houses, of which the most conspicuous is that of Mrs. Panet. The highlands stretching across the S., in the rear of the V., produce a very pleasing effect.

Title.—" Concession du 7me Octobre, 1736, faite par *Charles Marquis de Beauharnois*, Gouverneur, et *Gilles Hocquart*, Intendant, à Dame *Geneviève de Ramzay*, veuve du feu Sieur de *Boishébert*, d'une lieue et demie de terre de front sur quatre lieues de profondeur, bornée sur la devanture par la rive du Nord de la rivière de *l'Assomption*, du côté du Sud-Ouest par la ligne de la concession nouvellement accordée au Sieur *d'Argenteuil*; d'autre, au Nord-Est par une ligne parallèle, tenant aux prolongation de la Seigneurie *d'Antaya*; et dans la profondeur par une ligne parallèle à la devanture, joignant aussi aux terres non-concédées."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 8, *folio* 15.

De Ramzay, seigniory, in the co. of St. Hyacinthe, is bounded S. W. by the S. of St. Hyacinthe; E. and N. E. by the T. of Upton; S. W. by St. Charles Yamaska and Bourchemin.—3 l. in front by 3 in depth. Granted 17th Oct. 1710, to Sieur de Ramzay and is now the property of the heirs of P. Langan, Esq.—Very little of this S. is cultivated, or even cleared. Judging of the quality of the land from the timber, there is every reason to suppose that it might be brought into use with very good prospects. Towards the N. E. are some swamps thickly covered with cedar and spruce fir, the certain indication of such a soil; the woods on the higher parts are of much better kinds and, in some places, show the ground to be of a strong and good quality. This S. is watered by the river Chibouet.

Statistics.

Population	386	Corn-mills	1	Notaries	1
Churches, Pro.	1	Saw-mills	1	Taverns	1
Curés	1	Medical men	1	Artisans	6

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	3,489	Potatoes	3,820	Buckwheat	100
Oats	2,900	Peas	1,005	Indian corn	119
Barley	100	Rye	20		

Live Stock.

Horses	143	Cows	368	Swine	221
Oxen	123	Sheep	778		

Title.—" Concession du 17me Octobre, 1710, faite au Sieur *de Ramzay*, de l'étendue de trois lieues de terre de front sur trois lieues de profondeur, savoir, une lieue et demie audessous de la rivière *Scibouet*, qui tombe dans la rivière *Yamaska*, et une lieue et demie au dessus, courant du Nord-est au Sud-ouest, avec les isles et islets qui se trouveront dans la dite rivière, vis-à-vis de la dite concession: et donnant à la dite concession le nom *de Ramzay*."—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage, No.* 96, *folio* 62, *le* 2*me Janvier*, 1781. *Cahiers d'Intendance, No.* 2 à 9, *folio* 358.

Derry, a projected township in the co. of Ottawa, lies E. of Portland and N. of Buckingham and Lochaber.

Deschaillons, isle, in the R. Richelieu and in the centre of the S. of St. Ours. The Ruisseau la Prade falls into the Richelieu N. W. of this isle, and the V. of St. Ours is about 1 m. to the S. E.

Deschaillons (S.), *v.* St. Jean Deschaillons, S.

Deschambault, seigniory, in the co. of Portneuf, is bounded N. E. by the barony of Portneuf; S. W. by La Chevrotiére; by the St. Lawrence in front; by waste lands of the Crown in the rear.—One l. in breadth by three in depth. Granted Mar. 1, 1652, to Demoiselle Eleonore de Grande Maison and now belongs to Louis de la Gorgendiere, Esq. and the Hon. Juchereau Duchesnay.—This, in almost every respect, is a very valuable property; the soil is of unexceptionable quality, being a mixture of good clay with a little sand, a fine yellow loam and in many places a rich black mould, which in the vicinity of Point Deschambault has a stratum of rock beneath it. The surface is uneven, and from being a fine level flat near the river, it rises in small ridges mounting, by gradations, one above another nearly to the rear limits of the seigniory. From the W. also there is a gradual acclivity from the plain to the height of Point Deschambault; on this plain the land is every where fertile; the greater part being in an excellent state of cultivation, the numerous farms on each side of the main road, with their substantial houses and every requisite appendage, afford pleasing evidence of the industry and good husbandry of the proprietors. In this S. are 6 ranges of concessions, 4 of which are occupied in farms and another is in progress of being settled. On the ranges towards the interior many of the lots display an equal share of good management, which is the case with nearly all the land under tillage, amounting to a full third of the whole seigniory.—The timber is of a moderately good quality and is mostly beech, maple and pine: there is, however, some wood of inferior descriptions.—The rivers Ste. Anne, crossing the rear, La Chevrotiére, Belleisle and a few smaller

streams contribute to the luxuriant fertility of the soil. In the R. Ste. Anne, which is rapid every where in this S., is a fall of about 130 ft. At the mouth of the Belleisle, when the tide flows, the water is 10 or 12 ft. deep and admits boats and schooners, which are there protected from the ice during winter. It meanders through this S., where it is remarkable for its subterranean channel of about 7 or 8 arpents in length; and in the line, that separates the lands of Joseph Baronet and Joseph Morin, this R. runs under a rock by means of holes formed by nature and thus traverses the lands of the latter S. E. A little short of the place where the water rises out of the earth is a crevice in the rock, which seems to have been occasioned by an earthquake. In this crevice many attempts to catch fish have been made unsuccessfully; but about an arpent lower down is a second crevice, about a foot wide and 60 ft. long, where very fine trout have been caught and even eels.—The Point of Deschambault has a considerable elevation, and stretches boldly into the river to the Richelieu rapids; the face of it appears a firm clay and sand without any interposition of rock or stone. On this point the church of Deschambault is built, and on the summit of the salient extremity is a very beautiful grove of pine-trees, remarkable rather for regularity and equality of size than for individual magnitude. A little below the church, on the sloping side of the point, is the manor-house of Monsr. de la Gorgendiére. The river St. Lawrence forms a large curve between Cap Santé and Point Deschambault, and either in ascending or descending the combination of objects that it presents is highly interesting and agreeable. The point was formerly a sort of military post, as the French, in 1759, had a battery upon it for the purpose of defending this pass of the river against any force that might have been sent upwards; indeed, this situation with the superior height of Platon, on the opposite side, might easily be fortified so as completely to command the passage either way, and, together with the difficulties of the Richelieu rapid, would render any attempt to force it very disastrous.—In this S. is one village, consisting of 15 houses of wood, 1 inn, 4 dealers, 2 shoemakers, 2 blacksmiths, 1 miller. —The eel-fisheries in front of the S. are productive and almost every inhabitant has a fishery; besides eels, doré, carp, achigan and a number of sturgeon are caught; in autumn the epland abounds and in the winter the *petite morue*, a species of small codfish. In the R. Ste. Anne salmon and salmon-trout are taken in abundance. From July to the beginning of October the salmon is caught by the light of a torch. In the winter bears and wild deer are hunted.—The *parish of Deschambault* is 2 l. in front by 3 in depth, and is divided into two seigniories; the more considerable, belonging to Mr. Louis Fleury de la Gorgendiére, is $1\frac{1}{2}$ l. in front by 3 deep; the other, belonging to Mr. Louis Garriépy, is half a league in front and 3 leagues in depth, and is to the S. W. The church, by virtue of a decision, May 14, 1731, the seignior of Deschambault, who offered to furnish land to build a church, upon which the copyholders of the S. were obliged to build a presbytery and provide for the expense *pro rata*. This judgment, which gives the right of patronage to the seignior, was made by virtue of an edict of May, 1679.—The presbytery is prettily described in the following verses sent to the author, with information relative to the parish, by Mr. J. B. B. — C. P.

Sur un mont escarpé que cent beaux pins couronnent,
De leur feuillage épais les ombres t'environnent.
Les vapeurs et les vents conduisent les vaisseaux
Sur un fleuve à tes pieds qui déploie ses eaux.
Sur toi séjour heureux soufle le doux zéphire;
Pour l'orner avec l'art la nature conspire.

Near the church is a little village of 12 houses only, and in the second range of concessions are 2 other little villages of 12 or 15 houses each in a tolerable state. The church is agreeably situated on Cap Lauzon in the first range. There are 2 public schools in which reading, writing and arithmetic are taught; there are also 2 private schools.—The cattle are generally good and their different breeds carefully attended to, particularly sheep and swine: every farmer, one with another, winters 12 to 15 sheep, about 3 pigs, 5 cows, 3 calves and 2 or 3 horses.—All the wheat and peas grown are consumed in the P., and about 1730 bushels of oats are annually sold.—The roads are sufficiently good, with the exception of some which are in a bad state. There are no bridges of consequence.—The soil in general is congenial to the growth of hemp, and every farmer makes on an average from 25 to 30 lbs. of flax ready for spinning.—In several places are quarries of stone, but the best is in the concession called St. François.—There are two

mineral springs; one on the farm of Louis Delisle, the other on the farm of Pierre Perrault.—Each family makes, on an average, about 15 ells of flannel stuff annually.—Horses are generally used in husbandry, oxen very seldom.—In the parts bordering on the St. Lawrence a great number of small codfish, *petites morues*, are caught from the middle of Dec. to the middle of Jan. They always come at the same time of the year, and, passing all the rivers as far as Three Rivers without entering any of them, come up the St. Lawrence for the purpose of spawning, and always ascend through the first channel of Three Rivers.—In this P. are 4 ship-yards, in which 5 vessels have been built, varying from 40 to 160 tons each.

Statistics of the Parish of Deschambault.

Population	1570	Corn-mills	2	Shopkeepers	5
Churches, R. C.	1	Carding-mills	1	Taverns	1
Curés	1	Saw-mills	5	Artisans	25
Presbyteries	1	Ship-yards	4	River-craft	13
Schools	4	Medical men	1	Tonnage	537
Villages	1	Notaries	1	Keel-boats	2

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	10,400	Barley	1,450	Peas	6,500
Oats	11,300	Potatoes	15,300	Indian corn	100

Live Stock.

Horses	720	Cows	1,440	Swine	960
Oxen	480	Sheep	6,000		

Title.—"Concession du 1er Mars, 1652, faite par Mr. *de Lauzon* à Demoiselle *Eleonore de Grandmaison*, située au Nord du fleuve *St. Laurent*, contenant une lieue de front sur trois lieues de profondeur, tenant du côté du Nord-est au fief de *Portneuf*, appartenant au Sieur *Croisille*, et du côté du Sud-ouest au fief de la Chevretière."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 10 *à* 17, *folio* 592.

DESMAURE or ST. AUGUSTIN, seigniory, in the co. of Portneuf, is bounded N. E. by Gaudarville; S. W. by Pointe aux Trembles; in the rear by Guillaume Bonhomme and Fausembault; in front by the St. Lawrence.—No official record has been found relative to this grant, consequently its original date and precise dimensions are not known. *Les Dames Religieuses* of the General Hospital of Quebec, to whom the property belongs, in performing fealty and homage, 19th Mar. 1781, produced as their title an act of adjudication, dated Sept. 22, 1733; but which was indecisive of the dimensions of the S., no notice whatever being taken of the extent. By the regulation of the parishes of the province, it is designated as containing $2\frac{1}{2}$ l. in breadth by $1\frac{1}{2}$ l. in depth.—With a surface varied and uneven this S. possesses a rich and fertile soil, which on the large swells and high lands is a lightish loam, but in the hollows and valleys, lying between them, it is generally a good black mould. The situation is so favourable for all works appertaining to agriculture, that full three-fourths of the whole seigniory is under tillage; the farms, and indeed the major part of the concessions, appear to great advantage and display many favourable specimens of careful husbandry. In proportion to the increase of cultivation the quantity of timber has diminished and little of superior quality is standing; the common kinds are not in much greater abundance.—It is watered by the Rivière du Cap Rouge, between which and the St. Lawrence is Lac Calvaire.—The land bordering the St. Lawrence is the highest in the seigniory, whence there is an alternation of ridges and valleys, the former diminishing in height as they approach the rear boundary, composing together a most agreeable undulation in the perspective scenery. This property is very conveniently crossed by roads, in almost every direction, and most of them are kept in good repair; that along the front is called the post road; another, passing in the rear to Jacques Cartier bridge, is denominated the stage road; on each side of the Rivière du Cap Rouge a road leads to the S. of Pointe aux Trembles, with several intermediate roads in connexion; by the sides of each are many fine settlements, the houses well built and the farms showing every appearance of comfort and even affluence. The church, seated on a point projecting into the St. Lawrence, a corn and a saw-mill upon a little branch of Rivière du Cap Rouge, between two lofty banks where it discharges into the St. Lawrence, compose a pleasing point of view either from that river or the eminence just above the mills. On both sides of the mouth of the Cap Rouge are the extensive timber establishment and ship-yard belonging to Messrs. Atkinson, who hold a government contract and furnish timber and masting for the use of the royal navy. An extensive shoal, or rather reef of rocks, bounds the whole front of the seigniory: the Islets Donbour lie upon this reef, opposite the S. W. boundary. This S. is in the P. of St. Augustin, with the exception of La Côte St. Ange in the 3rd concession, which is served by the curé of Vielle Lorette to whom it pays tithes.

The *Parish of St. Augustin* comprehends parts of the SS. of Desmaure, Fausembault and Belair, and belongs to the ladies of l'Hotel Dieu at Quebec. It contains 4 concessions, those nearest the St. Lawrence the most populous. $\frac{1}{5}$ths of the P. are under cultivation and $\frac{1}{3}$th in wood. There is one school, supported by the parish, in which 60 scholars are instructed in French and English. Near the church, 130 ft. by 52, built on a point projecting into the St. Lawrence, is the small but pretty village of St. Augustin, consisting of 14 houses including an inn, through which the post road passes. The horses are of the Canadian breed and though small sufficiently good. Nearly all the grain grown is consumed in the P. The roads are not kept in good repair, and there is one bridge over the R. Cap Rouge. Both horses and oxen are used in agriculture. Some surplus manufactured articles are produced for sale. Although the soil is not generally adapted to the growth of hemp, yet it is in some degree cultivated.—The lands in this P. were all conceded prior to 1759.

Statistics of St. Augustin P. including St. Catherine of Fausembault.

Population	1,993	Schools .	1	Saw-mills .	2
Churches, R. C.	1	Villages .	1	Notaries .	1
Curés .	1	Corn-mills .	1	Artisans . .	19
Presbyteries	1				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat .	11,509	Potatoes .	18,000
Oats .	13,000	Peas .	3 000

Live Stock.

Horses .	424	Cows .	1,060	Swine .	636
Oxen .	848	Sheep .	2,554		

Title.—" L'Enrégistrement de cet octroi n'a pas été trouvé jusqu'ici au Sécrétariat de la Province. Les Dames religieuses de l'Hôpital, qui possédent actuellement ce fief, en rendant Foi et Hommage le 19me Mars, 1781, n'ont produit qu'un Acte d'adjudication en date du 22me Septembre, 1733, dans lequel ni les dimensions ni le nom du concessionnaire de cette concession ne sont mentionnés. —Par le réglement des paroisses de cette province, l'etendue de cette Seigneurie se determine a deux lieues et demie de front, sur une et demie de profondeur."—*Régistre des Foiet Hommage, No.* 64, *folio* 168, *le* 19*me Mars*, 1781.—*Ins. Con. Sup.*

DESPLAINES, seigniory, in the co. of Lotbinière, is bounded E. by Tilly and Gaspé; W. by Bonsecours and Ste. Croix and by St. Giles in the rear. —Granted in two parts: the first, $\frac{3}{4}$ l. in front by 3 leagues in depth from the rear of fief Maranda, to Demoiselle Charlotte Lagardeur, 4th Jan. 1737; the second, about 74 arpents in front by 1 league 60 arpents in depth, being the space between the preceding grant and the S. of Ste. Croix, to the same person; the whole intended to form only one seigniory.

Title.—Partie Nord-Est.—" Concession du 4me Janvier, 1737, faite à Demoiselle *Charlotte Lagardeur* par le Marquis de *Beauharnois*, Gouverneur, et *Gilles Hocquart*, Intendant, de trois quarts de lieue de terre de front à la côté du Sud du fleuve *St. Laurent*, sur trois lieues de profondeur, à prendre au bout des profondeurs du fief *Maranda*; bornée d'un côté, au Sud-ouest, à la Seigneurie de *Bonsecours*, d'autre au Nord-est à celle de *Tilly*, et par derrière aux terres non-concédées."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 8, *folio* 19.

Partie Sud-Ouest.—" Concession du 26me Mars, 1738, faite par le Marquis de *Beauharnois*, Gouverneur, et *Gilles Hocquart*, Intendant, à Demoiselle *Charlotte Lagardeur*, d'une augmentation de terrein d'environ soixante et quatorze arpens de front, qui se trouve non-concédé, et enclavé entre la concession à elle faite le 4me Janvier, 1737, et la Seigneurie de *St. Croix*, tenant par devant au fief de *Bonsecours* et *Amiot*, et par derrière aux terres non-concédées, sur une lieue et soixante arpens de profondeur, pour les dits soixante et quatorze arpens ajoutés ne faire avec sa première concession qu'une même Seigneurie."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 9, *folio* 2.

DESPLAINES, seigniory, in the co. of Terrebonne, bounded N. and S. by the S. of Terrebonne and its augmentation; E. by Lachenaye and W. by Blainville. It is watered by the Mascouche and the St. Pierre Est.

DEVERBOIS (S.), *v.* TERREBOIS, S.

DISTRICTS. The province of Lower Canada is divided into 5 districts. The three superior districts are called *Montreal, Three Rivers* and *Quebec*, being so named from the principal town in each district. The two inferior districts are called *St. Francis* and *Gaspé*. The districts are the judicial divisions of the province having courts of superior and inferior jurisdiction sitting at prescribed terms, which are generally the same as those in England. In the superior districts the jurisdiction of the Court of King's Bench is unlimited; but in the inferior districts the civil jurisdiction is, in some degree, circumscribed by the power of appeal in certain cases, and all prosecutions for capital crimes must be carried on in the courts of the superior districts. The seats of jurisdiction are as follow:

Districts.	*Seats of Jurisdiction.*
Quebec . .	City of Quebec
Montreal . .	City of Montreal
Three Rivers . .	Town of Three Rivers
Inf. D. of St. Francis .	Sherbrooke, in the T. of Ascot
Inf. D. of Gaspé .	New Carlisle, in the T. of Cox

Provincial Court of Appeals.—Established by the 34th Geo. III. c. 6, § 23, for the hearing of all appeals from

the Courts of King's Bench of Superior Jurisdiction in the province.

Court of King's Bench.—Established by the 34 Geo. III. c. 6, § 2, as a court of original jurisdiction, in all matters over £10 sterling, or relating to any fee of office, duty, rent, revenue, or other sum payable to his Majesty, titles to lands and tenements, annual rents, or such like matters and things, where the rights in future may be bound, excepting those purely of Admiralty jurisdiction. An inferior tribunal of the same court is also held for the trial of all cases where the subject of contest is £10 sterling and under. The Court of King's Bench has also cognisance of all criminal pleas.

Provincial Court of Three Rivers.—Established by 34 Geo. III. c. 6, for the trial of all matters amounting to £10 sterling or under, in which the provincial judge sits alone and gives judgment, from which there is no appeal.

Provincial Court for the Inferior District of Gaspé.—This court, established by 34 Geo. III. c. 6, § 14, and its powers extended by subsequent enactments, has cognisance of all matters of £100 currency and under, with an appeal to the Court of King's Bench, Quebec, in all matters above £20. At New Carlisle an Inferior Court for sums under £20 sterling is held, and a Superior Court for the sums above £20.

Provincial Court for the Inferior District of St. Francis.—Established by the 3 Geo. IV. c. 17, has cognisance of all matters amounting to £20 and under, with appeal to the Courts of King's Bench, Montreal or Three Rivers, according to the situation in the Superior District of the place of action.

The names of the counties, seigniories, fiefs and townships included in each district being given in Vol. I. p. 179, and each of them being particularly described under their respective names in this dictionary, it will be here necessary to give only a general and brief view of each district, particularly as many of their important features are described in the general description contained in the preceding volume.

The *District of Quebec* extends, on the north side of the St. Lawrence, from the N. E. boundary of the S. of Ste. Anne, or S. W. boundary of the county of Portneuf, to Anse Sablon on the Labrador coast. On the S. of the St. Lawrence this district extends from the N. E. boundary of the S. of Livrard or St. Pierre les Becquets, or N. E. boundaries of the cos. of Nicolet, Drummond and Sherbrooke to Cap Chat, where it is met by the W. limit of the Inferior District of Gaspé. On the N. W. this district is bounded by the Hudson's Bay territory or East Maine; and on the S. E. by the province of New Brunswick and the state of Maine in the U. S. This part of the boundary is, however, at present still unsettled, the governments of Great Britain and the United States being equally dissatisfied with the decision of the King of Holland. This subject is treated more at large in the 1st Vol., under the head of Boundaries, to which the reader is referred.—This district embraces the most magnificent portion of the great St. Lawrence and many of its valuable islands, the important river Saguenay, and the whole extent of lands known by the name of the Saguenay Country, large sections of which have been recently explored, and are described at length in the 3rd section of Vol. I.—The general feature of this district is bold and mountainous, presenting a range of high lands on each side of the St. Lawrence, particularly on the north; from these ridges, in many places, is a considerable extent of fine land gradually sloping to the river, and from Matane to Quebec, in particular, the shore of the proud St. Lawrence is fringed with beautiful settlements, adorned with the most interesting and picturesque scenery. Although the general character of this district is uneven and mountainous, especially in the interior, the quality of the soil is not inferior to that of any other district. It is traversed in every direction by roads and enriched with flourishing settlements, especially along and near the St. Lawrence, and on the borders of the rivers generally. The roads more particularly deserving notice are—the Mitis or Kempt road, recently traced and opened, which offers a convenient route of communication from the St. Lawrence to the Bay of Chaleurs and the W. and S. parts of the district of Gaspé; the Temiscouata Portage road leading to New Brunswick; the Kennebec road communicating with the U. S.; Craig's Road; and the new and useful communication from St. Joachim to St. Paul's Bay, known by the name of Commissioners' Road, or *Chemin Nouveau de la Baie St. Paul* (vide *Côte de Beaupré*). This district includes the city of Quebec, the capital of the province, from which it derives its name, and is abundantly watered by numerous and important rivers and lakes; the more considerable of which are as follow:

RIVERS

North of the St. Lawrence.	*South of the St. Lawrence.*
Ste. Anne	Chaudiére, part of
Jacques Cartier	Etchemin
Batiscan, part of	Du Sud
St. Charles	Du Loup
Montmorenci	Green River
Gouffre	Rimouski
Mal Bay	Trois Pistoles
Black River	Mitis
Saguenay	Tartigo
Belsiamite	Matane
St. John	Madawaska
Ste. Anne, L.	St. Francis, part of
Portneuf	St. John, part of.

LAKES

North of the St. Lawrence.	*South of the St. Lawrence.*
St. John	Temiscouata
Commissioners' Lake	Matapediac
Quaquagamack	Mitis
Wayagamack	Abawsisquash
Bouchette	Long Lake
Kajoualwang	Pitt
Ontaretri	Trout
St. Charles	William
Chawgis	St. Francis, part of
Assuapmoussoin	M'Tavish
Shecoubish	Macanamack.

The District of Montreal is bounded E. by the N. E. boundary of the fief Dusablé or Nouvelle York, on the N. side of the St. Lawrence; W. by the co. of St. Maurice; S. by the counties of Yamaska, Drummond and Sherbrooke; W. and S. W. by the province of Upper Canada, the river Ottawa, and the most western limits of the province; S. by the province line, lat. 45 N. from St. Regis to the river Connecticut, and thence by that river to its source in the high lands; thence by the N. boundaries of the states of New York and Vermont.—The general character of this district is low and level, especially the settled parts, with the exception of a few isolated mountains in the S. section; the land, however, rises towards the province line and assuming a bolder outline is in some parts even mountainous, particularly in Hemmingford and Bolton and the vicinity. On the N. side of St. Lawrence the range of high-lands, so remarkable in the district of Quebec, traverses this district about 6 or 7 leagues N. of the Lake of Two Mountains, and stretching W. to the Grand Calumet on the Ottawa traverses that river. N. of this ridge the country is more or less uneven and mountainous and meets the range of high-lands that divides the waters running into Hudson's Bay from those that empty themselves into the St. Lawrence.—The soil, which is in general excellent and offers the greatest advantages to agriculture, is traversed in every direction by numerous public roads and by-roads, thickly settled and presenting well cultivated farms. The climate, locality, soil and other advantages, render this the richest and most populous district of the province. It contains the city and island of Montreal and the towns of William Henry and Dorchester, besides numerous flourishing villages.—This district is bounded by the Ottawa or Grand River for 335 miles, and is amply watered by other rivers, streams and lakes, the principal of which are as follow:

RIVERS

North of the St. Lawrence.	*South of the St. Lawrence.*
Gatineau	Richelieu
Lievres	Sorel
Petite Nation	Yamaska and its numerous branches
Rivière Blanche	Pyke
Rivière du Nord	Montreal, L.
Mascouche	Chauteauguay and its numerous branches
Achigan	Lacolle
L'Assomption	Magog
Lachenaye	Coaticook
Berthier	Missiskoui, part of.
Chaloupe	
Du Chêne	

LAKES

North of the St. Lawrence.	*South of the St. Lawrence.*
White Fish	Memphramagog
Sables	Tomefobi
Kilarney	Missiskoui Bay
Temiscaming	Scaswaninepus, part of
Lievres	Yamaska Bay
La Roque	St. Louis
Rocheblave	Two Mountains
Pothier	St. Francis.
Nimicachinqué	Chaudière
Papineau	Chats
Maskinongé	Allumets.

The District of Three Rivers is bounded N. E. by the boundary of fief Dusablé; E. by the N. E. boundary of the S. of Ste. Anne; on the N. side of the St. Lawrence: on the S. side of that R. this district is bounded by the W. boundary of the S. of Yamaska and the N. E. boundary of Livrard or St. Pierre les Becquets; S. W. by the boundaries of the counties of Berthier, Richelieu, St. Hyacinthe, Shefford and Stanstead; N. E. by the S. W. boundaries of the counties of Portneuf, Lotbiniére and Megantic, the river Chaudiére, Lake Megantic and Arnold River; N. W. by the Hudson's Bay territory or N. W. limits of the province; S. E. partly by the province line lat. 45° N., the Connecticut and the high-lands stretching from the head of that river eastward.—The surface of this district is, N. of the St. Lawrence, level in the vicinity of that river, and farther in the interior it assumes a bolder aspect and, becoming mountainous, partakes of the character of the Quebec district. South of the St. Lawrence it is level until it approaches the townships in the neighbourhood of Ascot, where it rises into large swells and is in many parts mountainous. The soil in this section of the district is excellent, but on the borders of several of the rivers and nearer

to the St. Lawrence it becomes light and sandy; towards the border of the province it is infinitely better. The soil N. of the St. Lawrence is decidedly light and sandy but susceptible of the advantages of good cultivation, and in the interior of the country it is stronger and stony. This district is traversed by numerous roads in every direction, for although N. of the St. Lawrence the roads do not extend above 5 or 6 leagues, on the S. side they extend as far as the province line, branching off into the southern townships.—The old settlements or seigniories in this district extend along both sides of the St. Lawrence and up each side of the principal rivers. The townships chiefly lie in the S. section extending from the province line northward. Several villages are in this district: Machiche and Rivière du Loup on the N., and Nicolet on the S. side of the St. Lawrence; also Sherbrooke and Stanstead in the townships; besides these is the town of Three Rivers from which the district derives its name.—This district is exceedingly well watered by numerous rivers, streams and lakes; the principal of which are as follow:

RIVERS

North of the St. Lawrence.	*South of the St. Lawrence.*
St. Maurice and its numerous branches	St. Francis and numerous branches
Batiscan, part of	Nicolet and numerous branches
Champlain	Becancour
Du Loup, G. and L.	Gentilly
Maskinongé	Yamaska, part of.
Machiche	

LAKES

North of the St. Lawrence.	*South of the St. Lawrence.*
O'Cananshing	Nicolet
Matawin	St. Francis, part of
Goldfinch	Megantic
Shasawataiata	St. Paul
Montalagoose	Outardes
Oskelanaio	Back Lake
Crossways	Connecticut
Perchaudes	Weedon
Black Beaver	Scaswaninepus, part of
Bewildered	St. Peter.

Inferior District of St. Francis.—This district was established by an act of the provincial legislature, chap. 77 of the 3rd year of Geo. III., and is in the form of a parallelogram, more than 50 m. in width from W. to E., and upwards of 100 m. from N. to S. Its superficial extent is supposed to cover 3,000 sq. miles or 2,000,000 of acres.—Although this district is included in that of Three Rivers and is therefore described with it, excepting a small part in the district of Montreal containing 4 townships and part of a 5th, a farther notice of it is deemed proper as it is perhaps the most fertile tract of the province. It extends from the S. bounds of Wickham, Simpson, Warwick and Arthabaska to the S. boundary of the province; its W. limits are Lake Memphramagog and a line traversing Bolton between the 22nd and 23rd ranges, and extending along the E. boundaries of Stukely, Ely and Acton; on the E. it extends to the W. bounds of the cos. of Megantic and Beauce. The general surface of this district is rather level, but towards the boundary line, in lat. 45° N. and the R. Connecticut, by which the district is bounded S., it rises into large swells and is rather mountainous. It is most abundantly watered by numerous rivers, streams and lakes, and is traversed by many roads on which are new but flourishing settlements. Its chief villages are Sherbrooke and Stanstead and the court-house is at the former place. The chief and most interesting settlements lie in the first three ranges of townships from the province line.—This district contains about 3,500 square miles, in which are thirty-eight townships and part of another, which are particularised in the list given for the district of Three Rivers and marked with an asterisk: *Vide vol.* 1, *page* 183.—The population is about 13,500.

The Inferior District of Gaspé lies on the E. extremity of the province and on the S. side of St. Lawrence. It is bounded W. by the district of Quebec; E. and N. E. by the river and gulf of St. Lawrence, and S. by the province of New Brunswick and the Bay of Chaleurs. The land in general, which is of an excellent quality, abounds with a variety of timber, as maple, beech, birch, spruce, &c. &c. and almost inexhaustible pineries, which, together with the cod and salmon fisheries, supply the staple commodities for exportation. The whole district is remarkably well watered with numerous streams, which take their rise in the mountains that bound the R. St. Lawrence and run in various directions to the bay of Chaleurs and into the gulf and R. St. Lawrence; they abound with various kinds of fish, and most of them traverse tracts of land clothed with immense pineries. Notwithstanding its advantages in richness of soil, &c., the district of Gaspé is obviously backward as respects agriculture. This may in some measure be attributed to the exten-

sive fisheries and lumber trade, which form the chief occupation of its inhabitants. Between Cap Rosier and Cap Chat the coast is mountainous and barren. The industry of the inhabitants is chiefly employed in the fisheries, regulated by an act of the assembly of the 47th of Geo. 3rd; they also carry on a trifling trade in peltry and build on an average one ship and 3 or 4 small vessels annually.—The communication between Gaspé and Quebec may be kept up by three different routes: one by pursuing the coast of the gulf and river St. Lawrence; the second by following the course of the R. Ristigouche as far as the R. Matapediac, and along it as far as L. Matapediac; thence by Kempt road to the St. Lawrence near the commencement of the old settlements: the third route is by proceeding along the Ristigouche river nearly up to its source, whence there is an Indian foot-path or portage road of 9 miles to the R. Ouiauk-squack, which runs into the river St. John, 15 miles above the Great Fall, whence the traveller proceeds in the road of the Temiscouata portage; this is the least difficult of the three, and the distance by it from New Carlisle to Quebec is 390 m.; this may be shortened 18 or 20 m., by a road that has been blazed from the R. Wagansis to Green River, which descends into the R. St. John in the Madawaska settlements.—The principal town is New Carlisle.—This district, from its peculiar situation as a peninsula, the capabilities of its soil, its abundant and valuable timber and its extensive fisheries, is susceptible of being made, at no very distant period, equal to any other district in Canada.

Districts.	Between the parallels of latitude.	Between the degrees of longitude.	Depth, miles.	Breadth, miles.	Superficies, sq. miles.	Counties.	Seigniories.	Fiefs.	Townships.	Superficial extent of the Seignorial Grants.		More or less unfit for cultivation in seigniories and fiefs.	Granted & located in free and common soccage in the province up to Sept. 1830.
										Arpents.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Quebec, including Anticosti and other islands	45 0 0 N. to 52 0 0 N.	57 50 0 W. to 72 4 0 W.	360	826	127,949	13	79	12	38	6,639,319	5,656,699	2,600,000	About $\frac{3}{4}$ths of the whole may be said to be comprised within the districts of Montreal and Three Rivers.
Montreal, including islands	45 0 0 N. to 49 30 0 N.	72 54 0 W. to 80 6 0 W.	310	110	54,802	19	63	6	59	3,269,966	2,786,011	500,000	
Three Rivers, including St. Francis and islands	45 0 0 N. to 49 0 0 N.	72 4 0 W. to 72 54 0 W.	320	52	15,823	6	25	9	53	1,220,308	1,039,707	400,000	
Gaspé, including islands	47 18 0 N. to 49 12 0 N.	64 12 0 W. to 67 53 0 W.	200	80	7,289	2	1	6	10	1,547,086	1,318,117	600,000	
Total				Along the St. Lawrence.	205,863					12,676,679	10,800,534	4,100,000	3,179,694

Ditchfield, a projected township in the co. of Beauce, borders the E. side of Lake Megantic and is bounded S. by Woburn and N. E. by Spalding.

Ditton, township, in the co. of Sherbrooke, is bounded W. by Newport; E. by Marston and Chesham; N. by Hampden and S. by Emberton. The surface is irregular, in several places rising into large eminences, but in general of a moderately good soil timbered with beech, birch, basswood and maple, intersected by some large streams that fall into the St. Francis. The S. W. quarter has been surveyed and granted, but no part settled. —*Ungranted* and *unlocated*, 33,000.

Domaine, du, river, in the S. of Côté de Beaupré, rises in two lakes in the rear of Cap Tourmente, at least 800 ft. above the level of the St. Lawrence, into which this R. falls.

Donbour, isles, in the R. St. Lawrence, are 3 islets lying off the S. of Desmaure, midway between St. Augustin and Pointe aux Trembles.

Dorchester, county, in the district of Quebec, bounded N. E. by the co. of Bellechasse; S. E. by the co. of Beauce; S. W. by the co. of Lotbinière and N. W. by the R. St Lawrence. It consists of and comprises the S. of Lauzon only, to which S. the reader is referred for additional particulars relative to this co. It is $18\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length by $18\frac{1}{2}$ in depth and contains 342 sq. miles. Its centre on

the St. Lawrence is in lat. 46° 38′ long. 71° 16′. It sends two members to the provincial parliament; the election is held at the place nearest to the R. Etchemin, between the parishes of St. Henry and Pointe Lévi, and at St. Nicólas.

Statistics.

Population	11,158	Towns	1	Shopkeepers	12
Churches, Pro.	1	Schools	3	Taverns	13
Parsonage-ho.	1	Corn-mills	7	Artisans	97
Churches, R. C.	4	Saw-mills	5	River craft	5
Curés	3	Carding-mills	1	Tonnage	83
Presbyteries	4	Fulling-mills	1	Keel boats	11
Villages	3	Ship-yards	3		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Cwts.
Wheat	55,000	Buck wheat	145	Maple sugar	1,810
Oats	43,500	Indian corn	7,040	Flax	355
Barley	6,450	Mixed grain	5,500	Butter	3,331
Peas	19,000	Potatoes	93,100	Hay, tons	29,100
Rye	4,058				

Live Stock.

Horses	3,709	Cows	6,795	Swine	7,756
Oxen	2,925	Sheep	21,902		

DORCHESTER (V.), *v.* LONGUEUIL, B.

D'ORSAINVILLE, fief, in the co. of Quebec, N. E. of l'Epinay, is a small grant containing only a superficies of 3575 arpents made May, 1675, by Letters Patent, to the *Religieuses* of the General Hospital of Quebec from whom it has never been alienated.—The soil is a light sandy earth intermixed with clay about the front: proceeding inwards it changes to a black mould, and in the vicinity of the mountains it is a good yellow loam. From the river St. Charles the surface is uneven and continues ridge above ridge to the rear, where it is still more abrupt and broken. Near the river are fine meadows and pastures. About one-half of the arable is in a state of very good culture, producing wheat and other grain abundantly, also garden vegetables in great quantity and variety. The lower parts are but scantily timbered; but on the rising grounds and the skirts of the mountains there is a profusion of fine beech, maple, birch and other woods of the best description. The little river Jaune and several small streams, all flowing into the St. Charles, amply and conveniently water the cultivated lands.

Title.—" Concession du mois de May, 1675, faite par Lettres Patentes de Sa Majesté, aux Dames religieuses de l'Hôpital Général, du Comté d'*Orsainville*, contenant en superficie trois mille cinq cens soixant et quinze arpens, et de la profondeur de quatre lieues; à prendre du bord de la rivière *St. Charles*, sur différentes largeurs, tenant par devant à la dite rivière et par derrière aux terres noncédées, d'un côté, au Sud-Ouest à un fief appartenant au Sieur de l'*Epinay* par une ligne qui va au Nord-Ouest quart de Nord de la profondeur des dites quarte lieues, et du côté du Nord-Est au fief de *Notre Dame des Anges;* le Comté d'*Orsainville*, et la Seigneurie de *Notre Dame des Anges* étant séparés, à commencer par le front du dit Comté, par le ruisseau de *St. Michel*, suivant ses contours et serpentemens jusqu'à environ quinze arpens de profondeur, où le dit Comté d'*Orsainville* commence à être de onze arpens de front, jusqu'à la hauteur de trente-cinq arpens du bord de la dite rivière *St. Charles* par une ligne qui court Nord-Ouest quart de Nord, au bout desquels trente-cinq arpens commence une autre ligne qui court au Nord-Ouest la longueur de quarante arpens, au bout desquels la dite ligne fait un tour d'équerre de trois arpens, au bout desquels reprend une nouvelle ligne laquelle forme la largeur des dits onze arpens, laquelle ligne va au Nord-Ouest quart de Nord, jusqu'au surplus de la profondeur des dites quatre lieues."—*Papier Terrier, No.* 71, *folio* 324, *le* 24*me Avril*, 1781.—*Cahiers d'Intendance*, 10 *à* 17, *folio* 730.

DORSET, township, in the co. of Megantic, on the W. side of the river Chaudière, joins Shenley N. and is encompassed on the other sides by unsurveyed lands. This is a large township, consisting chiefly of fine rises of good land, very fit for tillage and almost every where favourable for the culture of hemp and flax, though no settlements have hitherto been made in it; the most inferior part is along the rocky bank of the river Chaudière. It is well stocked with basswood, birch, maple, beech and elm timber: some of the swamps are covered with cedar and hemlock. Admirably well watered by large lakes and a number of rivers that wind through the T.; the more remarkable are Lakes M'Tavish, Oliveira and Marguerite, and the R. M'Tavish: the waters of all the rivers, streams and lakes fall into the Chaudière: on their banks are found some fine breadths of excellent meadow land. The whole was granted to Mr. John Black, but now belongs to the heirs of the late Simon M'Tavish, Esq.

DORVAL, isle, in the S. of Becancour, divides the mouth of the R. Becancour into two parts; it lies about 1 m. N. of the V. of Becancour.

DORVAL or ISLES COURCELLES, in Lake St. Louis, lie on the S. W. side of the island of Montreal, opposite the mouth of a R. of the same name.

DORVAL, river, rises in Côte St. François in the island of Montreal; this small stream runs S. in a very irriguous course, and falls into Lake St. Louis in front of Isles Courcelles.

DORVILLIER (F.), *v.* ANTAYA.

DORVILLIER, fief, in the co. of Champlain, is bounded N. E. by Francheville; N. by the first aug.

to Ste. Anne; S.W. by the S. of Ste. Marie and S. by the St. Lawrence.—It is ½ league in front by 1 league in depth and belongs to the Hon. James Cuthbert.

DOUGLAS, town, in the co. of Gaspé, is at the entrance of the R. St. John and on the S. side of Gaspé Bay. This town was laid out about the year 1785 and named after Adm. Sir Charles Douglas, then commanding on the Canada station, the father of the present Sir Howard Douglas.—*For Statistics,* vide *Gaspé Bay.*

DRAYTON, township, in the co. of Sherbrooke, lies E. of Hereford, in the rear of Auckland and Emberton, and is bounded S. by the main branch of the R. Connecticut. This T. has not been surveyed and subdivided and no grants have been made, although a tolerably large settlement has been formed on Indian Stream and R. Connecticut by persons from the U. S., who affect to have commenced their settlement, in 1792, under the auspices and by virtue of a proclamation of Sir Alured Clark, at that time governor in chief. This settlement consists of 20 families, who have made extensive improvements and are respectably settled. The lands which these persons occupy form one of the points in dispute between his majesty's government and that of the United States. The population is about 60; the principal settler is Dr. Taylor, who occupies 1,000 acres of which 100 are cleared; this gentleman has a good house and a distillery. This T. is watered by Indian Stream and Hall's Stream, also by Back Lake and other small lakes, all of which contain trout, succors, chub, perch, eels, &c. Over the rivers two bridges have been built, but the roads improve slowly. At a private school from 12 to 15 scholars are instructed.

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	400	Rye	25	Potatoes	560
Oats	360	Mixed grain	180	Peas	130
Barley	30				

Live Stock.

Horses	18	Cows	28	Swine	49
Oxen	19	Sheep	88		

DRUMMOND, county, in the D. of Three Rivers, bounded N. by the cos. of Yamaska and Nicolet; E. by the co. of Megantic; S. by the co. of Sherbrooke; W. by the co. of Shefford. It contains the townships of Aston, Bulstrode, Stanfold, Arthabaska, Chester, Ham, Wotton, Tingwick, Warwick, Horton, Wendover, Simpson, Kingsey, Durham and Gore, Wickham, Grantham, Upton and Acton, together with all the gores and augmentations of those townships.—Its extreme length is 66 m. and its breadth 47½, and it contains 1,674 sq. miles. Its centre, on the St. Lawrence, is in lat. 46°. 0′. long. 72°. 0′.—It sends one member to the provincial parliament and the place of election is Drummondville.—The surface of this co. is very diversified and there are considerable swamps. —The principal rivers are the Becancour, which bounds the co. N.E., the St. Francis, the main branches of the Nicolet, and their tributary streams. The only lake of any magnitude is Lake Nicolet in the augmentation to the T. of Ham.—The chief roads are those along the R. St. Francis, one from Three Rivers to Shipton called Bureau's Road, Craig's Road, and the road recently opened from Drummondville to Sorel. These roads are tolerably good in the more settled parts of the co., but quite the reverse in other parts, where the lands are in a state of wilderness, on account of the difficulty of keeping them in repair.

Statistics.

Population	1,857	Villages	1	Tanneries	4
Churches, Pro.	1	Corn-mills	4	Potasheries	4
Parsonage-ho.	1	Saw-mills	7	Pearlasheries	4
Churches, R. C.	1	Carding-mills	1	Shopkeepers	4
Curés	1	Fulling-mills	1	Taverns	6
Schools	2	Paper-mills	1	Artisans	20

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels		Bushels.		Cwts.
Wheat	18,080	Buck wheat	170	Maple sugar	306
Oats	14,503	Indian corn	8,331	Flax	52
Barley	1,994	Mixed gr.	5,100	Butter	827
Peas	2,931	Potatoes	27,330	Hay, tons	17,900
Rye	1,230				

Live Stock.

Horses	716	Cows	1,286	Swine	1,375
Oxen	912	Sheep	3,362		

DRUMMONDVILLE (V.), *v.* GRANTHAM, T.

DU CHENE or POINTE du CHENE, river, rises in a lake in the fourth range of the aug. to Grenville. It runs E. to another small lake and turning suddenly S. directs its course to the Ottawa, which it enters at the S. extremity of the division line that separates the T. of Grenville from its augmentation.

DU CHENE (G.) or BELLE RIVIERE, rises in the aug. to the S. of Lac des Deux Montagnes,

and, penetrating the division line of the S. of Rivière du Chêne near the N. W. angle, runs through and nearly across the seigniory to the V. of St. Eustache where it falls into the Ottawa. This R. is about 60 or 70 feet wide and is not navigable. It turns several mills and abounds with fish.

DU CHENE, river. Petite Rivière du Chêne rises in the P. of St. Benoit in the S. of Lac des Deux Montagnes, and running N. E. receives the R. au Prince one mile below the church; continuing in the same direction for about 2 miles it joins the greater Rivière du Chêne.

DU CHENE, river. Petite Rivière du Chêne rises in the T. of Blandford, and running N. and N. E. traverses the S. of Livrard and enters the S. of Deschaillons where, at the N. E. angle, it falls into the St. Lawrence.—Navigable for canoes and rafts below the saw-mills.

DU CHENE (S.), *v.* RIVIERE DU CHENE.

DU CHENE (V.), *v.* RIVIERE DU CHENE, S.

DUCK LAKES, in the co. of Quebec, are small and lie between Lake Kajoualwang and Crooked Lake.

DUDSWELL, township, in the co. of Sherbrooke, is bounded by Westbury and Stoke S. W.; by Weedon N. E.; by Wotton N. W. and by Bury S. E.—The land where it is level is applicable to the culture of grain: in some places it is uneven and from the sixth range rises into a considerable mountain that stretches westward into Wotton; its top is flat table land and, from its being wholly free from trees or underwood, derives the name of the Bald Mountain. In this T. is a great variety of timber, beech, maple, birch, basswood, butternut, elm and some oak, pine, spruce and cedar. —The St. Francis with many small streams provide an ample and complete irrigation.—Only one quarter has been laid out, which was granted to Mr. John Bishop and others; he is now the principal landholder: on this part some farms have obtained a very respectable state of prosperity.—This T. will doubtless be much benefited by a line of road now in progress, pursuant to an act of the legislative assembly granting a sum for that purpose, which was passed Mar. 14, 1829. The extent of road to be made under this act is 21 miles, commencing at the north line of Dudswell and terminating at the district line of Quebec and Three Rivers. This road has been opened by contract, the whole distance, 11 feet wide. The surface of the country generally traversed by this road is good and suitable for cultivation and, with the exception of a few lots, will make excellent farms; there are on this route but few hills, and none which would offer any great obstruction; the most considerable is about 11 m. north of Dudswell. To bring this road into use and make it answer the intended purpose, the following additional improvements should be made. 1st. The road heretofore opened but now grown up with bushes, from Craig's Bridge in Ireland to the Dudswell road, about 10 miles, should be reopened and completed, which would require about £50 per mile. This section of the road is mostly very good land for settlement and the hills not bad; the lands on these 10 miles are nearly all granted. 2nd. A road should be opened from Dudswell line to the settlements in Dudswell, about 5 miles, which would also require £50 per mile; this distance is through ungranted lands, or mostly so, which are of the first quality for settlement and there are no bad hills; the whole of the lands on this route are well watered, and there is an excellent mill site about 10 miles north of Dudswell line, and another near Nicolet lake about 8 miles north of that line. 3rd. From the settlements in Dudswell a road has been opened through Westbury, Eaton, Clifton and Hereford, to the province line, about 50 miles; the land throughout is good, but, the settlements being few and scattered, the road has been but little used and is in a bad state. The completion of this road would be highly beneficial in promoting the settlement of that section of the province, and would thus render a direct communication from the province line at Hereford to Quebec practicable, the distance being about 140 m. As part of this last-mentioned road includes the settlements of Dudswell and Eaton, the expense of completing it would be £50 per m. for 30 m. 4th. A road has been opened from Lennoxville in Ascot, up the St. Francis R., through the settlements in Westbury and intersecting the Dudswell road, 17 m.; this road is important for the convenience of Ascot, Compton, Hatley, Barnston and Stanstead, being the most direct route to Quebec, and its completion is an object of the utmost importance; there are a few settlers upon this road, which runs through good lands and would probably also re-

quire £50 per mile to complete it; upon this route the lands are all granted. 5th. The road from Ascot to Eaton should be completed, about five miles unsettled and the road extremely bad; it would require £250; in some parts of this road the lands are poor, but it connects extensive settlements in Ascot and Eaton.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated*, 18,663 acres.

Statistics.

Population	166	Potasheries	1
Saw-mills	1	Pearlasheries	1

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	2,620	Rye	28	Potatoes	2,100
Oats	1,740	Indian corn	600	Peas	300
Barley	300				

Live Stock.

Horses	90	Cows	145	Swine	150
Oxen	98	Sheep	310		

Du Loup, river, in the cos. of Kamouraska and Rimouski. The course of this R. has never been explored: it is supposed to take its source near the S. angles of the townships of Ixworth and Woodbridge; whence running N. E. through the T. of Bungay, it enters the S. of Lachenaye and afterwards traversing the S. of Terrebois it enters the S. of Rivière du Loup at Du Loup bridge; it then forms an acute angle, turning suddenly to the S. W., and again touching the boundary line of Terrebois for a moment strikes off to the N. N. E. and in a mazy course passes Caldwell's mills; about 2 m. from which it runs between the manor-house and the village and is turned suddenly to the N. W. into the St. Lawrence by a point of land jutting into that R. in the form of a crescent.

Du Loup, (S.), *v.* Riviere du Loup.

Dumontier, seigniory, in the co. of St. Maurice, is bounded S. by Grosbois; E. by Gatineau; N. by Hunter's Town; W. by Grandpré.—1½ l. in front by 3 l. in depth. Granted to Sieur Dumontier, Oct. 24, 1708, and is now the property of the Hon. Louis Gugy.—The soil is similar to that of the contiguous seigniories, Grosbois and Grandpré; and the S. is principally watered by the R. du Loup and partially by the Grande Rivière Machiche, on both of which are some settlements.

Title.—"Concession du 24me Octobre, 1708, faite au Sieur *Dumontier*, d'une lieue et demie de terre de front sur trois lieues de profondeur, à prendre au bout de la profondeur de la Seigneurie de *Grosbois*, bornée de chaque côté aux terres non-concédées."—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage, No.* 10, *folio* 52, *le* 26*me Janvier*, 1781. *Cahiers d'Intendance.*

Dundee (V.), *v.* Indian Lands.

Dunham, township, in the co. of Missiskoui, between the S. of St. Armand and Farnham, adjoins Sutton and Brome E. and Stanbridge W. The situation and quality of the land render it a valuable tract. It has plenty of timber, such as maple, beech, birch, elm, butternut, iron-wood, white and black ash; also good oak and pine. The upper lands are rather hilly, having many horizontal seams of rock lying a little below the surface; but on the more level parts the soil is generally a rich black mould with, here and there, a mixture of sand. This T. yields all sorts of grain in abundance, and, in many places, is peculiarly fit for the growth of flax and occasionally for hemp. Swamps, not very extensive or numerous, are covered, generally, with cedar and tamarack; but they might be drained without much trouble, and cleared to great advantage.—Watered by several branches of the Yamaska, by Pyke River and two beautiful little lakes, the largest spreading over about 600 acres in the 6th range. Here are a greater number of roads, mostly kept in good repair, than perhaps will be found in any other T., leading through Farnham to the Yamaska and also to the state of Vermont. The Pyke River and some of the smaller streams work several mills. This was the first T. erected, in Lower Canada, by letters patent, bearing date 1796; it was granted to the late Hon. Thomas Dunn, whose heirs are at present the greatest landholders. Nearly the whole is settled, and many extensive farms are worthy of notice for their flourishing and improved state, producing great quantities of wheat, barley and oats, besides most other articles peculiar to the country. Perhaps no tract of land of similar extent, through the whole of the province, is better calculated for a judicious experimental farmer to demonstrate how much the present stock of agricultural knowledge among the Canadian husbandmen may be increased.—In this T. are several pot and pearlash manufactories, a church, a methodist chapel and 25 houses called Frost Village.

Statistics.

Population	2,121	Corn-mills	1	Pearlasheries	2
Churches, R. C.	2	Carding-mills	1	Breweries	1
Curés	1	Fulling-mills	1	Shopkeepers	4
Presbyteries	1	Saw-mills	2	Taverns	3
Schools	1	Potasheries	2	Artisans	18
Villages	1				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	22,100	Peas	9,800
Oats	33,000	Rye	3,000
Barley	2,800	Buck wheat	6,800
Potatoes	75,000	Indian corn	15,000
Maple sugar	112 cwts.		

Live Stock.

Horses	1,174	Cows	2,120	Swine	1,400
Oxen	1,605	Sheep	6,900		

DUPAS including CHICOT, seigniory, in the co. of Berthier. This S. contains the Isle Dupas and extends $\frac{1}{4}$ l. above and below the R. Chicot and $1\frac{1}{2}$ l. in depth. Granted, Nov. 3, 1672, to Sieur Dupas. The rents of the S. are 4 French livres for each farm. Isle Dupas, which is a long narrow island, lying nearly parallel with the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, between the S. of Berthier and Sorel, is an *arrière fief*, 2 l. long by 16 acres broad; one-half belongs to the Hon. Jas. Cuthbert, the other half to Mrs. Eneau and is subject to the annual payment of a nosegay to the seignior of Berthier. Mrs. Eneau is also proprietor of fief Chicot. All the lands in Isle Dupas are conceded and the greater part prior to 1759.

Statistics.

Population	477	Churches, R. C.	1

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	4,800	Potatoes	8,500	Rye	200
Oats	8,500	Peas	800	Indian corn	90
Barley	100				

Live Stock.

Horses	193	Cows	405	Swine	371
Oxen	170	Sheep	1,002		

Title.—" Concession du 3me Novembre, 1672, faite par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, au Sieur *Dupas*, de l'*Isle Dupas* et adjacentes, ensemble un quart de lieue audessus et un quart au dessous de la rivière de *Chicot*, sur un lieue et demie de profondeur, supposé que cette quantité ne touche pas à celle accordée à Mr. *Legardeur*, fils."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 1, *folio* 35.

DURBOIS, river, in the S. of Ste. Marie.

DURHAM, township, in the co. of Drummond, on the west side of the river St. Francis, joins Wickham N. W.; Melbourne S. E.; Acton and Ely S. W. The land is generally good, presenting several extensive and improvable tracts that might be turned to advantage. Beech, maple, birch, butternut, pine, ash and cedar are found in great plenty; there is some oak but it is less abundant. —Watered by numerous small rivulets.—The principal proprietors are the heirs of the late Thomas Scott, Esq. The Abenaqui Indians of the village in the S. of St. François hold 8150 acres by letters patent.—The *Drummondville Road* runs through this T. above 10 m. Near the centre is a new bridge built over the Black River and another over a ravine, 210 ft. wide, in which the high waters of the R. St. Francis rise to 8 feet. The old bridge over the Black River, built 12 years since and cost £75, had only one pier and six stringers; the new bridge has 3 piers and 61 stringers, with a solid causeway of logs covered with earth and sand 200 ft. in length. The bridge over the ravine is a cross log bridge, except two piers to let the water of a small brook pass; the whole built of large hemlock timber. The extent of road made is 4 m. and it is opened to 40 ft. and more; 3 miles of it are ditched and drained, and the width between the ditches is from 18 to 20 feet, having 16 small bridges or drains to let the water pass from one ditch to another across the road, with nine large bridges, from 20 to 100 ft. in length over brooks and ravines. The line of the Drummondville road through this T. is partly settled, and it runs nearly between the 3rd and 4th ranges, until it comes to the large bridge over the ravine at lot No. 8 in the 4th range, where it approaches the river St. Francis. The soil is good, with hardly a bad lot in the whole line. There are several steep hills over which the road has been carried in the upper part of the T. £125 have been expended and to complete the road through the T. a further sum of nearly £400 will be necessary.—This T. is considered one of the best amongst the eastern townships, having nine of its ranges fit for actual settlement, and being well watered with good springs and small brooks. There are most superior mill seats on the Black River.

Statistics.

Population	367	Saw-mills	2

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	3,908	Barley	300	Peas	700
Oats	2,920	Potatoes	4,390	Indian corn	1,460

Live Stock.

Horses	127	Cows	210	Swine	250
Oxen	153	Sheep	512		

DUSABLE or NOUVELLE YORK, seigniory, in the co. of Berthier, is in the rear of Maskinongé between Berthier and Carufel—1 league in front by 3 in depth. Granted, Aug. 15, 1739, to Louis Adrien Dandonneau Dusablé; now the property of the Hon. Ross Cuthbert.—A small ridge of rising ground crosses this grant, a little north of the road to Quebec, which seems to separate the fertile from the barren parts; south of it the soil is rich, productive, well settled and under good cultivation; but on the opposite side of the height it is very indifferent and thinly settled by a few farmers, who are compelled to exert their utmost industry to procure a living. The whole tract is almost free from wood, the little remaining only fit for fuel. A small stream, called Rivière Cachée, runs through the lower part and works one corn and one saw-mill.—This S. is in the parish of Maskinongé.

Title.—" Concession du 15me Août, 1739, faite par *Charles, Marquis de Beauharnois*, Gouverneur, et *Gilles Hocquart*, Intendant, au Sieur *Louis Adrien Dandonneau Dusablé*, d'une étendue de terrein d'environ une lieue de front sur trois lieues de profondeur; laquelle sera bornée pour la devanture au bout de la profondeur de la concession accordée par Mr. *Talon* au Sieur *Jean Baptiste Legardeur* le 3me Novembre, 1672, appartenant aujourd'hui au Sieur *Petit Bruno;* au Nord-est par les terres concédées par le dit Sieur *Talon*, le 29me Octobre, 1672, aux Sieurs *Pierre* et *Jean Baptiste Legardeur*, dont le dit Sieur *Petit* est aussi propriétaire, et par la ligne de la Seigneurie du Sieur *Sicard de Carufel;* au Sud-ouest au fief du *Chicot*, et continuation du dit fief; et par derrière aux terres non-concédées."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 8, *folio* 30.

DUTORT or LINCTOT, fief, in the co. of Nicolet, is bounded N.E. by Cournoyer; S.W. by Becancour; in the rear by the T. of Maddington and it fronts the mouth of the R. Becancour opposite Isle Dorval. The original title of this concession has not been found, therefore its date and dimensions, as granted, are both uncertain; it is however at present a quarter of a league in front by nearly 3 leagues in depth, and is the property of Mons. Bellefeuille.—The soil and timber are similar to those of Becancour.

Title.—" On n'a pu trouver le titre de cette Concession ni dans le Secrétariat ni dans le bureau du Papier Terrier, de sorte qu'on ne connoit ni l'étendue de son front ni le nom du concessionaire originaire. Elle est placée sur la carte d'après les lumières qu'on a pu tirer des titres des concessions voisines.—Par le réglement de l'etendue des paroisses fait par le Gouverneur et l'Intendant, cet fief paroit avoir un quart de lieue du front du precedent fief de Becancour qui devoit avoir deux lieues et trois quart de front."

E.

EAGLE LAKES, called by the Indians *Chipiloginissis*, in the co. of Rimouski, consist of five or six lakes, connected with each other by a line of water running from N. to S. Their accumulated waters run N. W. into the R. St. John, with which these lakes are also connected by an Indian line of communication branching into two portages, one leading to the R. a little below the mouth of the R. Marienequacktacook, and the other opposite the mouth of the R. Madawaska: another portage connects one of these lakes with a stream that flows into the R. Restook.

EARDLY, township, in the co. of Ottawa, is bounded E. by Hull; W. by Onslow; N. by waste lands of the Crown; S. by Lake Chaudière. Its breadth is the same as that of other river townships, but its lateral lines, running magnetically N., differ widely in their depth, the E. line being 1,099 chains, the W. line only 325, owing to the curves in the shore of the lake, which runs about N. W. and presents a diagonal front to this township of 14 miles, from its E. boundary in the 1st range to the W. limits of the 9th. This T. is indented by two large bays: the first lies above a small river which falls into the Lake at lot 8; the second extends from lot 21 to the W. bounds of the T., and in this bay two other small rivers discharge their waters, which, with several inferior streams, fertilize the front ranges. The soil, in many places suited to the cultivation of hemp and flax, does not yield in fertility to Hull. This T. is well timbered with elm, beech, maple and pine, and may be said to possess every local advantage met with in the townships below it. From the foot of the hills, which lie along the 6th range, to the margin of the lake, the country is generally level or rising into rich and gradual swells of excellent land.—This T. is but thinly settled and in front. It is well watered by small lakes but contains no considerable rivers, and has no regular roads.—A tract of 6,411 acres of the E. section of this T. was granted, in 1805, to the Sandford and Lukin families and others, the greater part of which has been since conveyed to other individuals; subsequently, 2,600 acres were patented to the Maclean family; these two grants occupied nearly the whole of the front. Large tracts of excellent land are yet ungranted,

which, if placed under the superintendence of an active agent, may in time become a settlement of interest and consequence. Out of the prosperous colony of Hull the settlements of Eardly may be said to have originated; they are chiefly in the E. quarter and are traversed by the Hull road, which extends to the 14th or 15th lot; many neat and well-cultivated farms are on this part of the road as well as a school-house, which is attended by 20 to 25 youths of both sexes.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated*, 19,590 acres.

Statistics.

Population . . 156

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat . . .	770	Peas . . .	260
Oats . . .	2,030	Rye . . .	40
Barley . . .	2,450	Indian corn . .	710
Maple sugar .	56 cwts.		

Live Stock.

Horses .	21	Cows .	34	Swine .	104
Oxen .	18	Sheep .	54		

EATON, river, is formed by two streams which water the townships of Ditton, Newport and Auckland, and meet in the T. of Eaton about 2 m. N. E. of the church. The R. then winds a N. course into the T. of Westbury, where it falls into the St. Francis in the 14th lot of the 2nd range.

EATON, township, in the co. of Sherbrooke, is bounded E. by Newport; W. by Ascot; N. by Westbury and S. by Clifton.—The W. half, of which a great part is settled, was granted in 1800, to Mr. Josiah Sawyer and others. The farms by care and industry are brought into good condition, assuming a very flourishing aspect. This tract is of a uniform and favourable quality, generously repaying the farmers wherever it is under tillage. The N. W. part generally is low and swampy; the other parts may be called hilly, being a series of bold swells whose bases may be traced by the courses of the streams. The soil in general is stony and occasionally sandy. Towards the N. W., at an angle with the horizon of between 60 and 70 degrees, masses of granite are occasionally met with on the surface, as well as large masses of alluvial rocks, some having the appearance of vitrifaction. Slate of excellent quality for roofing is abundant, and black-lead ore has been found. The rocky strata are invariably argillaceous.—The timber is more remarkable for diversity of kind than excellence of quality; pine, birch, basswood, spruce and hemlock are plentiful; that which covers the summits of the ridges is generally hard wood, viz. maple, beech, birch and basswood; on the slopes is a mixture of spruce with occasional patches of cedar where the land is very wet.—This T. is not watered by any stream of magnitude, but intersected by numerous small rivulets and brooks. On the principal river, called Eaton River, are several good mill sites, of which some are occupied, and two bridges. Several corn and saw-mills have been erected on some of the streams.—Flax sufficient for domestic use is grown; and though hemp has not yet been tried there is no doubt of its answering, particularly in places. The annual produce per acre, which might be increased under a better system, is, wheat 15 bushels, oats 20, rye 15 to 20, potatoes from 250 to 300. Indian corn is not much grown.—A considerable number of horses and fat cattle are sent annually to market. The cattle, in general, are of the breed common to the eastern townships, and are considered good of their kind. The wages of agricultural labourers 2*s*. 6*d*. a day, and the highest wages in harvest-time 3*s*. 4*d*. There is a fair proportion of artisans, but they do not follow their trades separately from farming pursuits, but when they are employed in mechanical trades they receive 5*s*. a day.—A large quantity of pearlashes is produced.—This T. is divided into two parishes by a line through the 6th range of concessions: the N. portion is called St. Peter's, the S. part St. Paul's. There is a church in each parish. There is one school, provided by the Royal Institution, in which are 50 scholars on the average; there are likewise 2 or 3 private schools.—The roads are not good though in an improving state.—About 9000 acres are cleared. —*Ungranted* and *unlocated*, 3100 acres.

Statistics.

Population	805	Fulling-mills	1	Pearlasheries	1
Churches, Pro.	2	Saw-mills .	6	Distilleries .	1
Corn-mills .	3	Tanneries .	1	Taverns . .	2
Carding-mills	1	Potasheries	1	Artisans .	10

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat .	16,820	Potatoes	19,100	Rye .	3,100
Oats .	9,500	Peas .	4,500	Indian corn	1,600
Barley .	350				

Live Stock.

Horses .	562	Cows .	924	Swine .	770
Oxen .	616	Sheep .	1,540		

Eau Chaude, de l', river, at the s. e. angle of Buckland, is a large, deep and rapid stream and fordable during one or two months in the year.

Eboulemens, les, seigniory, in the co. of Saguenay, fronts the St. Lawrence and lies between the seigniories of Le Gouffre and Murray Bay and is bounded in the rear by waste crown lands.—3 l. in breadth by 2 in depth.—No record of this grant has been preserved but it appears by an act of fealty and homage performed Apr. 3d, 1723, by Pierre Tremblay, then proprietor, that he produced a concession of this tract made to Pierre Lessard, but the date was not quoted. It is now the property of Marc P. de Sales La Terrière, Esq. M. P. P.—The name of this seigniory indicates convulsions of nature of which we have only some very loose traditions. According to the history of Canada by Charlevoix, some violent shocks of an earthquake were felt in 1663 throughout the whole of Labrador to the Bay of St. Paul. Others say that, before 1663, this part of the country had experienced shocks of earthquake, and they believe that Jacques Cartier, in his first voyage to Canada, sailed up the St. Lawrence from the north without meeting any obstacle; and that on his second voyage, wishing to follow the same track, he was stopped between the Isle aux Coudres and the north by a considerable *renversement des terres,* and this *déplacement* has ever since been called la Grande Pointe des Eboulemens, which forms almost an island considerably serrated by the r. St. Lawrence. The traditions prevalent among the oldest inhabitants support this opinion and also the idea, that the creeks formed near the point were formerly only one, or that the passage followed by the first explorers of the country has undergone some change. This coast has been subject to frequent shocks of earthquake; the most alarming in the memory of the oldest inhabitants was in Jan. 1757, when the earth cracked in many places without any accident except the fall of some chimneys. During the winter of 1791 this part of the country was again agitated by shocks that continued during 40 days, but they were less violent than the former. These extraordinary efforts of nature are still often felt every year, and occasion sudden transitions from heat to cold and *vice versâ.* The shocks are more perceptible in winter than in spring or autumn, and those in summer are the least felt. From these natural causes without doubt this seigniory has derived its name. The lateral parts of the great Pointe des Eboulemens, which is almost an island of 14 square arpents, form two large creeks into which many little rivers discharge their waters, which at high tide are sufficiently deep to receive vessels of above 100 tons and which there ride in safety in all weathers. These rivers are fordable at low water and wind across 10 to 12 arpents of breakers, which produce an abundant pasturage and a quantity of *d'herbe sallé.* This seigniory, particularly the beautiful settlements whose verdant fields crown the summits of the sloping hills which rise amphitheatrically from the St. Lawrence, and all the coast extending from St. Paul's Bay to Malbay afford the most agreeable and picturesque variety and are comprehended in one view. The face of this seigniory is in general excessively mountainous; but the soil is not inferior to that about St. Paul's Bay, and is in many parts equally productive. The shore of the St. Lawrence is here very lofty, especially about Cap aux Oies; but the edges of the bays, between the different projecting points, afford some good patches of meadow and pasture land: from the elevated bank of the river the ground continues to rise ridge over ridge until it reaches the mountains in the rear, which are at least 1800 ft. above the level of the sea. In the concessions called Godefroi, Dorothée, St. Joseph, and St. George, some very good settlements, in an improved condition, present themselves on the slopes of the high lands and in the intervals: the whitewashed cottages and farm-houses, frequently embosomed in thick clumps of trees, have an appearance singularly picturesque. The inhabitants are chiefly settled in 3 ranges of concessions; the first range occupies the borders of the river and comprehends a ridge of land of the greatest fertility, producing corn, roots and all the fruits grown in Lower Canada, to a degree of perfection only to be accounted for by its favourable situation, which is at the base of mountains that protect it from the inclemencies of the north. The second range is on the highest elevation, where the road from St. Paul's Bay to Malbay passes over a distance of 9 l. The inhabitants have built extensively in stone and wood, and, in spite of the unavoidable difficulties of the mountainous situation, the roads are good

and passable for every description of carriage. The valley that contains the villages of St. Joseph and St. Godefroi, on one side of which is seated the parish church, is at least 3 leagues in circumference and the church, 120 ft. by 60, presents one of the finest prospects. From this eminence the view commands the Isle aux Coudres, separated from the land by a channel one league in breadth, and all the country, on the opposite side of the St. Lawrence, from Kamouraska to the environs of St. Thomas and even to the lower part of the Island of Orleans. The manor-house is in the centre of this valley on the bank of the little river, Ruisseau du Moulin, near which is built the seignorial mill which never ceases to work in the driest summer, being constantly supplied with water from the river which is fed by two small lakes. On this river, which conveys the purest water to the door of every house, is another corn-mill and also two saw-mills, in which a large quantity of timber is cut for exportation. The beneficence of the Creator, every where apparent, seems to have united in this S. numerous benefits as a counterpoise to the disadvantages of a mountainous region. The different valleys on the sides of the mountains present nearly the same picture.—In the second range the soil is a light yellow, more or less mixed with marl, and extremely fertile. The climate, in consequence of the varied exposure of the lands, is very various and the difference is even perceptible in going from one farm to another; nevertheless, corn and leguminous roots of all kinds prosper as well here as in the first range, although sown and harvested fifteen days later. In the first range the autumnal mists dissolve in rain, in the second they descend in snow. The north and north-west winds are frequent.—A large portion of the third range is cleared from wood, and the soil is less flinty and generally more level than in the second range. This part of the seigniory is behind the front chain of mountains that bounds the St. Lawrence and extends over a plain from 6 to 7 leagues in depth to the great chain of mountainous rocks. The newly settled inhabitants of this range produce an abundance of corn from their lands, which are cultivated with the hoe. The autumnal frosts are later here than in the second range, which causes the belief that the surplus population, which migrate to this concession and multiply rapidly, will find abundant means of subsistence. In spite of the local disadvantages, which entail on the inhabitants laborious modes of cultivation, instances of emigration to the plains are rarely known. Their well aired climate and their vigorous corporeal powers appear, as it were, identified. This little colony of Canadian mountaineers may be compared to the inhabitants of Switzerland, or the Scotch highlanders.—This S. is watered by several streams, but principally by the rivulets du Moulin, du Mouton, de L'Eglise and du Cap aux Oies, which descend from the rear and wind between the different ridges in a manner truly decorative.—On the du Moulin, near its discharge into the St. Lawrence, are seated an excellent corn-mill and saw-mill; at a short distance from which stands the manor-house, a large and substantial stone building, with numerous appendages.—Several roads lead along the St. Lawrence, where the ground is practicable, and in other places over the ridges; they are in general tolerably good but frequently ascend some very long and fatiguing hills. The want of a road to Quebec is one of the greatest disadvantages of this and the adjoining seigniories. The industrious inhabitants are, as it were, imprisoned during six months of the year, and can only export their surplus provisions while the navigation is open. The different sums appropriated by the House of Assembly for the purpose of opening a communication between St. Joachim and St. Paul's Bay have been expended chiefly in searching for a convenient line of route, and have been totally lost by abandoning the road opened in 1815 or 16 by the Chevalier D'Estimanville, at that time assistant chief overseer of roads. The sum of £1900 expended since, under the management of commissioners, was only sufficient to open a communication of 9 leagues across difficult places, where there are many expensive *côtes* and bridges to make. This road can never be finished without the intervention of the legislature, the inhabitants being insensible to every thing to which they have not been habituated, and without this road this interesting part of the country will remain for a long time neglected. This S. and those of Le Gouffre and St. Paul's Bay, being denied access by land with other seigniories, owing to the intervention of a barren tract in Côté de Beaupré, the principal part of the disposable produce is transported to Quebec by water, in which trade

many schooners are almost continually employed during the season of navigation: their cargoes consist chiefly of grain, live cattle and poultry, besides large quantities of pine planks.—In the bays are some good banks for fishing, which is resorted to as a means of livelihood. Great abundance of excellent fish and large quantities of herrings are caught, besides loche, cod, sardenne, l'eplans, caplans, pilchards, eels and some salmon. The porpoise, which was formerly taken in abundance near the coast, is now become more rare; nevertheless, there is still oil made sufficient for the consumption of the inhabitants. —All the front of this S. contains limestone; the more elevated peaks are granite and there are many quarries of freestone of superior quality.—The timber is of vigorous growth; the woods contain but little maple and much wild cherry, birch, pine, spruce, poplars, cedar and in general all the dwarf trees usually found in the forests of Canada.—Sulphureous springs of various strength and aggregation are very common; there are also many ferruginous springs, but their medicinal qualities are not sufficiently appreciated by the inhabitants.—Ten schooners and four chaloups, carrying nearly 300 tons, continually ply to and from the port of Eboulemens to Quebec, and the chief articles of trade are deals, boards, firewood and some wheat. —In the S. are many potters, 2 joiners, 2 shipwrights and 5 blacksmiths.—Each of the 3 corn-mills drives 4 pairs of stones.—The horses are generally of the original Canadian breed and, though small, are extremely docile and willing. The horned cattle which the late Colonel Nairne, the seignior of Malbay, imported from Europe have multiplied and bring greater prices than any others, and, notwithstanding the degenerating influence of the long Canadian winters, they preserve the shape and qualities of their superior breed. Sheep are reared in great numbers, but the inhabitants pay no attention to selection.—The number of farms conceded in this S. is 284, containing 24,607 arpents. 17,729 arpents remain unconceded.—This S. is in the parish of *Notre Dame de Bon Secours*, which also includes a small portion of the S. of Murray Bay. The population of this P. amounted, in 1826, to 1800, although, by an error in the census taken in that year, the number is said to have been only 1400.

Statistics

of the Parish of Notre Dame de Bon Secours.

Population	1,632	Corn-mills	3	River craft	5
Churches, R. C.	1	Fulling-mills	1	Tonnage	225
Curés	1	Saw-mills	7	Keel boats	4
Presbyteries	1	Artisans	10	Ship yards	2

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Cwts.
Wheat	9,000	Potatoes	13,000	Maple sugar	62
Oats	3,500	Peas	900	Hay, tons	138
Barley	1,000	Rye	150		

Live Stock.

Horses	375	Cows	500	Swine	1500
Oxen	750	Sheep	5000		

Title.—"Le titre de cet octroi n'a pas encore été trouvé au Bureau du Sécrétariat, mais il paroit par un Acte de Foi et Hommage, rendu le 3me Avril, 1723, par *Pierre Tremblay*, alors propriétaire de ce fief, qu'entr'autres titres il produisit une concession faite à *Pierre Lessard*, portant que toutes les terres en Seigneuries qui se trouvent depuis la Seigneurie, du Sieur *Dupré*, jusqu'à celle du Sieur *de Comporté*, nommée la *Malbaie*, demeureront et appartiendront à l'avenir au dit *Pierre Lessard* (*Pierre Tremblay*, probablement.)"—*Rég. Foi et Hommage, folio* 55, *April* 3, 1723.—*Cahiers d'Intend. No.* 2 à 9, *folio* 3, *April* 5, 1683.

Echauffaud aux Basques, v. Canards, r.

Echo Lake, in the E. part of the T. of Abercromby, is one of the sources of a nameless stream that descends to New Glasgow and joins the Achigan.

Ecureuils, les, or Belair, and its augmentation is a seigniory in the co. of Portneuf. It fronts the St. Lawrence and is bounded S. W. by the S. of Jacques Cartier; N. E. by Point aux Trembles and in the rear by D'Auteuil.—It is ½ l. in breadth by 1 league in depth. Granted Nov. 3rd, 1672, to the Sieurs Toupin. The augmentation, of the same breadth as the seigniory and 2 l. in depth, was granted Jan. 20th, 1706, to Marie Magdelaine Mézérai, widow of Jean Toupin.—Though composed of a soil nearly similar to the front part of the seigniory of Jacques Cartier, Belair cannot vie with that property in fertility. —The lands are all nearly conceded and most of them settled. Many of the concessions were granted before 1759, and those that have been granted since are held on the same terms as the former. There are some neat and well managed farms. The unconceded lands are of indifferent quality, and many of them totally unfit for agricultural purposes—The river Jacques Cartier crosses the S. diagonally, and it is also watered by the Rivière aux Pommes, a pretty winding stream that flows

into the former. The timber has been nearly all cleared off, and what remains is very inferior both in kind and value.—Several roads cross this grant and one, intersecting them at right angles, runs from the banks of the St. Lawrence to the Jacques Cartier.—The augmentation is generally mountainous, but the land is not of a bad quality; it is only partially cultivated near the seigniory and is tolerably well timbered with beech, ash, maple, pine and birch, and is watered by the River Portneuf and some of its branches. The road from Jacques Cartier bridge crosses it, on each side of which there are a few neat settlements.—The *Parish of St. Jean Baptiste des Ecureuils* is divided into three fiefs, belonging to Messrs. Deschenay, Hart and Alsop. The church, though small, is large enough for the congregation. The parish contains 60 families, three-fourths of whom, appreciating the advantages of education, supply the means of supporting a public school to which all the children of the parish can easily have access; in this school the elements of the French, Latin and English languages, arithmetic, &c. are taught. —There is no want of tradesmen in the S. This P. was for a long time celebrated for the quality of its corn, but for some years this reputation has been on the decline. The presbytery is spacious and very commodious. The church, though small, is large enough for the congregation, and the parishioners are inspired with an extraordinary zeal in its decoration; their contributions for this purpose have frequently been surprising.

Statistics.

Population	512	Fulling-mills	1	Artisans	10
Churches, R. C.	1	Saw-mills	2	River craft	1
Presbyteries	1	Shopkeepers	2	Tonnage	19
Corn-mills	1	Taverns	2	Keel boats	1
Carding-mills	1				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	4,365	Barley	90	Peas	3,100
Oats	5,120	Potatoes	5,100		

Live Stock.

Horses	206	Cows	510	Swine	309
Oxen	190	Sheep	1,035		

Title.—" Concession du 3me Novembre, 1672, faite par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, aux Sieurs *Toupin*, Pere et Fils, d'une demi lieue de front, sur une lieue de profondeur, à prendre sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, moitié au dessus et moitié au dessous de la pointe *Bouroila* (*aux Ecureuils*) aboutissant des deux côtés aux terres non-concédées."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 1, *folio* 39.

Augmentation.—" Concession du 20me Janvier, 1706, faite par *Philippe de Rigaud*, Gouverneur, et *François de Beauharnois*, Intendant, à *Marie Magdelaine Mezerai*, veuve de feu *Jean Toupin*, d'une demi lieue de terre de front sur deux lieues de profondeur derrière la Seigneurie de *Bélair*, le front à prendre immédiatement à une lieue du fleuve *St. Laurent.*"—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 5, *folio* 41.

EDWARD (L.), *v.* BATISCAN, R.

EDWARDS-TOWN, *v.* BEAUHARNOIS, S.

ELY, township, in the co. of Shefford, bounded E. by Melbourne and Brompton; W. by Roxton; N. by Acton and S. by Stukeley. The whole of this T. has been surveyed and the S. E. quarter granted. The land is good and, if cultivated, would prove fertile; the low land, though rather wet, is not unfit for tillage and produces some of the best kinds of hard, black woods.—This T. is watered by branches of the Yamaska and other streams.—Here are very few settlers.—950 acres were purchased by Mr. Wm. Hall of Quebec for £100.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated* 2,800 acres.

EMBERTON, a projected township, in the co. of Sherbrooke, is bounded by Ditton, Auckland and Drayton, and is watered by the R. Margalloway.

ENFANT JESUS, de l' (P.), *v.* MONTREAL.

ENGLISH BAY, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, in the co. of Saguenay, lies between St. Panovace and Manicouagan Bay.

ENGLISH RIVER, in the S. of Beauharnois, rises in several springs in the rear of William's Town and, winding to the front, joins the Chateauguay nearly 1 m. above the church.

ENNIES, des, river, rises in waste lands in the rear of the 2nd aug. to Ste. Anne, in the co. of Champlain, and watering the rear part of the S. of Batiscan falls into the R. of that name.

ENTRY (I.), *v.* MAGDALEN, I's.

ERIEN LAKE, in Clarendon, lies near the centre of the T., between the 9th and 10th ranges and E. of Decoy Lake.

ESCOUMAINE, river, in the co. of Saguenay, falls into the N. shore of the St. Lawrence about 10 m. below the R. Grande Berzeronne.

ESEGANETSOGOOK, river and lake, in the co. of l'Islet. The river rises in the mountainous and waste country lying S. of the rear boundary of the T. of Ashford; running S. it receives one stream from the N. E. and another from the N. W., both descending from small lakes. The R. then forms the lake of the same name and, taking a S. W. direction, joins the Daaquam about 6 m. above the junction of that river with the R. St. John.

ESHER, a projected township, fronts Lake des Allumets, in the co. of Ottawa, and lies between

the projected townships of Hastings and Sheen. In Esher the Hudson's Bay Company have a Post.

ETCHEMIN, lake, is in the cos. of Bellechasse and Beauce and lies in the angle formed by the junction of the townships of Ware, Standon and Cranbourne; it supplies one of the main branches of the R. Etchemin.—No part of the District of Quebec is better calculated to be the centre of an extensive and flourishing settlement than the vicinity of the Lake Etchemin; no inland situation could be selected better adapted for the site of a village than the margin of this beautiful sheet of water, which is somewhat more than 4 m. long, navigable from one end to the other and abounding with fine fish. The shores of the lake, without assuming the appearance of rocks, are bold and picturesque and the margin in most places either pebbly or composed of the finest sand; it is surrounded by excellent land, presenting on all sides a moderate and gradual ascent from the water and three or four good mill-streams enter the lake at different points. On a small peninsula on the N. side is every appearance of an extensive mine of iron ore: bog ore has been found in great abundance not far from the S. W. side, and indeed on all sides, for many miles round the lake, there are strong indications of this valuable mineral. This lake is in a most central situation; at the head of a considerable branch of the R. Etchemin, and within a mile or two of the head waters of the River St. John and of considerable streams communicating with the Chaudière; it is in the direct line of the nearest and only practicable route of communication with the River St. John, and is by nature appointed the great highway between Quebec and the lower provinces; it is also in the line of the nearest road to the State of Maine and enjoys, moreover, the advantage of proximity to the road lately opened to the Kennebec settlements, wherefore the distance by that road may be shortened by descending in a direct line down the valley of the Etchemin to Pointe Lévi, in lieu of the circuitous route by the Chaudière: so situated, few inland places in the province possess superior advantages as a commercial entrepot to the Lake Etchemin. A village in this situation, communicating with Quebec at the short distance of sixteen leagues, would, when the country in the vicinity has somewhat advanced in settlements, offer a most convenient place of deposit for the produce of the neighbouring country, as well as for that of the St. John district and the state of Maine: being in the high road from the capital, at the distance of a short day's journey, it would also form an intermediate point of departure for all the extensive countries lying to the south, south-east, east and north-east. The value of an easy and safe inland water communication with the lower provinces must be obvious, and will ever be an object of the utmost importance to the inhabitants of the British North American colonies.

ETCHEMIN, river, in the cos. of Beauce and Dorchester, rises on the S. E. boundary of Standon, and, having the T. in a direction at right angles with its general course, it enters Cranbourne and, sweeping along the S. W. base of the mountains, again returns N. E. before it enters Frampton, forming in its course a rocky peninsula of 6 m. in length by half that in width: a good water communication exists round this peninsula, the Etchemin being deep and navigable from lot 19 to lot 28, but not lower, for it becomes a wide and shallow stream on a rocky bed; the rapids in the 10th range extend only a short distance. After watering the T. of Frampton and the S. of Jolliet, it enters Lauzon and traverses the whole of that S. to the St. Lawrence, into which it falls between the domain and fief Ursuline.—When the extensive country through which this R. runs, now wholly uninhabited, has been settled and brought into a state of improvement capable of reimbursing the cost, an inland water communication from Pointe Lévi to Madawaska, and perhaps eventually even to the Bay of Fundy and the distant Atlantic, would neither be doubtful as to its beneficial result nor very costly in the execution, by simply improving the bounty of nature furnished by the rivers St. John and Etchemin.—At the Upper Falls of the R. is an Indian carrying-place and the remains of a canoe have been there found, which indicate, perhaps, a nearer route to the navigable waters of the St. John than that discovered by Mr. Ware. From Lake Etchemin to the Middle Falls the descent is very trifling, so that, it is believed, the *décharge du Lac* might by embankment be made navigable for boats: the descent at the falls is not more than twenty feet, and the ground is favourable for the construction of locks: from the falls to Ware's River, at the S. angle of Buckland, eight miles, the Etchemin is narrow, deep and navigable, flowing through an

alluvial valley: from the last-mentioned place to the Bridge of Ste. Claire, 18 m., is over a hilly tract of country, but in a gradual slope, affording numerous and considerable streams as feeders to a canal; and, lastly, from the Bridge of Ste. Claire to Pointe Lévi, about 21 m. is over a fine level country very favourable for the excavation of canals, so that the whole length of the canal connecting Pointe Lévi with the River St. John would not, in all probability, exceed fifty miles, if so much. Perhaps the bed of the Etchemin, above the Lower Falls, might, by embankment, be made navigable for a great part of the distance, the fall being in most places very inconsiderable.

EUGENIE, river, rises in L. Oliveira in the T. of Dorset, in the co. of Megantic, and taking a S. course enters the T. of Gayhurst, through which it winds gracefully in a gentle current until it falls into the Chaudière near Pointe Ronde.

F.

FAMINE, LA, river and lake. The river rises in several branches, in the T. of Ware, which unite with other branches, one of which descends from Lake la Famine in the T. of Watford, and running into the S. of Aubert de L'Isle falls into the Chaudière near the W. angle of the P. of St. Barbe. The lake is in the extensive swamp lying in the rear of Ware and Watford.

FARNHAM, township, in the co. of Shefford, is bounded N. by the T. of Granby and the S angle of the S. of St. Hyacinthe; S. by Stanbridge and Durham; E. by the T. of Brome, and W. by the aug. to the S. of Monnoir. It is watered throughout by the first branches of the R. Yamaska. The land is of good quality, generally similar to that of Stanbridge though perhaps with a greater proportion of indifferent tracts; in the N.W. parts are wide-spreading swamps.—The best parts are timbered principally with beech, elm and maple; on the marshy parts are the usual inferior sorts.—Watered by large branches of the river Yamaska, on which are many corn and saw-mills.—Several roads cross in every direction. Along the banks of the streams are some good patches of settlements. Nearly all the land is granted. In 1798, Mr. Samuel Gale and others obtained a large portion and still continue the greatest landholders: in 1805, a grant was made to the family of the late Colonel Cuyler, and in 1809 the westernly part, being the "rest and residue of Farnham," was laid out and 10,176 acres granted to John Allsop, Esq. and others, his associates, who still retain the property.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated* 1272 acres.

Statistics.

Population	835	Fulling-mills	3	Breweries	1
Churches, Pro.	2	Saw-mills	13	Distilleries	2
Curates	1	Tanneries	1	Medical men	1
Schools	6	Hat manufact.	1	Notaries	1
Villages	1	Potteries	2	Shopkeepers	3
Corn-mills	4	Potasheries	4	Taverns	4
Carding-mills	3	Pearlasheries	9	Artisans	18

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	6,010	Potatoes	25,000	Buck wheat	5,800
Oats	9,150	Peas	4,950	Indian corn	5,460
Barley	1,300	Rye	100	Map. sug. cwt.	35

Live Stock.

Horses	322	Cows	660	Swine	780
Oxen	395	Sheep	2,355		

FAUSEMBAULT, seigniory, in the co. of Portneuf, is bounded N. E. by Guillaume Bonhomme and St. Gabriel; S. W. by Neuville and Bourglouis; S. by Desmaure and N. by waste lands. This S. is irregular in front and depth; its superficial extent about 12 l., one-third of which is in lakes, rivers and mountains. From the S. of Desmaure to the R. Jacques Cartier it is only a narrow slip of land, $\frac{3}{4}$ l. broad, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ l. deep; beyond that river it spreads to a breadth of 8 m. with an additional depth of 3 l. granted Feb. 20th, 1693, to Sieur de Gaudarville and now the property of Juchereau Duchesnaye, Esq. The front of this S. is 3 l. from the St. Lawrence and its first two ranges of concessions are settled by natives of the country; a third range is conceded to natives but is not settled. The principal settlements are on the Jacques Cartier, consisting of about 80 farms on each side of the R.; there is also another settlement more to the N. besides those on Lac St. Joseph, on the discharge of which are an oatmeal mill, a saw-mill and a bridge 60 feet by 18. A great part of the lands were conceded before 1759, and more recent concessions have been made which are held under the ancient tenure. The land that remains unconceded is of very indifferent quality, and much of it is totally unfit for agricultural purposes. That part of the seigniory lying between Gaudarville and Guillaume Bonhomme, though rather mountainous particularly towards the river, is of good quality; the land rising gradually affords many

opportunities for cultivation; the soil is either a middling sort of loam or a layer of black earth, of no great depth, upon a stratum of sand: the farms exhibit good tillage and are by no means defective in fertility.—There is a tolerable variety of timber; the maple, beech and birch are particularly good: inferior wood is in great abundance.—Several roads lead to the adjoining seigniories on each side, and one from Desmaure up to the Jacques Cartier, but there is scarcely a stream to be met with until reaching that river; thence northward, this S. is mountainous, continually rising until it approaches the great N. W. ridge, and is very well clothed with timber but it is generally unfit for cultivation.—This S. is watered partially by the R. Jacques Cartier, by Lac St. Joseph and Lac Bonhomme besides some smaller lakes in the ravines, and also by several little branches of the R. Portneuf which rise in the skirts of the mountains.—Part of this S. is in the parish of St. Augustin and part in the P. of Ste. Catherine, which lies behind it and is served by the same curé. (*Vide Gaudarville*, and for statistics of Ste. Catherine, P. *vide Desmaure.*)

Statistics
of the Settlement of St. Patrick.

Population	283
Arpents under cultivation . .	310

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bundles.
Wheat .	90	Barley .	54	Hay, &c. .	250
Oats .	1,172	Peas . .	76	Butter	cwts. 18
Rye .	27	Potatoes	19,340		

Live Stock.

Horses . . 10	Horned cattle 64	Swine . . 49

Title.—" Concession du 20me Février, 1693, faite par *Louis de Buade*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, au Sieur *de Gaudarville*, de trois lieues de profondeur au derrière du fief de *Gaudarville*, ensemble toutes les terres attenantes qui sont derrière les fiefs des Sieurs *Desmaures* et *Guillaume Bonhomme*, et jusqu'à la profondeur de la même ligne du Nord-est au Sud-ouest, qui terminera les dites trois lieues, ensorte que tout ce qui est compris en la présente concession sera borné d'un bout, par devant, au Sud-est, par les lignes qui terminent les profondeurs des dits fiefs de *Gaudarville*, *Bonhomme et Desmaure*, et par derrière au Nord-ouest par une ligne courant aussi Nord-est et Sud-ouest qui terminera la profondeur des dites trois lieues par derrière le dit fief de *Gaudarville*, et sera prolongée droit jusqu'au fief de *Neuville*, et par un côté au Nord-est, d'une partie des terres du fief de *Sillery*, d'une partie de celles de *Gaudarville*, et des terres du dit *Bonhomme*; et de l'autre côté, au Sud-ouest, bornée des terres du fief de *Neuville*."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, *No.* 4, *folio* 11.

Femmes, ruisseau des, a small rapid stream descending into the N. shore of the R. Saguenay, nearly opposite Ha Ha bay. The *Descente des Femmes* forms a good harbour for vessels.

Fere, river, rises in a small lake behind the high lands near the rear line of the S. of St. Roch des Annais, and taking a W. course washes the boundary line of that S. and Reaume, where it receives a small rill from the S. and turns a mill, from which it strikes off to the N. and running to the village in St. Roch des Annais falls into La Grande Anse in the R. St. Lawrence.

Ferme, petite, river, rises and falls in the S. of Côte de Beaupré; it runs through the domain of St. Joachim into the St. Lawrence about 4 m. from the mouth of the R. Ste. Anne.

Ferre, river, rises in several lakes in the waste lands in the rear of the S. of Bourglouis; it runs S. W. through the S. of Perthuis into Long Lake which is the source of the R. Noire.

Fitch's Bay is a long sheet of water in the T. of Stanstead emptying itself into Lake Memphramagog. It receives the waters of a considerable lake that cuts the division line of Stanstead and Hatley. At the mouth of this bay is a small island.

Flammand, river, runs into the R. St. Maurice above the N. Bastonais R.

Fleur, la, river, in the Island of Orleans, rises in the high lands, and taking a S. W. direction runs through the fief Mons. Poulain into the south channel of the R. St. Lawrence.

Forges of St. Maurice, *v.* St. Etienne, F.

Foucault or Caldwell Manor, seigniory, in the co. of Rouville, is bounded N. by the S. of Noyan; S. by the state of Vermont; E. by Missiskoui Bay, and W. by the R. Richelieu. Granted, Ap. 1, 1738, to Sieur Foucault; 2 l. in front by 2½ l. in depth. —The line of boundary between Lower Canada and the United States runs through this S., by which a great part of it is placed within the state of Vermont.—The face of this S. is generally level, though slightly undulating and regularly interspersed with swamps and gently rising grounds; the land though low is superior in quality to the other low lands on the east bank of the Richelieu, and may be cultivated with the greatest success; but this superiority, joined to the benefit of having water communication at its east and west boundaries, has yet attracted but few settlers, who are chiefly American farmers, and are settled in different parts of the S.—Apple

orchards flourish well in this S. and various kinds of the plum and cherry are cultivated with success. The forest timber consists of white pine, white oak, cedar, ash, elm, maple, beech, hemlock, larch and fir.—The roads are mostly in good repair; 5 principal roads are established by law, 4 of which lead from the province line N. through the S. and one from Missiskoui Bay W. to the river Richelieu; these are intersected by several shorter roads — There is a ferry over the Richelieu at the province line, where the river is one mile broad; the rates of ferriage are, for a waggon drawn by two horses 3*s.* 9*d.*, a waggon with one horse 2*s.* 6*d.*, a foot passenger 1*s.*—This S. and that of Noyan adjoining are divided into 2 parishes; the W. parish, which includes the protestant episcopal church of Foucault, is called St. Thomas; there is no parsonage house nor public school, but there are 4 private seminaries in each of which are taught, on an average, 25 scholars.—Foucault is about equally and uniformly settled in every part. The population in 1825 amounted to 1051; the number is now increased. About $\frac{3}{4}$ths of the land are under cultivation, and the soil is highly favourable to the growth of hemp and flax; the latter is cultivated by every family for domestic use.—The average corn produce is about 20 bushels per acre: wheat, rye, Indian corn, oats, barley and buck-wheat are raised in abundance, and peas are cultivated to a considerable extent. The annual consumption of wheat, rye and Indian corn, for food, is about 8400 bushels of each; and of Indian corn, peas, buck-wheat and oats, for fattening cattle and pigs and feeding horses, about 9000 bushels.—One corn-mill and one saw-mill have been erected on Wolf Creek by Captain John Taylor, which, from the smallness of the stream, can work only about 4 months in the year. There are 4 permanent potash factories and several private ones of minor importance: there are also 2 tanneries.—Potash, lumber, beef cattle, pork and grain are the principal articles of traffic, which are exchanged for merchandize.—The price of agricultural labour is 2*s.* 6*d.* a day; and a mechanic earns 5*s.*—Among the tradesmen are 1 saddler, 1 wheelwright, 3 blacksmiths, 3 cordwainers, 1 hatter.—Milch cows and labouring oxen prosper well, and sheep are reared in sufficient numbers to supply each family with wool for winter clothing.—Although no mine nor mineral has been discovered, some specimens of rock crystal, garnet and emerald have been found, also various petrifactions on the shores of the Richelieu.—This S. is watered by Wolf Creek that flows into South River, also by Missiskoui Bay on the E. and by the R. Richelieu on the W.; these rivers abound with fish of delicious flavour.

Title.—" Concession du 3me Avril, 1738, faite par *Charles, Marquis de Beauharnois*, Gouverneur, et *Gilles Hocquart*, Intendant, au Sieur *Foucault*, de deux lieues de terre de front, bornées du côté du Nord par la Seigneurie nouvellement concédée au Sieur *de Noyan*, et sur la même ligne, et du côté du Sud à deux lieues de la dite ligne par une ligne parallèle tirée Est et Ouest du monde; sur le devant par la rivière *Chambly*, et sur la profondeur par la Baie de *Missisquoui*."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 7, *folio* 9.

FOUQUET, a small stream in the S. of Grandville and Lachenaye; it turns a corn-mill at its junction with Rivière des Caps.

FOURCHE, grande, river, runs through the Côte de la Grande Fourche across the Temiscouata Portage into the N. W. branch of the R. Trois Pistoles.

FOURCHE, petite, river, connects the small lake that receives the waters of R. des Sangues with the S. W. branch of the R. Trois Pistoles. It runs across the Temiscouata Portage, S. E. of the R. Grande Fourche.

FOURCHE, la, a river in the S. of St. Giles.

FOURNIER, fief, in the co. of L'Islet, fronting the St. Lawrence, is bounded S. W. by L'Epinay; N. E. by Gagnier and Ste. Claire; in the rear by waste lands of the crown.—30 arpents in breadth, by 2 l. in depth. Granted Nov. 3rd, 1672, to Sieur Fournier.—It is watered by the Bras St. Nicholas and two other streams, besides a fourth which rises in a small lake near the S. W. angle.

Title.—" Concession du 3me Nov. 1672, faite par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, au Sieur *Fournier*, de trente arpens de terre sur deux lieues de profondeur, à prendre sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*; tenant d'un côté au Sieur *de l'Epinay*, et d'autre aux terres non-concédées."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, *No.* 1, *folio* 28.

FOX, rivers. Great and Little Fox rivers are about 2 m. from each other, both falling into the gulf of St. Lawrence, between Griffin's Cove and Little Vallée in the co. of Gaspè. Great Fox river runs through the S. angle of fief Anse de l'Etang.

Statistics of Great Fox River.

Population . . 57.

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels		Bushels.
Potatoes . .	200	Peas . . .	100

Live Stock.

Oxen . . .	16	Sheep . . .	18
Cows . . .	20	Swine . . .	17

FRAMPTON township, in the co. of Beauce, in the rear of the SS. of St. Joseph and Ste. Marie, on the river Chaudière, bounded N. E. by the T. of Buckland; S. W. by the S. of Jolliet and S. E. by the T. of Cranbourne. This township is situated at the commencement of the mountainous tract of country separating the waters of the St. Lawrence from those of the St. John, and consequently presents, on its near and farther sides, very different appearances. The S. E. side, from about No. 16 to 28, is intersected from S. W. to N. E. by a chain of elevated mountains, in many places impracticable for roads, frequently rocky and otherwise unfavourable for *immediate* settlement. Like the other parts of the township the elevated portions are, however, very much superior to the valleys, which are generally swamps covered with stones and producing inferior descriptions of timber such as sapin, spruce, some birch and cedar.—As far as is now known, neither this nor any other portion of the T. contains any limestone or sand.—The N. W. half of the T., although also hilly, is much superior to the opposite side; all the hills may be cultivated to their summits, the valleys are in general good soil or cedar, alder and ash swamps. The land is every where stony, but the stones are loose and on the surface. The soil is a strong white or yellow clay, producing very superior crops of wheat and other grain, potatoes, turnips, &c. The grass, in the cultivated valleys, is very fine and is thought to be the cause of the superior quality of the butter made in Frampton. The uplands are timbered principally with maple and birch with a mixture, more or less, of ash, spruce, iron wood, beech, hemlock, &c. In the valleys and alluvial points on the river are cedar in great abundance, alders, elm, ash, spruce, pine, with many other kinds of soft timber, and occasionally also birch and maple, but there is no white birch.—In the valleys are found considerable quantities of potter's earth.—The whole of the township is uncommonly well watered, and there are a great many very excellent mill seats on the various branches of the R. Etchemin, as well as on the waters communicating with the Chaudière.—This township will be costly in bringing into cultivation from the number of stones on the surface; but, once cleared, it will become a very valuable and productive settlement, particularly to graziers.—The most conspicuous mountain is called the *Crapaudière*; it is in the 9th and 10th ranges, No. 15 to 20, and is only a link of others as high or higher, extending from it to the N. E. and S. W.—The N. E. half of the T. is traversed by the river Etchemin in its whole extent. There are two small lakes in the 3rd range, abounding with excellent trout; both communicate with Pyke River, a branch of the Etchemin.—Roads have been opened and made passable for wheeled carriages in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 9th and 11th ranges, nearly half way through the T.; and a cross road, in very tolerable order, has been made between lots No. 2 and 3, from the front to the rear the whole way. The road in the 9th range is opened and passable for 7 miles, and that in the 3rd nearly as far. Other roads are projected and in progress, and a road in continuation of that in the 9th range has been traced to the river St. John (distant from the S. E. side of the T. 17 miles) by order of government.—There are no bridges or ferries established over the Etchemin in this T., but it has now become absolutely requisite that a bridge should be built over that river, as the communication between the inhabitants is often cut off by floods, &c.—This T. has not been erected into a parish yet, and there is only one place of religious worship, a Roman Catholic chapel, recently erected in the 3rd range, where service is occasionally performed. From the situation of this township it ought to be divided into two parishes, for the N. E. and S. W. sides ought to be distinct. On the south side an appropriation of crown lands has been made for the support of the school; on the N. E. side there is no reserve for this purpose or any other of the kind. The S. W. side of the T. in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th ranges has been settled from 1816, and at present contains the greatest population, about 170. The settlement on the N. E. side was begun in 1823, 7 years later than the other side; the total number of souls on the N. E. side is 101.—The chief proprietors in this township, enumerated according to the extent of land they respectively hold, are, Mr. Gilbert Henderson, Colonel Jacques Voyer, Mr. P. E. Desbarats, Hon. Mr. Justice Pyke, Mr. William Henderson, Hon. James Irvine, heirs of Labruére, Colonel Vassall, Colonel Armstrong, besides several other persons who possess from 100 to 800 acres each.—In the N. E. side 900 acres of forest are cut down, of which 618 are cleared and cultivated. On the S. W. side it is sup-

posed that the quantity of land improved is about one-third more than on the N. E. side.—There is no village although there may be about 60 houses in the township, and no trade is as yet carried on. —The average annual crop of wheat produced on an acre of new land is 20 bushels, potatoes from 18 to 25. The produce on the N. E. side of the T. was nearly as follows, in 1827, and very much under an average crop.

4,800	bushels of	potatoes	50	bushels of	barley
550	ditto	turnips	80	ditto	peas
415	ditto	wheat	165	ditto	rye
730	ditto	oats	2,500	bundles of	hay

The total produce is more than is required for the consumption of the growers; the surplus is, however, in great demand for new settlers (many of whom had no land cultivated in 1827), and in the adjoining seigniory. It is supposed that the produce of the S. W. side was more than double the above, as there are fewer new settlers, and also a greater surplus for sale out of the township. The seasons for sowing and reaping are about a fortnight earlier than in the vicinity of Quebec. On the S. E. side Mr. Desbarats has erected a saw-mill, corn-mill and oatmeal-mill: on the N. E. side Mr. G. Henderson has a saw-mill, corn-mill and oatmeal mill.—There are many tradesmen, particularly masons, bricklayers and joiners, who, in most instances, work all summer in Quebec while their families look after their farms. There are also shoemakers, weavers, cattle doctors, wheelwrights, blacksmiths and other mechanics settled in both sides of the township.—The average price of agricultural labour is from 2*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per day, the labourer boarding himself, or from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* with board.—There are appearances of iron ore in several places; the stones are clay slate interspersed with a few boulders of granite, and some few detached pieces of porphyry have also been seen; quartz and quartzstone clay slate is very common.—Flax grows well but hemp has not been tried, although there is no doubt of its growth; hops are found indigenous in several places.—The neat cattle hitherto introduced are of the common Canadian breed, which, perhaps, with some improvement by judicious crossing, are the best calculated to thrive in a hilly country.—There is scarcely any part of the T. where the stumps have as yet rotted out from the cleared lands, consequently very little ploughing is performed, and when it becomes necessary it is probable that oxen will be used exclusively. The average price for clearing is from £2 10*s.* to £3 per acre. This sort of clearing leaves the stumps on the land, but it prepares it for seeding. Considerable quantities of saw-logs were cut on the N. E. side previous to the lands being granted; in fact, the land was in general stripped of all the pine and spruce timber fit for logs in the vicinity of the river. This illegal conduct has been very injurious to the interests of the grantees, who have thereby been deprived of the only immediate source of commerce to enable them to carry on their settlements.—Out of the money granted for the improvement of internal communications the sum of £300 was here expended. The opening of the projected road to the R. St. John would be of the greatest advantage to the T. generally, especially if carried on to the United States, to which it would then be the direct road from Quebec.—This T. is considered decidedly superior in soil and situation to Buckland, Cranbourne and Standon; and, of all the settlements in the rear of the French grants below the R. Chaudière, it is the most forward in improvements and population. It has been occasionally visited by a great many bears, which destroyed some cattle and lacerated others; active measures, however, have been taken by the settlers to prevent the future intrusion of such troublesome visiters.—As the progress of settlement in this part of the province mainly, if not entirely, depends on the state of the roads through this T., the House of Assembly has wisely contributed sums of money for the purposes of opening new roads and the erection of a bridge over the Etchemin. Commissioners were appointed, whose judicious and faithful discharge of their important duties is alike honourable to themselves and the assembly which selected them. They were appointed under the provincial act, 9th George IV. chapter 13, "to open and make two roads in the county of Dorchester, whereof one shall lead from the old settlements east of the River Chaudière as far as Lake Etchemin, and the other from the settlements in the ninth range of the township of Frampton, as far as Lake Etchemin on the north-east side of the River Etchemin." The 1st road is that from the R. Chaudière towards L. Etchemin, through the T. of Cranbourne, about 33 miles, viz.

	Miles.
1st. From St. Joseph Mill on the Chaudière to rear line of St. Joseph, or front line of Cranbourne	6
2nd. From the end of said road to the intersection of road number three, carried through 5th range of Cranbourne	3¾
3rd. From 4th range of Frampton to 8th range of Cranbourne, carried through between lots 14 and 15 of Cranbourne	6¾
4th. From end of last-mentioned road to intersection of the rear line of Cranbourne, between the 7th and 8th ranges . . .	7½
5th. From termination of road carried through Frampton on the north-east side of River Etchemin to Lake Etchemin, carried on, as nearly as possible, the rear line of Cranbourne . .	9
Total .	33

Of the above roads, the first three have been opened about 16¼ miles fit for winter roads. There are no ditches, and no stream requires a bridge above 6 or 8 feet span, but no bridges have been made. The width of road opened is 10 feet. The whole of this part of the country is hilly and extremely well watered, but no portion of it is mountainous; the road is not carried over any steep hills, nor are there any streams requiring public bridges; but the portion of the road leading from the Chaudière as far as the crown lands in Cranbourne is extremely swampy, and could not be made passable for carts without a very heavy expense. The timber on the adjoining lands has been mostly destroyed by accidental fires, and the quality of the soil is entirely unfit for settlement. The remainder of the road is on the crown lands, which are every where tolerably good, and in some places excellent and very fit for settlement. The remainder of the road proposed to be opened passes entirely on the crown lands, which, with the exception of a small portion in the peninsula in the N. E. corner of Cranbourne, are of good quality and well adapted for settlement, when the roads from Frampton, by which alone they can be advantageously approached, are made good. There are no hills to impede this road, nor any swamps of any extent to increase the expense of making it, but there are two considerable streams to cross, which will require public bridges, viz., one over the main branch of the river Etchemin, and the other over the outlet of the lake of that name. These roads lead directly to a very valuable portion of the waste lands of the crown (exclusive of those they more immediately pass through) in Standon, Ware and Watford, all of which are of a description to encourage immediate settlement when roads are made to them.—The other road is from the 9th range of this T. on the N. E. side of the R. Etchemin to the N. angle of the T. of Cranbourne. The whole extent of this road is about 9¼ miles, commencing on lot No. 10 in the 9th range of Frampton, and thence following the general course of the R. Etchemin. It has been opened and made passable for carts as far as the river *de l'Eau-Chaude* at the S. angle of the T. of Buckland 5¼ miles. There are one large and two smaller bridges built over streams in this space; but the road has not as yet been ditched, although it will require it in many places. It has been opened 11 feet wide and in places where no settlements are commenced, the wood has been cleared to the distance of a chain on each side. A considerable portion of this road, and more particularly the first two miles, runs through low land and requires logging at an expense of from £50 to £60 a mile. The country traversed by the road, so far as it is made, is all good soil and mostly in progress of settlement; there is only one steep hill, beyond which the road is excellent; it is at the commencement and does not exceed an acre in descent. That part of the road which remains to be opened traverses a fine tract of country on the S. side of a gentle slope, forming one side of the valley of the Etchemin usually called *Les Aulnaies.* There is only one hill to ascend, which may be done gradually, and a space not exceeding 1 mile of low land requires logging and ditching; one large bridge and five smaller ones will be required before the road can be travelled. No road in this; part of the country can be more important than this, it leads and indeed passes through in one place the unsettled lands in Buckland, and passes through the first range of Standon, at the distance of from ½ to ¾ m. from the most valuable portion of the crown lands in Standon, and thence directly to Cranbourne Road now opening; which until this road is completed will be entirely useless, and the only road by which the waste lands of the crown in Standon, the N. E. part of Cranbourne, the fine tract of country on the T. of Ware surrounding Lake Etchemin, and a considerable portion of Buckland, can be approached.—The bridge over the R. Etchemin in this T. is erected on lot 2 in the 8th range. The length is 321 ft. with two arches of 64 ft. each arch 17 ft. high in the centre by 13 at top; centre pier 50 ft. long by 20 wide at base; the abutments from 34 to 45 ft. wide. The expense

of building this bridge has been about £435, viz.—

Voted by the House of Assembly .	£300
Approaches and homologation, *about* .	80
Subscribed by the settlers, *about* . .	55
Total expense of the bridge .	£435

In rendering an account of their proceedings to the House of Assembly the commissioners very justly remark that no similar work could be constructed in the province for less money. It is here not improper to observe that the long experience of the author, as surveyor-general of this province, and the evidence of facts prove how judiciously the commissioners for the opening and improving of the internal communications are chosen; the economical and judicious manner in which they direct their important labours, particularly the personal supervision which they bestow, ensures promptness of execution and confines the expenses within the limits of the estimates; therefore the sums voted for such purposes are never exceeded without attaining an adequate and generally an unexpected benefit. The money expended on these roads and bridges has, exclusive of the object in view, been of the greatest possible advantage to the adjoining country, both seigniories and townships, and a small additional sum granted for improving the roads in this valuable T. would have the immediate effect of settling the principal main roads up to the boundary of Cranbourne, and thereby open the most valuable portion of the lands in that T. for immediate settlement, which cannot otherwise be effected. The commissioners strongly recommend the opening and making passable, for summer carriages, three main roads in this T. leading towards the waste lands of the crown beyond, and traversing a tract of excellent country offering every inducement for immediate settlement: viz. 1st, a road on the N. E. side of the R. Etchemin; 2nd, a wheel-carriage road on the S. W. side of the R. Etchemin, from the new bridge to Cranbourne, about ten miles. This road will open a direct communication with the upper valley of the Etchemin, called *Les Aulnaies des Mines*, and lead directly to the best lands in Cranbourne; 3rd, improving the present main roads in the 3rd and 4th ranges of this T., by which alone the road at present opened in the S. W. part of Cranbourne can be approached, and the communications from the parish of Ste. Claire through Frampton and Cranbourne to the R. Chaudière, opened for carts.

The author cannot conclude this account of the T. of Frampton without publicly expressing his acknowledgments to Wm. Henderson, Esq., a large landed proprietor, whose public spirit and enterprising talents render him a most valuable member of the Literary Society of Quebec, and are highly useful to the prosperous advancement of the best interests of this part of the province.

Statistics.

Population	263	Potasheries .	2	Taverns .	1
Corn-mills .	1	Pearlasheries	1		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat .	830	Peas .	260	Mixed grain	20
Oats .	2,500	Rye .	330	M. sugar, cwts.	31
Barley .	100	Indian corn	160	Hay, tons	19
Potatoes	9,600				

Live Stock.

Horses .	18	Cows .	108	Swine .	172
Oxen .	65	Sheep .	68		

FRANCHEVILLE, fief, in the co. of Portneuf. This small F. fronts the St. Lawrence and is bounded N. E. by La Tesserie; N. W. by Reste des Grondines and N. by the R. Ste. Anne.

FRANCHEVILLE (F.), *v.* GRONDINES, S.

FRANCHEVILLE (F.), *v.* LA TESSERIE, S.

FRELITZBOURG (V.) *v.* St. ARMAND, S.

FRENES, des, river. Ruisseau des Frênes rises in a concession of the same name in the S. of Murray Bay, and passing through the N. E. angle of the Concession called la Rivière Malbay falls into the R. of that name.

FRIPONNE, la, river, in the S. of Côte de Beaupré, rises in Petit Lac in the P. of St. Joachim and, running first N. W. and then S. W., enters the St. Lawrence nearly 6 m. below the mouth of the R. Ste. Anne.

FRONT BROOK rises from several springs and a lake in the 5th range of the T. of Clifton and, running N. through the W. angle of Eaton, falls into the R. Salmon in the first range of Ascot.

FROST VILLAGE, *v.* DUNHAM, T.

G.

GABELLE, Falls of, *v.* ST. MAURICE, S.

GADUAMGOUSHOUT or GADUAMGOUICHAM, river, rises in two lakes in that part of the district of Quebec which borders on the N. W. angle of the co. of Bonaventure, and, running through that part of the co., becomes one of the chief sources of the R. Ristigouche.

GAGNIER, fief, in the co. of L'Islet, is bounded N. E. by Cap St. Ignace; S. W. by Fournier; in the rear by Ste. Claire, and in front by the St. Lawrence.—10 arpents in front by one l. in depth. Granted, Sept. 3, 1675, to Sieur Louis Gagnier. —The soil is tolerably rich, productive and in good cultivation, particularly along the St. Lawrence where the surface is level; the rear part is rugged and mountainous.—Well watered by the Bras St. Nicholas and another river from the E.

Title.—"Concession du 3me Septembre, 1675, faite par le *Comte de Frontenac*, Gouverneur, à *Louis Gagnier, dit Belleavance*, de dix arpens de terre de front, à commencer depuis sa concession, en montant le fleuve *St. Laurent*, dans les terres non-concédées, séparant icelle et ce qui appartient au Sieur *Fournier*, avec une lieue de profondeur, pour être unie à sa part du fief *Lafrenay*, qui lui a été concédé conjointement avec le Sieur *Gamache*, part qui lui appartiendra."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 2, *folio* 15.

GAGNON, river, rises in the lakes of Abercromby in the co. of Terrebonne and falls into the Rivière du Nord or North River.

GAGNON, river, in the S. of Rivière du Loup.

GAGOUCHIGAOU or GAGOUCHIGAOUMY, river, falls into the S. bank of the R. Ristigouche.

GAMACHE (F.), *v.* CAP ST. IGNACE.

GARNET, river, in the waste lands in the co. of St. Maurice, runs W. into Lake Kempt.

GARTHBY, a projected township in the co. of Sherbrooke, lies N. E. of Weedon. The Lake St. Francis severs this tract into two nearly equal parts.

GASPE BAY, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the S. E. side of the co. of Gaspé, lies between Cape Gaspé and Whale Head; it runs about 16 miles into the land and is about 5 miles broad: from its extremity two inlets, called the N. W. and S. W. arms, penetrate a considerable distance into the interior and receive the waters of several streams that flow from the mountains: the bay itself is deep and well sheltered; the shores are lofty and the settlers are nearly all fishermen. The basin is said to be one of the best and most commodious harbours in America, and is capable of containing more than 300 vessels in the most perfect security. It is easy of access and may probably become of importance, as a rendezvous for the homeward and outward-bound fleets. At present, it is frequently resorted to by ships on their way to and from Europe, meeting with tempestuous and adverse weather in the Gulf. This place deserves attention from persons skilled in nautical affairs, and competent to give a correct view of the advantages it possesses as a port. Applications have been made for grants of water lots in the basin, which it might be expedient to grant under certain conditions, such as the immediate erection of wharfs and store-houses for the convenience of shipping and trade, taking care, however, to make suitable reserves for public purposes, such as laying up and repairing vessels, &c. The whale fishery is carried on with some success by a few active and enterprising inhabitants, who are almost exclusively employed in this kind of fishery. Four or five large schooners, manned each with from eight to twelve able and skilful persons, are occupied in whaling during the summer months. This business yields about 18,000 gallons of oil, which is principally sent to Quebec. The number of hands employed in reducing the blubber to oil, preparing casks and other incidental labour, may amount to about 100. In summer the bay is refreshed by a sea-breeze which commences about nine in the morning and lasts till sunset, and is succeeded by a land-breeze that continues till the morning. The singular reflection of objects on the shore during calm weather is remarkable in this bay; the whole face of the shore, opposite to that on which the spectator stands, suddenly appears to change and presents the most fantastic appearances, which continually vary until, by degrees, the whole disappear and leave nothing to be seen more than the natural appearances.—*Grande Grève* is a tongue of land projecting into the gulf that forms the E. shore of the entrance into Gaspé Bay. This place, with its environs, is settled by fishermen. The population amounts to 352. The live stock is 3 horses, 21 oxen and 25 cows.—*Vielle Femme* or the *Old Woman* is a rock contiguous to the cape and is evidently a fragment or section of it, the space between them having been evidently worn and carried away by the sea, or broken off from the cape by some convulsion of nature. In fine weather this remarkable rock offers to the eye of the spectator at Douglas T., 15 leagues off, the appearance of a ship doubling the cape with a fair wind: this appearance is rendered still more striking by the reflection on the rock, on which appear shades of colours that look like the flags of a ship streaming in the air.—Several rivers empty themselves into Gaspé Bay: the principal are called the N. W. and S. W. arms of the bay and St. John's river. The S. W. arm, in particular, affords good anchorage and an easy resort for vessels during the most violent tempests, which prevail in the gulf at certain seasons of

the year.—On the N. side of Gaspé Basin is the O'Hara establishment, commenced in 1764 by Felix O'Hara, Esq. late judge of the District of Gaspé: this gentleman, who was most deservedly and highly esteemed, emigrated from Ireland and was the first person who settled here for agricultural purposes; he was the father of the present Lt.-Col. Edward O'Hara, who has been created a Companion of the Bath for his meritorious public services.

Statistics of the Settlements of Gaspé Bay.

Settlements.	Population.	Just. of Peace.	Medical Men.	Notaries.	Artisans.	River craft.	Tonnage.	Keel boats.	Annual Agricultural Prod. in bush.				Live Stock.				
									Wheat.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Peas.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
Gaspé Basin	277	·	1	1	5	7	525	15	294	720	900	200	30	180	125	260	187
Haldimand .	103	·	·	·	·	2	150	6	54	50	50	·	3	4	8	25	23
Douglas Town	164	2	·	·	·	·	·	19	290	120	100	·	6	45	54	51	58
Grand Greve	352	·	·	·	·	·	·	71	·	·	256	·	3	21	25	·	2
Total . .	896	2	1	1	5	9	675	111	648	890	1306	200	42	250	212	336	270

GASPE, county, in the Inferior District of Gaspé, is bounded S. W. by a line commencing at *Point Maquereaux* on the north side, and at the entrance of *Chaleurs Bay*, running thence N. W. 47 miles, then south, 69 degrees west, until it intersects a line running from Cap Chat on the St. Lawrence, due S. E.; on the W. by the last-mentioned line, and N. E. by the river and gulf of St. Lawrence, including the island of Bonaventure and all the islands in front, in whole or in part nearest the same, as well as the Magdalen Islands. It comprises the fiefs Ste. Anne, Magdaleine, Grande Vallée des Monts and Anse de l'Etang, the Bay of Gaspé and settlements therein, Point St. Peter, Malbay, Percé, Anse à Beaufils, Cap D'Espoir, Grand River, Little River and Pabos, and New-Port.—Gaspé may be esteemed among the most eligible situations for commerce in British America, from its numerous harbours, wherein vessels of any burden can lie in perfect security; two in particular—the south-west arm of Gaspé Bay and the Bay of Ristigouche.

Statistics.

Population	2,567	Villages .	1	Shopkeepers	9
Churches, Prot.	2	Corn-mills	5	Taverns .	6
Churches, R. C.	9	Saw-mills .	3	Artisans .	7
Curates .	1	Ship-yards .	4	River-craft .	15
Schools .	1	Just. of Peace	3	Tonnage	1,125
Court-house	1	Medical men	1	Keel-boats .	441
Gaols .	1	Notaries .	1		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Cwts.
Wheat .	878	Mixed grain	520	Flax .	4
Oats .	3,803	Potatoes	162,610	Butter .	610
Peas .	1,205	Maple sugar		Hay, tons	6,800
Indian corn	198	cwts.	260		

Live Stock.

Horses .	962	Cows .	600	Swine .	785
Oxen . .	596	Sheep .	1,154		

GASPE DISTRICT, *v.* DISTRICTS.

GASPE, seigniory, in the co. of Lotbinière, in the rear of the S. of Tilly, is bounded N. E. by Lauzon; N. W. by Desplaines and St. Giles.—1½ l. in breadth and depth. Granted, Mar. 25, 1738, to Dame Angelique Legardeur, widow of Aubert de Gaspé.—There is not an acre of tillage in this S., and it is scantily supplied with water, although it gives rise to 5 or 6 streams besides the Rivière Noire and Ruisseau Gosselin in the S. E. angle.

Title.—"Concession du 25me Mars, 1738, faite par le Marquis *de Beauharnois*, Gouverneur, et *Gilles Hocquart*, Intendant, à Dame *Angelique Legardeur*, veuve du Sieur *Aubert de Gaspé*, d'une lieue et demie de terre de front, derrière la Seigneurie de *Tilly*, appartenant aux héritiers de feu Sieur *Legardeur*; à prendre le front au bout de la profondeur et limite de la dite Seigneurie de *Tilly*; tenant d'un côté à la Seigneurie de *Lauzon*, et d'autre à celle accordée à Demoiselle *Legardeur* sa sœur, par concession du 4me Janvier, 1737, et par derrière aux terres non-concédées."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 9, folio* 1.

GATINEAU, river, rises in some large lakes far in the interior of the country, between the rear of the T. of Hull and Hudson's Bay: these lakes have been visited by the Indians only. It enters Hull at lot 23 of the 16th range and traverses the T. diagonally, varying in width from 10 to 20 chains, and finally disembogues into the Ottawa in the T. of Templeton, about half a mile below the E. outline of Hull.—Steam-boats have ascended this R. for 4 miles, and it is navigable for the heaviest bateaux and other small vessels for 5 miles from the Ottawa: then it becomes rapid for about 15 miles and turns two mills. It is navi-

gable for canoes, it is said, for above 300 miles; and the Indians ascend this R. when they go into the back country for the purposes of trade. It is a large, wild and rapid stream, and above 5 miles from its mouth is so obstructed by falls and rapids that timber cannot be brought down it—at least the experiment, it is believed, has never been tried. It abounds in views of the wildest and most romantic scenery. At its confluence with the Ottawa in lot 27 of the front range of Templeton, this R. is nearly 20 chains wide. It is well stocked with fish and the usual sorts are bass, pike, pickerel, maskinongé, cat-fish, sturgeon, eels, &c. On the E. bank is a hill which may become an object of notice in a military point of view from its shape and commanding position. Ascending the R. beyond this point, cascades and rapids are not unfrequently to be met with, some of which are remarkable for their beauty and variety, environed as they are by a rather picturesque scenery, particularly in the 7th range of Hull where a small saw-mill, situated at the foot of a rapid, breaks into view. The agitated waters, flowing fast between a small island and the main bank, which, on this side as on the other, is much elevated above the bed of the river, produce a fine effect. This river, though well worthy of research, is remarkably little known. It is the largest of the Ottawa's tributaries and joins it 3 miles below the Chaudière Falls, nearly opposite the Rideau, discharging at least five times as much water as that river. Our ignorance of it is partly explained by the common report of its course; because, for upwards of 100 miles before it joins the Ottawa, it flows parallel with and but a short distance from it, so that no Indian traders have found it worth their while to make establishments on it. This river has been wholly unfrequented by the lumber-dealer on account of the great rapids and falls near its mouth, at one spot said to be 100 feet perpendicular. It is supposed that the Gatineau will present one of the finest pieces of river navigation in Canada, after passing the heights from which it descends near its mouth. The variety of minerals known to lie on the banks of this R. renders it an object of still higher interest.

GATINEAU and Augmentation, seigniory, in the co. of St. Maurice, is bounded W. by Grosbois; E. by Pointe du Lac; in the rear by the T. of Caxton and in front by the St. Lawrence.—¾ l. in front by 1½ l. in depth. Granted, Nov. 3, 1672, to Sieur Boucher, junior. The augmentation, of a similar breadth and 4 l. deep, was granted, Oct. 21, 1750, to Demoiselle Marie Josephe Gatineau Duplessis.—The land is of rather a lighter soil than that of the adjoining grants, but it is equally fertile and under nearly the same mode of culture. —Watered by the two rivers Machiche, whose banks for a considerable distance upwards display some good and thriving settlements, which are connected by many good roads besides the public road that crosses them.

Title.—" Concession du 3me Novembre, 1672, faite par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, au Sieur *Boucher*, fils, de trois quarts de lieues de terre de front sur une lieue de profondeur, à prendre sur le Lac *St. Pierre*, depuis la concession du Sieur *Boucher* son père, jusqu'aux terres non-concédées."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 1, *folio* 37.

Augmentation.—" Concession du 21me Octobre, 1750, faite par le *Marquis de la Jonquière*, Gouverneur, et *François Bigot*, Intendant, à Demoiselle *Marie Josephe Gatineau Duplessis*, de quatre lieues de profondeur derrière le fief *Gatineau*, situé sur le Lac *St. Pierre*, et sur le même front d'icelui."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 9, *folio* 71.

GAUDARVILLE or GUARDARVILLE, seigniory, in the co. of Portneuf, is bounded N. E. by Sillery and Notre Dame des Anges; N. W. by Desmaure and Guillaume Bonhomme; in the rear by the R. Jacques Cartier and in front by the R. St. Lawrence.—45 arpents broad by 4 leagues in depth. Granted, Feb. 8th, 1652, to Louis de Lauson, Sieur de la Citière. The present proprietor is Juchereau Duchesnay, Esq.—This grant consists of nearly the same species of soil as Desmaure and the lower part of Fausembault, but superior in fertility and good cultivation. For nearly 3 l. from the St. Lawrence it is entirely settled; thence it becomes mountainous with scarcely any part under tillage, though many patches appear to be tolerably good arable land.—The front being thickly inhabited has but little timber, but further on good beech, maple and pine are found in plenty.—Its general fertility is aided by several little streams that trace a mazy course through it and run into the R. St. Charles, and also by the lower part of the Rivière du Cap Rouge. On the west side of this river, near its discharge, there is a gradual slope from the high bank down to a delightful and well-cultivated valley extending almost to the R. St. Charles, and joining the level tract of low land that spreads for a great distance in the rear

of Quebec.—This S. is intersected by numerous good roads in all directions: the main one, along the St. Lawrence, ascends several steep acclivities, especially in the vicinity of Cap Rouge, of which travellers seldom fail to feel the effect, particularly in the summer.

The following account of the new settlements in Guadarville and Fausembault was given before a committee of the House of Assembly in 1823, by Lieut.-Col. Duchesnay, the proprietor.—"These settlements, mostly of Irish emigrants, were commenced in Oct. 1820. The number of grants amount to 232; and there are about 225 resident proprietors, about 80 children or more, and about 70 or 80 labourers employed. Very few of the settlers had any capital to begin with, most of them had hardly any thing; they were, therefore, obliged to overcome the difficulties incident to new settlements and the want of capital by great privation, extreme economy, occasionally labouring for money to provide provisions, working industriously while provided, and when unprovided repeating the same means.—During the summer many of the settlers obtained employment as tradesmen or labourers in the king's works in Quebec; others could not, from the number wanted being supplied. The wages to tradesmen were from 4*s.* to 5*s.* a day, and to labourers from 2*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* a day. To these settlers the Quebec Society of Emigrants gave five pounds currency in provisions for the use of those in urgent necessity, and lent to others 10*l.* currency for the purchase of seed. Provisions were besides given to 4 or 5 families and some of the women were assisted by the Quebec Benevolent Society. Some clothing was also charitably given by Mr. Le François, curé of St. Augustin, to some of the men, women, and children. In order to assist the settlers, the proprietor (Col. Duchesnay) liberally advanced to them provisions and seed, opened roads and procured work for some and employed others; and the sum of 25*l.* currency was expended by the commissioners for the internal communications to assist in making a road to the settlement.—The rents are 30*s.* currency per lot of 90 arpents, deducting the usual charges for the difference of money (*argent tournois*), wheat, capons, *corvées*, &c.: for nearly 4 years no rent was required. Above 670 arpents of land have been cleared (1823) in St. Patrick settlement. For clearing out the stumps, 50*s.* per square arpent are generally paid.—As no capital is required to obtain lands, and as no rent is paid for the first 3 or 4 years, the settlers are highly pleased with their lands and the tenure; and if there were more lands in the seigniories similarly situated there would be no difficulty in obtaining more settlers: the only obstacle now (1823) is, the lands to be conceded are at a greater distance, which however would cease to be an impediment if roads were made," &c.

Title.—"Contenant quarante-cinq arpens de front sur quatre lieues de profondeur; tenant du côté du Nord-est au fief de *Sillery*, appartenant aux révérends pères Jésuites, et du côté du Sud-ouest au fief de *Desmaure*, appartenant au Sieur *Aubert*.—Cette concession a pour date le 8 de Fevrier, 1652, et fut accordée au Louis de Lauson, Sieur de la Citière."—*See Cahiers d'Intendance*, *No.* 10 à 17, *folio* 638.

GAUTHIER, river, rises in the lakes of the T. of Abercromby and falls into Rivière du Nord.

GAYHURST, a projected township in the cos. of Megantic and Sherbrooke, lies between the T. of Winslow and the R. Chaudière and is bounded N. E. by the T. of Dorset. The S. E. angle of this tract is watered by the R. Eugenie and by another R. whose precise course is unknown: both rise in the W. angle of Dorset.

GENTILLY, river, rises in Lake St. Louis and several other sources in the T. of Blandford. It runs W. into the T. of Maddington, where it has many branches. Below the saw-mill in Blandford it is navigable for canoes and rafts. From Maddington it runs in a serpentine course through the S. of Gentilly from S. to N. and falls into the St. Lawrence about a mile N. E. of the church.

GENTILLY, seigniory, in the co. of Nicolet, fronts the St. Lawrence and is bounded N. E. by Livrard; S. W. by Cournoyer; in the rear by Maddington and Blandford.—2½ l. in front by 2 in depth. Granted, Aug. 14th, 1676, to Michel Pelletier, Sieur de la Perade, and now the property of Messrs. de Lery.—For a great distance the S. bank of the St. Lawrence is low, in many places but little above the water's level; it here assumes a different character, rising high and steep, whence there is a gradual descent towards the rear. The soil in front is a sandy loam and good clay, but further back it changes to a strong black mould very favourable to agriculture. The first and second ranges of concessions near the St. Lawrence, and on the river Gentilly, exhibit judicious management: the land in cultivation amounts to about ½ of the S.—4 ranges are conceded, 3 of

which are in a great degree inhabited: the grantees of the 4th labour industriously, each on his respective farm. The farms in the 1st concession, viz. those that front the river St. Lawrence, extend 40 arpents in depth; those of the other ranges extend to only 30.—There are no roads across the non-conceded lands, nor are they surveyed. The seignior lays out a range, and, when all the lands or farms of this range are conceded, he lays out another, and as soon as possible the grantees apply to the grand-voyer to open the necessary roads.—The lands conceded before 1759 were granted in lots or farms of $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ league in front, 40 arpents in depth, and oftentimes the depth was only limited by the extent of the seigniory: since that period, an arrangement being made with the grantees, such lands have been reduced to 40 or 30 arpents in depth, and were charged by the seigniors with very moderate rents, which have not been increased.—The youths are in general desirous of making new settlements. The fathers take in concession as much land as they are able, in order to provide for their children who settle as near as possible to their relatives and friends. There are still about 2 ranges of 30 arpents in depth unconceded. Among these there are, as in every other part of the S., good and bad lands: the latter are generally taken by the grantees for wood.—Nothing in this S. retards the establishment of new settlements, which are increasing fast, and the seignior demands moderate rent only.—The timber on the banks of the Gentilly is of the best kind and quality, but that in other parts is only fit for firewood, and, for that purpose, large quantities are cut and rafted down to Quebec.—This property is watered by the river Gentilly and two or three smaller streams, which work one corn and one saw-mill.

Road from the S. of Gentilly to the R. *Bécancour.* This important road has been commenced by commissioners chosen for the purpose by the provincial assembly, as its general utility to the townships on the Bécancour is most obvious, particularly to Blandford, Maddington, Bulstrode and Standon, which will thereby be connected with the old settlements on the St. Lawrence: it will also become in a short time, if it be continued to Somerset and Nelson, part of the line of communication between the St. Lawrence and Craig's Road. Notwithstanding the care and attention to economy evinced by the superintendant, the commissioners have been unable to make this road but in a very imperfect manner, on account of the nature of the ground over which the road passes. From the St. Lawrence, as far as the rear of the S. of Gentilly, the ground is tolerably favourable to the opening and making of a road; but from the point last named to the river Bécancour the land is for the most part low, wet and difficult to drain, unless some labour be spent in clearing and opening the rivers and water-courses which cross the road. The timber on almost the whole of this ground is of large size and consists of cedar, hemlock, ash, larch, &c.—an evident proof of the fertility of the soil, as well as of the difficulty of clearing the road and freeing it from stumps and roots, which must nevertheless be taken out before the work can be made durable. These difficulties inevitably made the performance of the work now done on the road tedious and expensive, at the same time that they convinced the commissioners that when once well made the road in question would yield to none in the province in facility of repair or in goodness. The commissioners caused the part of the road first commenced to be causewayed and ditched. Perceiving in a short time that the funds placed at their disposal were insufficient, they thought it their duty to open this communication from one end to the other, even in an imperfect manner, rather than complete a part and leave the remainder unopened. They were, however, able to do no more than to cause the timber to be cut down, the roots and stumps to be taken out, and 18 ft. in the middle of the road to be levelled, leaving uncausewayed and without ditches a multitude of places which it becomes every day more and more difficult to pass with safety. The last-mentioned inconvenience has been in part diminished by the work done on the road by the owners of lands in the T. of Blandford, by the causeways they have made, and by their clearing out the river Gentilly and two of the principal water-courses.—Of the sum appropriated (£470 currency) there remains in the hands of the commissioners £24. 1*s.* 2½*d.* To prevent the total loss of the money already expended, it would be necessary that a further sum should be appropriated for the completion of the work already commenced, and for making the necessary ditches, bridges, causeways and clearings. Independently of the work which remains to be done in order to complete this road to Blandford, it

would be desirable that the legislature should grant to the persons, to whom lands have been conceded in the back concessions of the S. of Gentilly, an aid to enable them to finish more promptly a road which was verbalized in 1828 and in great part opened by them. £175 currency would be sufficient to finish this road together with that to Blandford, and thus an easy and uninterrupted communication would be established between the new settlements on the river Bécancour, in the townships above mentioned, and the settlements on the St. Lawrence from which they are distant about 17 miles.

Title.—" Concession du 14me Août, 1676, faite par *Jacques Duchesneau*, Intendant, à *Michel Pelletier*, Sieur *de la Perade*, de la Seigneurie de *Gentilly*, contenant deux lieues et demie de front sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, à prendre aux terres du Sieur *Hertel* en descendant, et deux lieues de profondeur."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 2, folio 11.

GEORGETOWN, *v.* BEAUHARNOIS, S.

GEORGEVILLE (V.), *v.* NOYAN, S.

GLAISES, AUX, river, in the S. of Pointe du Lac, falls into Lake St. Peter between the rivers St. Charles and aux Loutres.

GODBRET, river, in the co. of Saguenay, falls into the mouth of the St. Lawrence between Cap St. Nicholas and Cap des Monts Pelés.

GODEFROI, river, rises in Lake St. Paul, of which it is the main outlet into the St. Lawrence. Its whole course is short, not above 2 m., and forms the division line between Bécancour and Gentilly.

GODEFROI, river, rises near the front of the S. of Roquetaillade and running N. E. traverses Godefroi, and near the N. E. angle of that S. falls into the St. Lawrence.

GODEFROI, seigniory, in the co. of Nicolet, is bounded N. E. by Bécancour and the most N. extremity of the T. of Aston; S. W. by Roquetaillade; in the rear by Aston and its aug., and in front by the St. Lawrence.—$\frac{3}{4}$ l. in front by 3 l. in depth. Granted, Aug. 31, 1638, to Sieur Godefroi and is now the property of Etienne Le Blanc, Esq. and Mons. Loiseau.—Estimated generally, the land is valuable; in the front, indeed, it is rather light and sandy, but it soon loses that character and towards the interior improves into a fine black mould; in the rear it lies low and has one or two small swamps and, perhaps, as many *brulés:* a little draining would, in a short time, convert the first into fine meadows, and the latter might be as easily improved into good arable land.—Wood is plentiful, although there is little of first-rate quality.—The rivers Ste. Marguerite and Godefroi, with many small rivulets, wind through this S. and water it completely.—About two-thirds are settled and partly in a state of superior cultivation, particularly on the road or *Chemin du Village*, as it is called, that goes from Bécancour to Nicolet, the Côteaux Vuide Poche, Beauséjour, St. Charles and Côte du Brulé. Between the different ranges there are roads leading to the Route de St. Gregoire, which communicates with the main road near the ferry across the St. Lawrence. The church of St. Gregoire, surrounded by a few well-built houses, is situated on the east side of the route near the Chemin du Village. The E. boundary of Godefroi is supposed to pass down the middle of the river Godefroi from Lake St. Paul.

Title.—" Concession du 31me Août, 1638, faite par *Charles Huot de Montmagny*, au Sieur *Godefroi*, de trois quarts de lieues de terre le long du fleuve *St. Laurent*, sur trois lieues de profondeur dans les terres; et sont les dites terres bornées du côté du Sud-ouest d'une ligne qui court Sud-est et Nord-ouest, au bout de laquelle, du côté du Nord, a été enfouie une grosse pierre avec des briquetons auprès d'un sicomore, sur laquelle une croix a été gravée, le tout pour servir de marque et témoignage, et du côté du Nord-est de la rivière nommée la rivière du Lac *St. Paul*, sans néanmoins que le dit *Godefroi* puisse rien prétendre en la propriété du tout ou de partie de la dite rivière, et icelle y étant, ni du Lac *St. Paul*, encore bien que la dite ligne s'y rencontrasse."—*Cahier d'Intendance, No.* 2 *à* 9, *folio* 151.

GODMANCHESTER, township, in the co. of Beauharnois, on the S. side of Lake St. Francis, is bounded in the rear by the R. Chateauguay, that separates it from Hinchinbrook; by a small part of the province line that divides the British from the American dominions, and by the Indian lands.—This T., in situation, climate, local advantages, soil and timber may be considered as one of the most valuable tracts in Lower Canada. It is $14\frac{1}{2}$ m. in front by an average depth of 7 miles, and is divided into six ranges, each being subdivided into 61 lots, averaging 107 chains in depth by 19 chains in breadth, and a space, one chain wide, is left between the ranges for a road. This T. is watered by L. St. Francis, Dead Creek and the rivers Chateauguay and à la Guerre. The generality of the lands on the borders of the lake are low, but the soil is good and in many parts affords excellent meadows. Most of the lands along the river Chateauguay may also be said to

be low and of a good quality. Towards the interior the country throughout ascends and forms large swells of hard timbered land, traversing the township nearly in a parallel direction with the front and intermixed with tamarack and alder swamps, which are more extensive in the E. part. The soil generally is a yellow loam mixed with various sorts of sand, clay and marl and in some places stony. The timber is chiefly beech, birch, maple, ash, elm, some pine and the remains of oak: the swamps are principally timbered with tamarack, cedar and spruce.—This T. was surveyed in 1788, when the greater part was allotted and located to the Canadian corps employed in the first American war; since which the greater part has been granted, under patent, to sundry individuals who had purchased these lands of the original locatees.—The settlements in this township may be divided into parts, viz. the first, embracing the whole front of the township, extends along the lake, and is chiefly settled by Canadians, among whom are intermixed a few more recent settlers, principally Scotch emigrants; the second part, called the Irish Emigrant Settlement, is more immediately towards the centre of the township, W. of the Rivière à la Guerre and the road traversing to the Chateauguay—they occupy lots in the 2nd, 3rd and 4th ranges; the third settlement is that which extends along the banks of the Chateauguay, composed of American and Scotch emigrants. Many of the American settlers along the river have settled without authority since the last war. The fourth and last settlement consists of the lands of Edward Ellice, Esq. M. P. and are chiefly occupied by Americans. In various parts of the T. a few persons hold permits of occupation, but the majority have settled without leave or any sort of authority whatever.—The Canadian settlements along the borders of the lake have improved since 1820, but in no degree proportionate to those of the Americans and emigrants who have settled since that period. It appears obvious, that, before that time, the old Canadian settlers chiefly depended for their support upon the resources of fishing, hunting and the cutting and rafting of timber; the last resource has been carried on extensively for many years, and in consequence timber of a large size, principally oak and pine, has become rather scarce in the vicinity of the lakes, rivers and creeks. The road which extends along the borders of the lake is in many parts very indifferent.—Mr. Wm. Hall, of Quebec, purchased 700 acres in this T. for £120, and the whole has been settled without his permission. The lots in the first range (all of which border upon the Lake St. Francis) are, by means of the windings of the shore and the headlands and points which project into the lake, considerably augmented in their length, and their superficial contents are much beyond the portion of 100 acres assigned by government. Although the quantity of land in this T. actually under improvement is very limited, but a small number of the lots remain ungranted, unoccupied or unclaimed.—The *Village of Godmanchester* is at the second fork of the R. à la Guerre and is built on government land: it contains 82 persons in 16 families, who are traders, mechanics or labourers.—The rapidly increasing population and importance of this T., the general fertility of the soil and its favourable situation between the St. Lawrence and the province boundary line, render it extremely probable that in a few years it may become the channel and centre of an extensive commercial intercourse with the inhabitants of the United States.

The following statistical tables give an interesting view of the progressive advancement of the settlements in this township.—In 1828 there were 240 families, viz. 71 Irish, 69 Scotch, 60 Canadian, 30 American, 7 English, 3 German, making a population of 1413; and the land improved was 2505 acres.

Year in which the account was taken.	Acres of cleared land.	Acres under cultivation.	Total population.	Males.	Females.	Live Stock.				
						Year.	Horses.	Horned cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
1820	.	759	333	182	151	1827	110	563	183	399
1827	2298½	2036½	880	471	409	1830	250	1340	1505	780

Statistics.

Population	1,340	Pearlasheries	1	Shopkeepers	2
Corn-mills	1	Distilleries	1	Taverns	3
Saw-mills	5	Notaries	1	Artisans	15
Potasheries	3				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	10,830	Peas	6,500	Indian corn	3,900
Oats	6,200	Rye	6,000	M. sugar, cwts.	13
Barley	1,000	Buck wheat	1,000	Flax, cwts.	150
Potatoes	33,700				

GOSSELIN, river. The Ruisseau Gosselin rises in the rear part of the S. of Gaspé, in the co. of Lotbiniére, and running into the S. of Lauzon is joined by the Rivière Noire and falls into the R. Beaurivage.

GOUFFRE, DU, or St. Paul's Bay River, in the co. of Saguenay, rises partly in several streams running S. from the rocky hills called Mont des Roches and partly from others that run N. from the centre of the T. of Settrington. These streams unite in the waste lands N. of Settrington and form the Gouffre, which winding S. divides the P. of St. Urbain, in Côte de Beaupré, from Racourcie, and descending towards the St. Lawrence receives the waters of several rivers, particularly from the N. W., and enters that R. nearly opposite Isle aux Coudres. This river may be considered as one continued rapid, though of moderate violence: the only obstacles to its free navigation arise from an accumulation of boulders in several parts of its channel, over which it is difficult for a canoe to pass without striking. It is in most places shallow, but its shallowest places might be easily rendered navigable, and without doubt for bateaux by removing only such of the boulders as are most in the way of the channel. To drown these boulders would not be easy and would occasion a great loss of excellent land, unless expensive banks were formed to retain the waters. This river is surprisingly circuitous, considering the rapidity of its current, and is perhaps one-third longer than the road between St. Urbain's parish and the bay. Although the R. is not easily ascended, being full of rapids, the excellent road on its right bank renders this inconvenience lighter. —In the parish of St. Urbain and in Racourcie, on both banks of the river, are mines of ore extending from 100 yards to 2 miles; the ore is of that excellent quality called by mineralogists magnetic oxide of iron and by miners rock ore. There is also bog ore in the low grounds adjacent to this R., in the beautiful valley through which it circuitously takes its course. The valley commences in the parish of St. Urbain and continues 6 or 7 leagues to the St. Lawrence, and is perhaps half a league wide. There is also a cross valley on the left bank of the R., which is said to communicate with the valley of the Malbay river. These valleys are exposed to injurious frosts on account of the north winds that rush down them early in the fall.—It appears that the river is rapidly gaining on the W. bank and receding from the eastern, owing to the alluvial section that the former presents in many places, while the latter forms in general a gradual slope to the foot of the mountains, which on the eastern side is much nearer the river than on the western. The spring torrents rush with such impetuosity as to tear away a portion of the feeble barrier opposed to them, particularly at the sudden bends of the river where their effect is greatest. These torrents by undermining the bank soon make it top-heavy, and the superincumbent mass falling is gradually removed to the bay, where a species of delta is forming. The height of the banks on each side of this R. varies from 1 to 50 ft., and near its entrance into the bay one small limestone rock lifts its head above water in mid-channel. The sandy nature of the soil at the mouth opposes little resistance to the action of the current, which when strongest steals upon the shore contiguous, leaving a proportionable space dry on the opposite side, and in this way one proprietor of lands finds himself possessed of the property of his neighbour. When property in this place becomes more valuable, and this natural encroachment more aggravated, it will probably become a subject of litigation. The estuary of this river, with the exception of its bed, is almost dry at low water, but it affords a convenient strand for river-craft and boats.

GOUFFRE, du, river, *Bras du Nord-ouest,* in the S. of Côte de Beaupré, rises in a lake in the P. of La Petite Rivière and takes a N. E. course until it reaches the concession St. Gabriel, when it turns to the S. E. and soon enters the R. du Gouffre, about 1 m. above the ferry that lies near the mouth of that R.

GOUFFRE, le, seigniory, in the co. of Saguenay, fronts the St. Lawrence and is bounded W. by the R. du Gouffre; E. by the S. of Les Eboulemens, and in the rear by waste crown lands —It is about ½ l. in front by 4 l. in depth along the R. du

Gouffre. Granted, Dec. 30th, 1682, to Pierre Dupré and is now the property of Madame Drapeau.—This S., on the E. side of the river, is nearly the counterpart of the opposite settlement in Côte du Beaupré, possessing almost the same kind of soil and cultivated in a similar manner.—The capes Corbeau and La Baie, projecting into the St. Lawrence, are of great height and rise abruptly from the water's edge: they are connected with the chain of mountains that ranges along the R. du Gouffre far into the interior; diverging at first a short distance from it, leaving an intermediate tract of good land, but afterwards drawing quite close upon its bank.—The first concession, bordering upon St. Paul's Bay and coasting the river, shows a range of settlements where agriculture has obtained no small degree of improvement: some trifling degree of amelioration has also been obtained in the rear of this range. From the capes, that form the exterior points of the bay on either side, the ridges of high lands describe a circuit before they close upon the river: their lofty and craggy summits form a grand amphitheatric back-ground to the picturesque and highly romantic situation generally known as the St. Paul's Bay Settlement.—There are several routes or concession roads that lead into the interior to the concessions of St. Ours, St. Croix and the village of St. George.

Title.—"Concession du 30me Décembre, 1682, faite par *Lefebre de la Barre*, Gouverneur, et *De Meulles*, Intendant, à *Pierre Dupré*, d'une demie lieue de terre de front sur quatre lieues de profondeur, joignant douze arpens de terre qui sont depuis la borne de Monseigneur l'Evêque de *Québec*, en descendant vers le cap aux *Oies;* le tout concédé a titre de fief et Seigneurie, avec le droit de chasse et de pêche; pour la dite concession et les douze arpens plus haut mentionnés (à lui concédés par Mr. *de Frontenac*) ne faire qu'une seule et même Seigneurie."—*Insinuations du Conseil Supérieur, Lettre* B. *folio* 19.

Goummitz, river, rises in the S. angle of the co. of Bonaventure and runs into the R. Ristigouche between the rivers Gaduamgoushout and Pseudy.

Grais la (Falls), *v.* St. Maurice, R.

Graisse, à la, river, in the seigniories of Vaudreuil and Soulange, traverses Côte St. Louis and appears to connect the waters S. of Isle Perrot with those N. of Grande Isle.

Granby, township, in the co of Shefford, is bounded N.E. by Milton; E. by Shefford; S.W. by Farnham and N. by the S. of St. Hyacinthe.—The land is generally of a useful quality, principally composed of a blackish loam, over which, in some places, there is a layer of fine vegetable mould, from which good crops of wheat and other grain might reasonably be expected; many parts are particularly eligible for the growth of hemp and some for flax. The timber consists of beech, elm, butternut, maple, pine and a little oak. The parts laid out were granted in 1785 to officers and privates of the British militia, who served during the blockade of Quebec in 1775-6.—Watered by various streams running into the N. W. and S. branches of the R. Yamaska.

Grand Calumet (I.), *v.* Ottawa, R.

Grande Coudee (R.), *v.* Coudee.

Grande Decharge, *v.* Saguenay, R.

Grande Greve, *v.* Gaspe Bay.

Grandfond, du, river, runs W. into the R. Saguenay above Chicoutimi.

Grande Isle lies between L. St. Louis and L. St. Francis and fronts Catherine's Town and part of Helen's Town in the S. of Beauharnois.—It is 4½ m. long by nearly 1½ m. broad. On the S. side a redoubt was thrown up and a road made across the isle to communicate with Côteau du Lac, in the S of New Longueuil, by Col. de Lotbinière in 1813. This isle, with 2 or 3 smaller ones adjoining, are appendages to Beauharnois. The Grande Isle divides the stream of the St. Lawrence into 2 channels; that on the S. side is called the Beauharnois Channel, in the course of which are the rapids Croche, Les Faucilles and De Bouleau, the latter both intricate and dangerous to pass.

Grand Lac, *v.* Lac St. Joachim.

Grande Mere (Falls), *v.* St. Maurice, R.

Grand Pabos, seigniory, in the co. of Gaspe, extends along the entrance of the Bay of Chaleurs 2½ leagues E of the river of Grand Pabos, and half a league W. of it towards the river of Little Pabos.—Granted to Sieur Réné Hubert, Nov. 14, 1696.—On the W. side of the bay is the little v. of Pabos and on the opposite side on an eminence are what the fishermen generally call their summer-houses. Many currents of water descend into this bay from a chain of numerous small lakes on the S. W.

Statistics.

Population	49	Keel-boats	5

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Potatoes	500	Indian corn	50

Live Stock.

Horses	2	Cows	5
Oxen	8	Sheep	3

Title.—"Concession du 14me Novembre, 1696, faite par *Louis de Buade*, Gouverneur," et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, au Sieur *René Hubert*, de la rivière du *Grand Pabos*, autrement dite la rivière *Duval*, située dans la *Baie des Chaleurs*, avec deux lieues et demie de front du côté de l'Est de la dite rivière, et demi lieue du côté de l'Ouest, en tirant vers la rivière du *Petit Pabos*, icelle comprise sur pareille profondeur."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 5, folio* 3.

GRANDPRE or MADRID, seigniory, in the co. of St. Maurice, is on the N. side of Lake St. Peter, between the Aug. to Rivière du Loup and the SS. of Grosbois and Dumontier.—One league in front by 3 in depth. Granted, July 30, 1695, to Pierre Boucher, Sieur de Grandpré and now belongs to the Hon. Louis Gugy.—This seigniory is singularly overlaid by that of Rivière du Loup, which, from being a prior concession and the term of the grant expressing half a league on each side of the river, leaves but a small irregular frontage on the lake for Grandpré. This tract, in soil and timber, strongly resembles that of Rivière du Loup, but it is by no means so well settled; there is, however, every probability of its becoming, in a few years, an estate of considerable value.

Title.—"Concession du 30me Juillet, 1695, faite par *Louis de Buade*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, à *Pierre Boucher*, Sieur *de Grandpré*, d'une lieue de terre de front dans le Lac *St. Pierre*, tenant d'un côté aux terres concédées de la rivière *Yamachiche*, et de l'autre à celles de la *Rivière du Loup*; ensemble les isles, islets et battures adjacentes."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 4, *folio* 18.

GRANDE RIVIERE or QUIAUKSQUACK, rises near the Portage of Wagansis and the extreme point of the co. of Bonaventure, near the first waters of the Ristigouche; it runs S. W. into the R. St. John about 5 m. above the Great Falls. This river would be navigable for canoes if cleared of trees. The greatest part of its borders is covered with maple, building wood and mixed wood. The land through which it runs appears fit for culture, for its whole course, 8 leagues, is through good land, and the people on the Madawaska settlement have commenced other settlements near the mouth of this R. which promise well. The navigation is in many places obstructed by jambs of drift-wood, torn away by the floods in the spring which form dams across the R. and which, gradually filling up with soil, sometimes divert the course of the river into new channels.

GRANDE RIVIERE, seigniory, in the co. of Gaspé, lies in the Bay of Chaleurs and extends $1\frac{1}{2}$ l. in front by 2 l. in depth. It is between the S. of Grand Pabos and Cap D'Espoir towards Isle Percée.

Statistics.

Population . .	148	Keel-boats . .	20

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Oats .	150	Potatoes	2,680	Indian corn	68

Live Stock.

Horses .	2	Cows .	33	Swine .	59
Oxen .	33	Sheep .	101		

Title.—"Concession du 31me Mai, 1697, faite par *Louis de Buade*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, au Sieur *Jacques Cochu*, de la *Grande Rivière*, située dans la *Baie des Chaleurs*, avec une lieue et demie de terre de front sur deux lieues de profondeur, à prendre depuis la Seigneurie du *Grand Pabos*, appartenant au Sieur *René Hubert*, en tirant du côté du Cap *Espoir*, vers l'isle *Percée*."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 5, *folio* 18.

GRAND RUISSEAU rises near the S. W. boundary line of Lauzon, and running N. E. falls into the R. Chaudière about 2 m. from its mouth.

GRAND RUISSEAU, river, rises in two small streams in the S. of Rivière Ouelle. These little streams, at whose confluence and between the forks are some settlements, unite near the boundary line of Ste. Anne, and in that S. run a short course into the St. Lawrence.

GRANDE VALLEE des MONTS, seigniory, in the co. of Gaspé, lies between Anse de l'Etang and Magdalen, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence.—2 l. in front and 3 l. in depth. Granted to Sieur François Hazzeur, Mar. 23, 1691.—It is 2 l. from the R. Magdelaine and 4 l. from L'Etang.—A river of the same name divides this S. into two nearly equal parts.—This S. also includes the isles and islets in front and in the R. Grande Vallée des Monts.

Title.—"Concession du 23me Mars, 1691, faite par *Louis de Buade*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, au Sieur *François Hazzeur*, d'une étendue de terre de deux lieues de front, au lieu appelé la *Grande Vallée des Monts Notre Dame*, dans le fleuve *St. Laurent*, du côté du Sud, à deux lieues de la rivière *Magdelaine*, et quatre lieues de *L'Etang*, en descendant vers *Gaspé*, avec la rivière qui se rencontre à la dite *Vallée des Monts*, qui sera dans le milieu des dites deux lieues de front sur trois lieues de profondeur dans les terres, avec les isles et islets qui pourront se trouver sur la devanture des dites deux lieues, et dans la dite rivière sur la profondeur des dites trois lieues."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 4, *folio* 3.

GRAND VILLAGE, *v.* LAUZON, S.

GRANDVILLE, seigniory, in the co. of Kamouraska, is bounded N. E. by the S. of Islet du Portage; S. W. by the S. of Kamouraska; in front by the St. Lawrence; in the rear by the unsurveyed T. of Bungay.—$\frac{3}{4}$ league in breadth by 4 l. in depth. Granted, Oct. 5, 1707, to Marie Anne de Grandville, widow of Sieur de Soulange.

One half now belongs to Mr. Taché and the other half to Mr. Joseph Fraser.—4 ranges are conceded and subdivided into 126 lots or farms. One quarter of the S. is unfit for agricultural purposes. The parts under cultivation are, all the two front concessions, three-fourths of the 3rd and the front road of the 4th.—In this S. are pineries.

Title.—" Concession du 5me Octobre, 1707, faite à Dame *Marie Anne de Grandville*, veuve du Sieur *de Soulange*, d'une lieue ou environ de front sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, à commencer joignant le Sieur *de Foulon*, dont la concession commence à deux lieues audessus de la rivière de *Kamouraska* et finit une lieue audessous, et en descendant au Nord-est, joignant son ancienne concession, avec les isles et islets, bancs et battures qui se trouveront vis-à-vis icelle, laquelle sera incorporée et jointe avec la dite ancienne concession, pour des deux n'en faire qu'une." —*Régistre des Foi et Hommage*, *No.* 107, *folio* 107, 2*me Août*, 1781. *Cahiers d'Intendance*, 10 *à* 17, *folio* 584.

GRANDVILLE and LACHENAYE, seigniory, in the co. of Kamouraska, fronts the St. Lawrence: it is bounded S. W. by Islet du Portage and the unsurveyed lands of Bungay; N. E. by the S. of Terrebois; in the rear by the T. of Bungay and waste lands.—2 leagues in breadth by 3 in depth. Granted, June 2nd, 1696, to Sieur de Grandville and de la Lachenaye.—There are some very fertile patches of land; a small portion of the S. is cultivated, but it is not at present in a very flourishing condition. The best farms are near the main road that passes close to the river.—Timber is sufficiently plentiful and some is of the best kinds.—This S. is but sparingly watered by a few small streams that descend into the St. Lawrence, and possesses nothing worth notice: there are indeed ranges of concessions marked out which bear the names of St. André, Bouchetteville, Marie Louise Adelaide, Ste. Rachel and St. Theodore: of these St. André only is in a good condition; in the others the ground has scarcely been broken. A corn-mill is seated on the Rivière des Caps at its junction with the little stream called Fouquet.—The *Parish of St. André* comprises, besides this S., the SS. of Islet du Portage and Grandville. In this parish is a considerable extent of land unconceded, although it is very fit for cultivation; there is no road across these lands and but few have been even laid out. It does not appear that any of the concessions were granted previously to 1759; it is difficult to discover why some farms extend 40 arpents in depth while others extend to 30 only, and why 40 sols were at first exacted per arpent and the rent afterwards increased with the addition, in many instances, of a sugar rent, sugar being very often the only return made from the new lands. A considerable number of persons are both willing and able to make new settlements; and a great number of farms remain unoccupied in the neighbourhood, some of which are of very good quality. The principal obstacle that retards the settlement of these lands is the want of roads across them. The church is seen to emerge very prettily behind two or three hills, and, combined with the Pilgrim isles to the northward, forms an interesting subject for a sketch. Mr. Marquis, a very respectable landholder at this place, is the first who has yet tried the use of embankment of low land in this province to prevent its being inundated; he has found the principle to answer perfectly, and means to extend his labours to other inundated parts of his estate. Two leagues below St. André is the entrance to the Temiscouata Portage, and about 14 acres west of it stands a comfortable inn kept by Madame Pirron.

Statistics of the Parish of St. André.

Population	1903	Corn-mills	2	Artisans	12
Churches, R. C.	1	Saw-mills	7	River-craft	4
Curés	1	Shopkeepers	1	Tonnage	185
Presbyteries	1	Taverns	3	Keel-boats	2

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	11,371	Potatoes	27,600	Indian corn	2,000
Oats	3,500	Peas	600	Maple sugar,	
Barley	1,250	Rye	300	cwts.	134

Live Stock.

Horses	460	Cows	920	Swine	920
Oxen	230	Sheep	4,600		

Title.—" Concession du 2me Juin, 1696, faite par *Louis de Buade*, Comte de *Frontenac*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, au Sieur *de Grandville* et de *la Lachenaie*, de deux lieues de terre de front, sur trois lieues de profondeur en lieux non-concédés, joignant d'un côté la terre du dit Sieur *de Grandville* nommée l'islet *du Portage*, et de l'autre la Seigneurie de *Terrebois*, appartenante au dit Sieur *de Lachenaie*, représentant *Dautier*, situées les dites concessions sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, du côté du Sud, audessus de la rivière du *Loup*."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, *No. 5*, *folio* 1.

GRANTHAM, township, in the co. of Drummond, fronts the W. side of the R. St. Francis: it is bounded S. by Wickham; N. and W. by Upton. On the St. Francis the ground is high and broken by several deep ravines.—Much iron ore is found in the neighbourhood.—Large extents produce fine luxuriant natural grass, which, after coming to maturity, dries upon the ground and is little inferior

to good meadow hay.—The principal proprietors are the heirs of the original grantee, the late William Grant, Esq. About one half of the clergy reserves are leased and have been rapidly improving since the terms have been rendered more favourable. The front ranges are the most settled, some as far as the 9th range. The chief proprietors in the township of Grantham are the Hon. John Richardson of Montreal, Lieut.-Col. Heriot of Drummondville, Major Ployart, Capt. Steigar and the heirs of the late Col. De Chambault. Mr. Richardson has about 30 Canadian families improving land for themselves which they have purchased from him at 5*s.* per acre upon credit. Col. Heriot has built a large house, round which he has cleared about 200 acres of land. A corn and saw-mill are now in operation, and a stone corn-mill is erected at the Drummondville Falls. That gentleman has likewise several lots of land with clearings which are cultivated by others on shares, *i. e.*, he receiving one half of the produce in lieu of rent. There are two bridges of note in this T.; the Prevost Bridge over the Prevost river near its mouth, on the high road from Three Rivers, where Col. Heriot has mills; and Richardson Bridge, two miles above, upon the Yamaska road leading to Sorel.—The average produce per acre is from 16 to 20 bushels of wheat, and every kind of grain is raised. The cattle is of the American breed, and good breeds of sheep and swine have been introduced by Col. Heriot. The price of agricultural labour is, with board, £2 a month during harvest and 30*s.* at other times; young men £12 per annum.—The post-road passes through this T. and Wickham, and the mail goes through once a week from Quebec to Boston. There is also a road from Drummondville to Sorel and to Long Point in the adjoining T. of Wickham. The provincial legislature has expended £200 in making a road from Drummondville ferry to the upper line of Wickham, joining Durham, 16½ m., which, when completed, will be the best communication from the eastern townships to Sorel and Montreal: an additional expenditure of £700 will be requisite to complete the road in a manner which will enable the back settlers, who are poor and few in number, to keep it in repair. The commissioner has cleared the road of trees, underwood and windfalls about 36 feet wide, and has in general felled all the leaning trees and most of the dry trees close to the road: he has erected two large bridges and several smaller with squared timber coverings; he has also made several new causeways and repaired the old, covering them with earth although not deep enough: he has also made several ditches on each side of the road in the wettest places, and has cleared of stumps and roots about one-third of the breadth. The face of the country through which the road passes is, in general, flat and sandy, very fit for a road but not for cultivation, except a few lots on the last 2 m., where the land becomes good and is settled. The continuation of the road through Durham, Melbourne and the townships on the side of the St. Francis to the province line, is well settled and traverses good land, capable of maintaining an immense population.—The road from Drummondville to the S. of Deguir has also experienced the enlightened liberality of the provincial legislature. The sum of £900 has been voted towards its improvement and £827 16*s.* 3*d.* expended: the additional sum of £400 will be required to finish it. As the public utility and convenience of this road are unquestionable, no doubt can be entertained of the liberality of the provincial assembly, more especially as without this additional grant the money expended will be entirely lost. Had the soil over which this road runs been any other than what it is, the sum voted for the purpose would have been sufficient; but the country being very low and flat, and the soil a deep black earth intersected by many swamps of greater or less extent, the waters having no outlet spread over a great part of it and the ground adjacent, which created a vast deal of additional expense and labour. The road being at first made only 33 ft. wide was liable to be blocked up by trees blown across it, whenever the wind was high, as well as to other accidents; it has therefore been opened throughout its whole length to the breadth of from 106 to 110 feet, leaving about 20 feet clear of every obstacle that might impede the traveller. A bridge across the river Prevost, which crosses the road near the village of Drummondville, has been built in a more substantial manner with the heaviest and most durable wood of the neighbourhood: it cost £45 18*s.* The length of the road is 16½ miles. Until this road is completed, the inhabitants of Drummondville are obliged to transport their produce to Sorel either by the R. St. Francis or by the present circuitous route, a distance of no less than 17 l.,

while Drummondville is only 9 l. distant from Sorel in a straight line and across a fine level country, most suitable for a road, having no hills and but one river to impede the progress of any carriage, while the present mode of conveyance is attended with innumerable inconveniences from the unevenness of the road, ferries, &c. if the goods are sent by land, and by many rapids, portages, &c. if conveyed by water, together with the great distance of the journey, which considerably increases the expenses of transportation. —The *Parish of Drummondville* extends over the township of Wickham as well as Grantham and contains two churches, both situated in the village of Drummondville: one is attended by members of the Church of England and the other by Roman Catholics. The village is on the R. St. Francis and was built under the direction of Lieut.-Col. Heriot, C. B. for the accommodation of disbanded veterans. It was destroyed by fire June 22, 1826. Its chief trade is in grain and pot and pearl ashes; it carries on an extensive traffic with Sorel as well as with the neighbouring townships and those more in the interior to the south. It contains 2 schools, one public and the other private, in each of which 20 scholars are instructed. The settlement of Drummondville was commenced in 1816, during the administration of Sir George Drummond. It is particularly indebted to Col. Heriot, member of the provincial parliament for the co. of Drummond, for its original establishment and progressive advancement. That gentleman has been at considerable expense in building several corn and saw-mills: his house and establishment, erected on an eminence at the N. W. extremity of the village, add materially to the beauty of the scenery when viewed from the opposite bank of the St. Francis. —*Ungranted* and *unlocated*, 13,315 acres.

Statistics of the Parish of Drummondville.

Population	389	Corn-mills	2	Potasheries	4
Churches, R. C.	2	Carding-mills	1	Pearlasheries	4
Curés	1	Fulling-mills	1	Shopkeepers	2
Schools	2	Saw-mills	3	Taverns	2
Villages	1	Tanneries	4	Artisans	10

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	3,763	Potatoes	5,500	Rye	200
Oats	4,000	Peas	510	Indian corn	500
Barley	590				

Live Stock.

Horses	175	Cows	310	Swine	290
Oxen	240	Sheep	480		

GREEN ISLAND, *v.* ISLE VERTE, S.

GREEN POINT, *v.* OUIATCHOUAN, R.

GREEN RIVER discharges into the R. St. John, 6 leagues below the church in the settlements of Madawaska.

GREEN RIVER or QUAMQUERTICOOK, in the co. of Rimouski, rises N. E. of Middle Lake, and, running S. through the country, receives the waters of several smaller streams; it passes W. of the Quamquerticook mountains and joins the R. St. John about 3 m. below the church belonging to the Madawaska settlements.

GRENVILLE, township, in the co. of Two Mountains, with its augmentation, is bounded in front by the Ottawa; E. by Chatham; in the rear by the waste lands of the crown and by La Petite Nation. It possesses many local advantages besides the Military Canal. The front was surveyed and subdivided in 1788, in 1807 the S. E. section was laid out and subdivided, and in 1821 and 2 the survey was extended to the 7th range. The lands thus surveyed are not of a very favourable description, being bold, abrupt and mountainous, in many parts divested of soil yet offering at the foot of frequent mountains rich, fertile and in some places extensive intervals, composed of a siliceous earth very fit for cultivation. The hills and cliffs are chiefly of a condensed granite of various colours. The most conspicuous ridge of highlands rises not far from the St. Lawrence at the S. W. angle of the T., and, extending N. E., traverses it obliquely as far as the 6th range, where it enters Chatham. The meadow-land, which lies at the base of these hills in the front, is overflowed in the spring of the year by the Ottawa, from lot No. 8 to the W. line of the T. This part and the remainder, comprehended between those highlands and the St. Lawrence, form a triangular space of fine level and well irrigated soil, which was at the time of making the old grants considered by the grantees as the only culturable section of the T. Proceeding northward, from the Grenville heights to the 7th range, the face of the country presents only a succession of ascents and descents, abrupt hills and stupendous mountains, interspersed, nevertheless, with rich vales whose fertility is almost an adequate compensation for the many sterile and unarable parts of the T. On the banks of the Calumet limestone of a superior species is to be found in abundance, also stone of various colours with

which mantelpieces have been made; and in No. 10 of the 5th range a black-lead mine is worked. The surface of this T. is in general mountainous with many small valleys of excellent soil, and some of the hills afford good land for tillage. The soil varies from the richest clay loam to the poorest fox-land, and in many places would produce hemp and flax. The mountains in the T. are more prominent about the centre, drawing towards River Rouge, but in the aug. they prevail most on the E. side towards the S. of Petite Nation, rising to great heights in cliffs and broken surface, approaching a great lake in the 10th range, then stretching E. crossing the line to the R. Rouge. An extensive valley embraces the E. part of the augmentation from about the 4th range, and spreading along the Beaver Meadow Creek from the R. Rouge on the E., and embracing variously from No. 1 to 3 in the augmentation until it reaches the base of the mountains in the 9th range, still bounded by the R. Rouge, from which there is an easy and gradual ascent, generally, throughout the whole extent. The soil in that valley is chiefly argillaceous, sometimes becoming a surface of strong yellow loam mixed occasionally with a siliceous rock, timbered with elm, maple, birch, tamarack, some cedar and ash, pine and hemlock, and is particularly watered by large rivers and their tributary waters flowing to the Rouge. The numerous valleys, particularly the one just mentioned, offer the best situations for settlers in the township and its augmentation.—This T. is abundantly watered by many rivers, rivulets, small lakes and ponds, which traverse it in every direction. The principal rivers are the Kingham, the Calumet and the river Rouge. Many of the lakes are well stored with trout. West of the river Rouge, and in the 3rd and 4th ranges, are five small lakes, into which flow many rivulets and inferior streams that rise in the upper part of the T.; the waters of the lakes, issuing by several small channels, meet and are discharged into the Ottawa between the front lots Nos. 24 and 25. On the Kingham is the only saw-mill in this T.; it belongs to Mr. Kaine.—The south and only surveyed half of this township is traversed by several roads, the principal of which being that opened at the expense of the province, which runs almost parallel to the N. bank of the Ottawa, entering Grenville at lot No. 1, above the canal; passing through the military depôt at the basin, it crosses the Kingham over which there is a good bridge, and thence continues W. to the E. boundary of La Petite Nation. This road appears to have been marked out with little judgment, as a comparatively trifling deviation from the existing line might, in more than one place, have rendered it much better, and the necessity of so many bridges and causeways would have been avoided. This high-road is good as far as the 7th lot, after which it becomes impassable. Along the Kingham there is a tolerably good road, leading to Mr. Kaine's residence and saw-mill. The rivers generally in this T. present numerous mill-sites which must ultimately prove highly advantageous. Westward towards the river Calumet, over which there is a bridge, the road is tolerably good and has many new settlements with some well cultivated and prosperous fields; but the habitations and barns are by no means calculated to impress the traveller with an idea of ease and comfort. A few such settlements are scattered along the remainder of the road to the division line, between the S. and the augmentation of Grenville. Along the road W. of the Calumet bridge to the lofty ridge of highlands are excellent patches of good land clothed with hard timber, which are, however, by no means so extensive as to make up for the stony and unculturable parts of the T. This road continues, though very bad, along the E. branch of the Calumet, and, passing occasionally by the door of a solitary settler, terminates in the 7th range. It should be observed, in justice to the inhabitants of these parts, that they have surmounted, with the most industrious and praiseworthy perseverance, the various obstacles presenting themselves in regions so hilly and forbidding, and have succeeded in the attainment of a degree of rustic enjoyment beyond what might have been reasonably anticipated to exist in the 4th, 5th and 6th ranges of Grenville at so early a period of its settlement. Several other by-roads communicate with the interior settlements and are more or less of the same description. The best settlements are in the east section, most of which is granted under letters patent.—This T. appears to be particularly adapted to the breeding of cattle of all kinds, for all that have been introduced have thrived amazingly. The extent of land under cultivation is 970 acres and 100 of pasture. The average produce per acre is, wheat 10 bushels, Indian corn 15, and

oats 20. Wages vary from 8 to 10 dollars a month.—*The village* contains 50 inhabitants and is built in No. 7 of the 2nd range, and in 1788 one square mile was set aside for the purpose, and 400 acres allotted to the church and other public institutions. In 1821 the s. half of lot 7 was surveyed and laid out in streets and in two-acre lots of 4 chains in breadth by 5 in depth. Not more than 6 or 8 houses have been erected, and these without the least regard to regularity. Locations are made to those who are desirous of settling here, and will contract to clear their lot and build a house within one year from the date of their location ticket. In the village is one school attended by 40 scholars.—The *Military Establishment* chiefly consists of the staff corps. The dwellings of some of the soldiers and labourers are scattered on each side of the Grenville Canal, and others live in tents. The houses of the officers are new, neat and comfortable. This important canal has been chiefly cut, blasted and excavated through solid rock: it is nearly completed, and the work is solid and durable. (For farther particulars of this canal see "CANALS" and vol. i. page 155.) —The principal landholders in this T. are Archibald M'Millan, Esq., the heirs of the late Col. Taylor, Major Ritter, and Capt. John M'Gillivray, besides several others who hold grants to an inferior extent. Mr. M'Millan obtained in 1808, for himself and others, 1230 acres under letters patent and subsequently a grant of lot No. 8, in the 2nd range, which it is to be regretted was not reserved for the use and disposal of the Crown on account of its contiguity to the village.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated*, in the T. 10,200 acres, in the aug. 10,130.

Statistics.

Population	1,875	Saw-mills	3	Notaries	1
Schools	1	Potteries	1	Shopkeepers	3
Villages	1	Potasheries	3	Taverns	3
Corn-mills	1	Medical men	1	Artisans	30

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	9,497	Barley	150	Peas	100
Oats	2,280	Potatoes	15,000	Indian corn	2,000

Live Stock.

Horses	59	Cows	500	Swine	375
Oxen	64	Sheep	250		

GREY PINE, river, runs into the Grande Decharge that connects the Sag. R. with L. St. John. It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ chain wide and in places very rapid; the banks are low and the soil on each side sandy but very level. It appears to run nearly parallel to the river Terres-Rompues. At $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. from its mouth there is a fine little cove on the left, and, a few chains higher up, another on the right. One mile from this is a portage, 2 miles long, that runs towards the N. E., leading to lake *Patispiscasmetche*, which is altogether irregular, and round which are first seen small and very low rocks, extending but a small distance from the banks. Having passed these, the land becomes level and sandy.

GRIFFIN'S COVE, in the co. of Gaspé, lies N. of Gaspé Bay, between Great Fox river and Cap Rosier.

Statistics.

Population	53	Keel-boats	4

Annual Agricultural Produce.

Potatoes	300 bush.

Live Stock.

Horses	1	Cows	21	Swine	11
Oxen	17	Sheep	5		

GRONDINES, les, seigniory, in the co. of Portneuf, is bounded S. W. by the S. of Ste. Anne and its augmentation; N. E. by La Tesserie; in the rear by the projected T. of Alton and waste lands of the crown; in front by the St. Lawrence.—Granted in three parts, viz. the W. part, one league in front by ten in depth, 20th Mar., 1638, to the Duchess d'Aiguillon for *Les Dames Hospitalieres* of the Hotel Dieu of Quebec; the E. part, $\frac{3}{4}$ l. in front by 3 l. in depth, 3rd Nov., 1672, to the poor of that hospital; the aug. to the E. part, 2 l. in depth by $\frac{3}{4}$ l. in front, 25th Apr., 1711, to Louis Hamelin: the whole is now the property of Mr. Charret.—Throughout the greater part of these grants the soil is indifferent; a thin layer of poor earth upon a solid bed of stone: here and there a few patches of better quality may be found, and all the known lands on the Grondines' side of the rapid of the R. Ste. Anne are of good quality.—Five concessions have been conceded and part of another; the first 4 are cultivated and the first 3 settled.—A small ridge extends across the S. near the front, between which and the St. Lawrence there is very good meadow land.—The timber is of inferior quality.—The principal settlements lie on the main road just beneath the ridge and on the R. Ste.

Anne. The soil and timber in general are barely above mediocrity, yet there are some well cultivated farms, owing to the industry of the occupiers rather than to the fertility of the soil. Somewhat more than a fourth part is under culture.—This S. is very well watered by the Ste. Anne, the Blanche, and the Batiscan which traverses its N. extremity, also by a small river in the front that falls into the St. Lawrence; the last turns a corn and a saw-mill.—This S. has a church and a parsonage-house, but the service is performed by the curé of a neighbouring parish.—The main road crosses the S. near its front: a road ascends the Ste. Anne on each side and another leads to the back concessions. In the St. Lawrence the extensive shoal, called Les Battures des Grondines, stretches along the front. There are two small fiefs in this S. called Francheville, which, by default of inheritance, have reverted to the crown.

Title.—Partie Ouest.—" Concession du 20me Mars, 1638, faite par la Compagnie, à Dame *Duchesse d'Aguillon*, pour les Dames Hospitaliéres de l'Hôtel-Dieu de *Québec*, de la Seigneurie des *Grondines*, contenant une lieue de terre en largeur sur le grand fleuve *St. Laurent*, sur dix lieues de profondeur; savoir: est, depuis la pointe de l'ance des *Grondines*, du côté du Nord-Est, un quart de lieue audessous de la dite pointe, en tirant vers le Cap de *Lauzon*, borné par une route qui court Sud-Est et Nord-Ouest ou environ; et d'autre côté au Sud-Ouest trois quarts de lieue, borné aussi par une route qui court Sud-Est et Nord-Ouest, d'un bout au Nord-Ouest par une route qui court Sud-Ouest et Nord-Est."—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage, folio* 47. Aussi *Reg. d'Intendance, et Cahiers d'Intendance.*

Partie Est.—" Concession du 3me Novembre, 1672, faite par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, aux Pauvres de l'Hôpital, de trois quarts de lieues de terre sur trois lieues de profondeur, à prendre sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, au lieu dit les *Grondines*, tenant d'un côté à la Concession appartenante aux religieuses du dit Hôpital, de l'autre aux terres non-concédées; tirant en descendant le fleuve vers *Chavigny*."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 1, *folio* 34.

Augmentation.—A la Partie Est.—" Concession du 25me Avril, 1711, faite par *Raudot*, Gouverneur, et *Vaudreuil*, Intendant, à *Louis Hamelin*, de la continuation de deux lieues de profondeur sur le front de trois quarts de lieue non-concédé, étant au bout des trois quarts de lieue de front sur la profondeur de trois lieues, en quoi consiste l'étendue de la dite Seigneurie des *Grondines;* borné d'un côté aux terres du Sieur *de la Chevrotiére* et d'un côté à celles du dit Sieur *Louis Hamelin*."—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage, folio* 47.

Grosbois or Machiche, seigniory, in the co. of St. Maurice, on the N. side of Lake St. Peter, is bounded N. E. by Pointe du Lac and Gatineau; S. W. by Rivière du Loup and Grandpré and in the rear by Dumontier.—1½ l. in front by 2 l. in depth. Granted Nov. 3, 1672, to Sieur Boucher and is now the property of the Hon. Louis Gugy, Mr. Johnstone and Mr. Dumoulin.—This S. is rather low towards the front, but retiring from the lake there are some few rising grounds. The soil and timber are very similar to those of Rivière du Loup and Grandpré.—Watered by the R. du Loup and the great and little rivers Machiche, over which, where they are intersected by the main roads, are bridges substantially built of timber and possessing a light and pleasing appearance. About ¾ths of the S. are conceded and the settlements, in front and on the banks of the rivers, are very flourishing; the houses and farm buildings, well constructed, prove their proprietors to be very industrious and in easy circumstances. On the east side of the main or Quebec road, that here resumes its course close to the R. St. Lawrence, are the church and presbytery of Machiche with a cluster of houses, forming a small neat village.—The interior is traversed by many roads leading to the seigniories in the rear, as well as to those on each side.—On the different streams are some good corn and saw-mills.

The *Parish of Ste. Anne de Yamachiche* comprehends Gatineau, Pointe du Lac and the front part of Grosbois or Machiche. Some lands in the P. are still unconceded, and, although not of a rich quality, they are susceptible of cultivation. About one-third of the concessions in this P. were granted before 1759 and generally measured 3 arpents by 40 and were let at low rents, viz. 2 or 3 capons and a crown in money.—All the young persons are desirous of settling either at home or abroad, but would universally prefer settling near their relations, particularly as it would be the least expensive.—Here are two schools, one for boys and the other for girls, both supported by the parish; the number of scholars is 28 boys and 30 girls, who are instructed in English and French.—The P. contains 2 villages, one near the church on the R. Petite Machiche, the other on the Grande Machiche; each contains about 30 houses.—The church is 120 ft. by 40, besides which there is a chapel.—There are 3 corn-mills; 2 of them on the Grande Machiche, which are built of stone and are 2 stories high, the other is on the R. du Loup.—One-fourth of the grain grown in the parish, in good seasons, is sold in meal or flour and much provision is sent to the Quebec market.

The *Parish of St. Leon* comprehends the rear part of Grosbois and Machiche and the whole of Dumontier and Grandpré. In this P. are 6 con-

cessions and 400 farms; the 2nd concession W. of the R. du Loup is the most inhabited. This P. is watered by the Ruisseau Chakouna and by the R. du Loup, which is very rapid and in general navigable for bateaux. A little village surrounds the church; the houses are built with wood and the church is 120 ft. by 52. There are several saw-mills, one on the R. du Loup, 2 on the Chacouna and 2 in the ravines.—In this P. are some non-conceded lands susceptible of cultivation, in different places, amounting altogether to 1 league, including lands kept for the purpose of wood only. Over these lands there is no road, but the grantees form roads as they are wanted.—The non-conceded lands are not surveyed, and no concessions were made, within the precise limits of this P., before 1759.—The number of persons desirous and able to make new settlements would be considerable if they could procure farms in the non-conceded lands, which would supply 60 farms of a tolerable quality.

Statistics of the Parishes of Ste. Anne de Yamachiche and St. Leon.

Parishes.	Population.	Churches R.C.	Curés.	Presbyteries.	Schools.	Villages.	Corn-mills.	Barley Mills.	Carding-mills.	Fulling-mills.	Saw-mills.	Tanneries.	Potteries.	Potasheries.	Pearlasheries.	Just. of Peace.	Medical men.	Notaries.	Shopkeepers.	Taverns.	Artisans.	River craft.	Tonnage.	Keel boats.
Ste. Anne de Yamachiche	3376	1	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	8	10	20	1	25	1
St. Leon . .	1792	1	1	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	13	.	.	.

Parishes.	Annual Agricultural Produce, in bushels.								Live Stock.				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Peas.	Rye.	Ind. corn.	Mixed Gr.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
Ste. Anne de Yamachiche	19800	23400	3250	27080	3380	·	50	1300	900	850	2000	4500	1260
St. Leon . .	10400	7800	260	15500	1300	180	.	130	412	275	825	2200	550

Title.—"Concession du 3me Novembre, 1672, faite par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, au Sieur *Pierre Boucher, de Grandpré*, d'une lieue et demie de terre de front, sur deux de profondeur, à prendre, savoir, trois quarts de lieue au dessus de la rivière à *Marcin (Machiche)* et autant audessous de la dite rivière."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 1, *folio* 39.

Gros Ruisseau, a rivulet, in the S. of Murray Bay, rises in the concession St. Jean, and running S., dividing concession Joyeuse from the 2nd concession of Terrebonne, it divides the 1st concession of Terrebonne into two nearly equal parts, and then falls into the St. Lawrence.

Grosses Roches, des, is a rivulet that runs from the N. E. and joins the Saguenay near Bay St. Etienne; about 14 m. from the St. Lawrence.

Guerre, a la, river, in the township of Godmanchester, rises about the middle of the 2nd range, and running N. W. falls into Lake St. Francis. At the upper forks of this R. is built the V. of Godmanchester. The navigation of this R. and its branches is of material advantage to the inhabitants of that township. This R. is navigable for canoes for some little distance above the Forks; but as there is a sand bank or bar at its mouth, with only 18 inches of water, it is there navigable only for flat-bottomed boats. About 30 chains from its mouth are two small farm-houses on the E. bank, opposite to which is a chantier. The depth of the water from the lake to the first forks varies from 5 to 8 ft. and thence to the second forks from 3 to 4 ft.

Guillaudiere, fief, in the co. of Vercheres, fronts the St. Lawrence and is bounded N. E. by St. Blain; S. W. by Cap St. Michel and in the rear by the aug. to Belœil.—30 arpents in front by a league in depth.—Granted, Nov. 3, 1672, to Laurent Borney, Sieur de Grandmaison, and now belongs to —— Hertel, Esq.

Title.—"Concession du 3me Novembre, 1672, faite par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, à *Laurent Borney* Sieur *de Grandmaison*, de trente arpens de front sur une lieue de profondeur, à prendre sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, depuis les terres du Sieur de *St. Michel*, en descendant vers les terres non-concédées."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 1, *folio* 28.

Guillaume Bonhomme, seigniory, in the rear of Desmaure, is bounded N. E. by Gaudarville; S. W. by Fausembault and N. by the R. Jacques Cartier.—One league in breadth by two in depth.

Granted Nov. 24th, 1682, to Guillaume Bonhomme.—This tract is uneven and mountainous; near Desmaure, the lowest and most level part, the soil is a black mould, but, receding towards the Jacques Cartier, a light-coloured loam prevails much covered with loose stones: only a small portion of the land is in cultivation. The timber is both abundant and good, particularly on the high grounds towards the rear. Scarcely a stream or rivulet traverses the interior.

Title.—"Concession du 24me Novembre, 1682, faite par *Lefebre*, Gouverneur, et *De Meulles*, Intendant, à *Guillaume Bonhomme*, des terres qui sont au bout de celles de Mr. *Juchereau de la Ferté*, tirant vers la rivière *Jacques Cartier*, bornées d'un côté, au Sud-ouest, de Mr. *Dupont*, Conseiller, et de l'autre à Mr. *de Mesner*, Greffier, au Nord-est; d'un bout, sur le dit Sieur *de la Ferté* au Sud; et de l'autre au Nord-ouest à la dite rivière: la dite terre contenant environ une lieue de front avec deux lieues ou environ de profondeur dans les dites terres."—*Insinuations du Conseil Supérieur, Lettre* B. *folio* 26.

H.

HA HA BAY, or BAIE DES HAS! *v.* SAGUENAY, R.

HA HA, seigniory, in the co. of Rimouski, is between Trois Pistolles and Bic. It is but thinly settled.

HAIL BAY, in Commissioners Lake, S. W. of Lake St. John.

HALDIMAND, a town in Gaspé Bay, situated on a tongue of land formed by the estuaries of St. John's River and the S. W. arm of Gaspé Bay.—This town was named after General Haldimand, who, about the year 1785, was Governor of Canada, which at that time was called the Province of Quebec.

HALIFAX, township, in the co. of Megantic, between Chester and Inverness, bounded N. W. by Arthabaska and Somerset, and S. E. by Wolfestown and Ireland.—The soil is generally excellent and would yield abundantly under almost any system of agriculture, and in many places would produce hemp and flax: in the N. E. part, which is low, are a few swamps, which might be easily reclaimed by ditching; in the opposite direction the land is uneven and rises as it inclines towards the S.—The timber is similar to that of Wolfestown and Ham.—Watered by some small rivers and streams and the picturesque little Lake Pitt. The S. E. half has been laid out and granted, but none of it is cultivated: Craig's Road passing through a part of it may be, perhaps, the means of attracting some settlers. The principal landholders are the heirs of the late Joseph Frobisher, Esq. and Mrs. Scott and family.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated* 7200 acres.

Statistics.

Population . 15

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat . .	50	Barley . . .	15
Oats . .	55	Potatoes . .	350

Live Stock.

Horses .	1	Cows .	9	Swine .	21
Oxen .	5	Sheep .	8		

HALL'S STREAM rises in the T. of Auckland; running S. through the N. W. part of Drayton it enters Hereford at the 6th range, and continuing in the S. E. quarter of that T. joins the R. Connecticut on the boundary line. On this stream are good sites for mills; but as its course is obstructed by falls it is of no other navigable advantage than for the transport of logs to the mills. Its middle branch waters the N. E. quarter of Hereford and its N. W. branch circulates about the centre of that T.

HAM, township, in the co. of Drummond, between Wotton and Wolfestown, joins Tingwick and Chester N. W. and Weedon S. E. One half has been granted among several individuals. The land might be brought into cultivation with great advantage, and would produce wheat or other grain, and many parts are fit for flax and hemp. The surface is diversified by many large swells of inconsiderable elevation, covered with wood and some few places in the valleys are rather swampy. —The timber is maple, beech, basswood, birch, hemlock and cedar.—Watered by part of the river Nicolet, which here has its source in the beautiful lake of the same name, near which the road communicating with Craig's Road is designed to pass. —*Ungranted* and *unlocated* 18,500 acres.

HAMEL LAKE, called by the Indians Assinigaashtets, "a rock that is there," is the largest lake on the R. Pastagoutsic, which runs from Lake Kenwangomi S. E. of Lake St. John.

HAMILTON, township, in the co. of Bonaventure, lies between Cox and Richmond, and is bounded in front by Chaleurs Bay and in the rear

by waste lands.—The *Village of Bonaventure* is pleasantly situated on the w. side of the harbour of the same name. The land on each side of the town is level and good and produces great quantities of grass for cattle. The soil is a fine gray earth on a clayey sub-stratum, which appears fit for the cultivation of hemp and flax; but the season is supposed to be too short for the growth of grain, the frost generally commencing in the beginning of September and continuing to the middle or end of May. This village or town is advantageously placed for the cod-fishery, and is susceptible of great improvement. The bank on which the fish are generally cured is very extensive and is divided into 95 lots, each extending 40 ft. in front and 120 ft. in depth, sufficient space for curing the fish taken by one shalloup. A vacancy of 10 ft. is left between the lots for the purpose of piling up the fish when cured; and 100 ft. is appropriated, at the point of each beach, for a public landing-place. In the roadstead there is good anchorage for shipping, and the common tides rise from 7 to 8 ft. The town lot consists of 60 acres; and 1040 ft. of ground divided into 36 lots, each 240 ft. square, to be subdivided into 8 divisions, each 60 ft. in front by 120 in depth, with 200 acres adjoining for the benefit of the town. This v. is only a small place, containing about 25 houses and a church: its whole dependence is in the fishery.

Hampden, a projected township in the co. of Sherbrooke, is an irregular tract of land lying between Marston, Ditton, Lingwick, Stratford, and Gayhurst.

Hare Island lies nearly in the middle of the St. Lawrence, and fronts the S. of Rivière du Loup and that of Terrebois: it is nearly 8 m. in length by an average breadth of about half a mile. It is low and flat, extending in a direction nearly parallel to the shores of the St. Lawrence. The soil is good, but wholly uncultivated. At each extremity are long and dangerous shoals stretching from it. On the s. e. side lie the three small islands called the Brandy Pots: on the w. side is placed the telegraph No. 13, the last in the chain from Quebec.

Harrington, a projected township in the co. of Two Mountains, lies between Wentworth and Ponsonby and is bounded in front by Grenville. Its s. w. angle is watered by the r. Rouge.

Hastings, a projected township in the co. of Ottawa, fronting Lake des Allumets and lying w. of th t. of Esher.

Hatley, township, in the co. of Stanstead, is bounded s. by the t. of Stanstead; n. by Ascot; e. by Compton; w. by the Lake Memphramagog, a branch of the river St. Francis, and Lake Scaswaninepus. The surface is irregular, in some places hilly, and the quality of the land very variable. The soil e. and n. e. is good and most kinds of grain might be grown; and w. it is rather superior; the middle very indifferent, rugged and swampy. On the best lands beech, elm, maple and ash grow in abundance; in the swamps spruce fir, cedar and alder. Towards Ascot and Compton are some extensive settlements, where the houses and out-buildings are substantially constructed, the farms cultivated with industry and much ability and well stocked with cattle. On the border of Lake Memphramagog is another range of improving settlements.—Watered by several lakes besides Lake Tomefobi, which is entirely in this t., and by some small rivers and streams, which as they wind through the cultivated lands turn corn and saw-mills. Many roads lead to the adjacent townships, and others communicate with main roads leading to the states of Vermont and New Hampshire. One of the most extensive landholders is Henry Cull, Esq., lieut.-col. of the militia; a gentleman highly esteemed for his public spirit and the industry and good-will with which he encourages every species of improvement. The first settler in the t. was Capt. Eb. Hovey.

The *Parish of Charleston* commences on the line between Stanstead and Hatley, and on the line between the 8th and 9th ranges of Hatley; thence n. on the same line it crosses Lake Tomefobi; thence on the w. shore of the lake n. until it intersects the line between the 4th and 5th ranges; thence n. on the same line to the n. line of Hatley; thence e. on the same line to the line between the 2nd and 3rd ranges of Compton, and s. across that t. to the line between the 2nd and 3rd ranges in Barnston, and then w. to the w. line of that t., and then n. to its n. w. corner; thence w. to the place of beginning.—In this parish stands the *Village of Charleston*, near the n. e. corner. It is very pleasantly situated on the main road leading from Sherbrooke to Stanstead Plain: it contains about 20 neat houses and 115

inhabitants: it has a protestant episcopal church, a school-house, a brewery and a distillery. The site of the v. is in Nos. 5 and 6 of the 1st and 2nd ranges.—Robt. Vincent, Esq. was the first inhabitant and settled here about 20 years since. —*Ungranted* and *unlocated* 12,641 acres.

Statistics.

Population	1,573	Fulling-mills	2	Pearlasheries	5
Churches	1	Saw-mills	11	Distilleries	1
Curates	1	Tanneries	1	Notaries	1
Schools	8	Hat-manufact.	1	Shopkeepers	3
Villages	1	Potteries	2	Taverns	2
Corn-mills	7	Potasheries	6	Artisans	17
Carding-mills	3				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	18,030	Potatoes	29,420	Buck wheat	80
Oats	26,590	Peas	4,063	Indian corn	5,020
Barley	3,865	Rye	825		

Live Stock.

Horses	760	Cows	1,598	Swine	830
Oxen	914	Sheep	3,169		

HAUTEVILLE (V.), *v.* KAMOURASKA, S.

HAYOTTE (V.), *v.* CHAMPLAIN, S.

HELENSTOWN, *v.* BEAUHARNOIS, S.

HEMISON, river and lake: the R. rises in the T. of Buckland and partly in the lake; taking a S. W. course, it enters the T. of Frampton and joins the R. Etchemin a little below Papa Isle.

HEMMINGFORD, township, in the co. of Beauharnois, is on the boundary line between the province and the United States, having N. W. the S. of Beauharnois and N. E. that of La Colle. This township has been laid out for close settlements, that is, to be granted by single lots to persons, upon condition of immediately taking possession and beginning to improve them; a large portion of the T. is settled and some of the farms are in a thriving state. There are five complete ranges of 200 acre lots, and the remainder of the T. is divided in a similar manner to Hinchinbrook; but a proportion of these reservations has been let under lease. Although the surface is very uneven and several high ridges rise in various directions, with many large seams of flat rock a little below the surface, there are many tracts of superior quality fit for the growth of grain, hemp and flax. On the N. E. and N. W. sides are some swamps covered with cedar, spruce fir, tamarack, &c. On the high lands the timber is beech, maple, elm, birch, &c.: along the 2nd range are some oak and pine of large dimensions and good quality.—This T. is well watered by the R. Montreal descending to the Richelieu, and by many small streams that descend from the heights to the Chateauguay.—There are many roads, but most of them very indifferent, and practicable only in winter when rendered firm and solid by the frost. —There is only one corn and saw-mill in this T. built in the 5th range.—The population consists of 150 families, of whom 70 are from Ireland, 24 from the United States, 19 from England, 11 from Scotland, 10 American loyalists and 3 from Germany. Of the population 345 souls are on the crown reserve without any title.—This T. consists of 58,600 acres; about 6067 acres are under improvement, of which 4242 are among the granted lands, 1320 on the crown reserves and 505 on the land located by the agent.—*Hemmingford Mountain* or *Covey's Hill* has about the same perpendicular elevation as the Rouville cone and commands an extensive horizon. This mountain, from its conspicuous height, is worthy of notice. It occupies a space of about 3½ miles in length by 2 in breadth and rises by gradations, almost about 1,100 feet from the level of the St. Lawrence. The ascent on the N. side, though rather abrupt, is notwithstanding easy of access, but on the E. it is more gradual; on the S. side it rises out of a low swamp in the vicinity of 2 small lakes, and rises nearly 200 feet in a perpendicular cliff. From the top of this mountain can clearly be distinguished the mountains of Montreal, Pinacle, Mansfield and Camel's Rump, and a most commanding view of the surrounding country.

Statistics.

Population	980	Fulling-mills	1	Distilleries	1
Churches, R. C.	1	Saw-mills	5	Shopkeepers	1
Corn-mills	1	Potasheries	4	Taverns	1
Carding-mills	1	Pearlasheries	4	Artisans	10

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	7,000	Potatoes	33,000	Buck wheat	1,000
Oats	6,000	Peas	4,000	Indian corn	3,000
Barley	100				

Comparative Statement of Increase.

Year in which the account was taken.	Acres of cleared land.	Acres under cultivation.	Total population.	Males.	Females.	Live Stock.			
						Horses.	Horned cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
1820	.	2550	358	171	187	.	.	.	.
1825	3206	2591	616	331	285	97	588	426	377
1829	6067	.	980	.	.	273	1372	1300	598

Hemmingway Brook joins the R. Connecticut near the most S. point of the T. of Drayton on the boundary line.

Henryville (V.), *v.* Noyan, S.

Hereford, township, in the co. of Sherbrooke, is bounded N. by Clifton and Auckland; W. by Barford; E. by Drayton and S. by the boundary line. The greater part may be called tolerably good land and generally applicable to any kind of agriculture: the surface is uneven and, approaching the river Connecticut, rather mountainous.—The S. part of the T. is partially settled, 1600 acres being under cultivation: most of the settlers are on the banks of Hall Stream and Leech Stream and the lands between them.—There is only one reserve under lease; it is in No. 7 of the 7th range and belongs to the clergy.—The timber is various and in general good, consisting of maple, beech and birch, mixed with spruce fir and a small proportion of pine and poplar.—In the year 1800 the southern half was granted to James Rankin and others; but a very small progress has been made towards its settlement: a few farms, however, are in a tolerably good condition. —This T. is well watered by several branches of the Connecticut, aided by many small streams descending from the high lands. The branches of the Connecticut are called Hall's Stream on which 16 families are settled, and Leech Stream on which 10 families reside, and on both streams are good sites for mills; it is also watered by Leech's Pond and other small lakes, in which are trout, suckers, chub, perch, eels, &c.—There are 4 bridges, two king's highways and 2 or 3 cross-roads: one of the highways extends from line 45 to Eaton through Clifton, the other from line 45 through Barford to Compton.—The *Hereford Mountain* is in the 5th and 6th ranges and in the N. W. part of the T.—The land under crop averages 180 acres and about 500 acres are annually mowed. Flax of excellent quality is produced, and hemp grows luxuriantly but is liable to the effects of early frosts; wheat is the staple commodity and its produce from new land is from 15 to 20 bushels per acre and other grain in proportion. The annual consumption of wheat is about 750 bushels and that of other grain 1000 bushels.—This T. is well adapted for grazing and rearing neat stock, horses and sheep, and also for dairy farms. Some of the settlers keep 30 head of neat cattle, besides horses and sheep. Agricultural labour is high; from 1 to 1¼ dollar a day without board, with board from 10 to 12 dollars a month, or ⅔ths of a dollar per day in summer and 6 to 8 dollars in winter, or 2*s.* 6*d.* a day.—During haymaking wages are 3*s.* 4*d.* a day, at other times from 8 to 12 dollars a month. Mechanics are paid one dollar a day.—The articles of trade or rather traffic consist in beef, cattle, butter, cheese, pork, pearlash and grain.—In this T. are two private schools: in each from 12 to 15 scholars are instructed.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated,* 16,200 acres.

Statistics.

Population	160	Corn-mills	1
Pearlasheries	1	Saw-mills	2

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	1,500	Potatoes	2,240	Rye	45
Oats	1,280	Peas	210	Indian corn	580
Barley	200				

Live Stock.

Horses	64	Cows	120	Swine	128
Oxen	70	Sheep	300		

Hertel, fief, fronts the St. Lawrence and lies N. E. of Champlain and S. W. of Batiscan. It has one corn-mill on the R. Champlain, which waters it through its whole extent. It belongs to les Chartiers.

Hertel, rivulet, in the S. of Champlain, turns one flour-mill.

Hinchinbrook, township, in the co. of Beauharnois, is bounded S. by the boundary line; N. E. by Beauharnois and is separated from Godmanchester by the R. Chateauguay. This T. contains 38,000 acres, of which 18,850 have been granted by letters patent: from 11 to 12,000 acres were granted to non-resident persons in 1821, many of whom were then residing in the United States; soon after these lands were granted some of the grantees died, and some left the country and were never afterwards heard of: on this tract are some few families without titles to the lands they occupy. This T. is divided into 8 ranges and every range into lots of 200 acres each. From the province line N. are three full ranges, but the remainder is more irregularly divided and is appropriated to crown and clergy reservations, in large portions or blocks as they are technically termed. The surface is somewhat uneven but the soil, although rather light and in many places stony, is

good, excepting only a very few swampy tracts which are covered with cedar, spruce fir and hemlock trees. The large knolls, or rising grounds, are thickly clothed with good timber. Towards the Chateauguay, in some places, the surface subsides into valleys and gentle slopes, where there are large breadths of fine meadows well watered by several branches of that R. The settlers are generally near the river's side and in eligible situations along the frontier, in which direction there are several roads passing into the state of New York. The roads are in many parts bad, but are nevertheless frequented by loaded waggons. An immense stock of fine timber still remains in this township, although, for years past, vast quantities have been cut and rafted down the Chateauguay to Montreal and Quebec.—In this T. are 225 families, of which 79 are from Scotland, 78 from Ireland, 22 from the United States, 15 from England, 12 American loyalists and 5 from Germany; making an aggregate population of 1214 souls. 5549 acres are claimed under orders in council, of which 2595 are under improvement. 16,325 acres are settled upon under the authority of the agent, of which 3044 are under improvement.—The *Village of Hinchinbrook*, called Huntingdon, is built on each side of the R. Chateauguay; the portion in Godmanchester on government ground and the other side on the property of Wm. Bowron, Esq. acquired by purchase. The village is laid out in 3 rows on lots 1 and 2 in the front range of this T. in extensive village plots of from 10 to 20 acres each, which have been mostly located; and those in the 1st and 2nd ranges, bordering on the river, are nearly all settled upon or occupied. The village lots Nos. 4 and 5, in the front of the front range, are reserved for public purposes, where the inhabitants are about to erect a schoolhouse. The village of Huntingdon, lying partly in Hinchinbrook and partly in Godmanchester, is connected by a strong bridge across the river Chateauguay, made of timber and stone, 240 feet in length, which cost the inhabitants £250. This village is inhabited by Irish emigrants and contains a population of 125 souls; and although the number is not so great as it was some time ago, yet the present residents appear to succeed in their different occupations and are likely to become permanent settlers: they are composed of small farmers, mechanics, traders, &c.—*Vacant lands*, 19,150 acres.

Statistics.

Population	1,214	Carding-mills	1	Distilleries	1
Villages	1	Fulling-mills	1	Artisans	9
Corn-mills	2	Saw-mills	7		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	6,225	Potatoes	30,000	Buck wheat	800
Oats	5,360	Peas	2,000	Indian corn	2,050
Barley	3,000	Rye	1,050		

Comparative Statement of Increase.

Year in which the account was taken.	Acres of cleared land.	Acres under cultivation.	Total Population.	Males.	Females.	Live Stock.			
						Horses.	Horned cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
1820	.	545	143	71	72	.	.	.	.
1825	2238	2170½	536	294	242	90	358	81	268
1829	.	3044	920	.	.	268	1246	1280	600

HOPE, township, in the co. of Bonaventure, is bounded S. by Chaleurs Bay; W. by Cox; E. by the settlements of Port Daniel and N. by waste lands. It is watered by the Lower R. Nouvelle, and a part of the town of New Carlisle and its settlements range along the front from the S. W. angle to the R. Nouvelle.

Statistics.

Population	674	River craft	2	Keel-boats	33
Artisans	9	Tonnage	150		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	1,050	Potatoes	7,000	Indian corn	200
Oats	1,450	Peas	100		

Live Stock.

Horses	20	Cows	99	Swine	197
Oxen	80	Sheep	272		

HORTON, township, in the co. of Drummond, is bounded S. by Warwick; N. W. by Simpson and Wendover and N. E. by Aston and Bulstrode.—This small, irregular tract has been surveyed and granted to the militia, but it at present contains only one settler. The main branch of the Nicolet runs through the centre and its E. branch waters the N. E. angle of the T.

Statistics.

Population 7

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	15	Potatoes	100
Oats	40	Indian corn	25

Live Stock.

Horses	1	Cows	3	Swine	7
Oxen	2	Sheep	4		

HOWARD, a projected township in the co. of Two Mountains, is bounded N. E. by Abercromby; in front by Wentworth; in the rear by waste lands.

HUBERT, seigniory, in the co. of Quebec, is in the rear of St. Gabriel and St. Ignace, and otherwise bounded by waste crown lands. Two leagues in breadth and depth. Granted June 10th, 1698, to Sieur Réné Louis Hubert.—Being far north of all the cultivated lands, the quality or worth of this S. is wholly unknown; even the timber seems never to have been an object of inquiry. It is watered by the R. Talayorte, which traverses it from the N. E.

Title.—" Concession du 10me Juin, 1698, faite par *Louis de Buade*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, au Sieur *Réné Louis Hubert*, fils, de deux lieues de terre de front sur pareille profondeur, située au derrière des seigneuries nommées *St. Gabriel* et *St. Ignace*, appartenant aux pères Jésuites et aux religieuses Hospitalières de *Québec:* le dit terrein tirant au Nord-Ouest, borné d'un bout des dites Seigneuries, d'autre bout et des deux côtés des terres non-concédées."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 5, folio* 23.

HUDDERSFIELD, a projected township in the co. of Ottawa, is bounded S. by Clarendon; E. by Bristol and Aldfield; N. by Shorn and Cawood; W. by Litchfield.

HULL, township, in the co. of Ottawa, is bounded E. by Templeton; N. by Wakefield; W. by Eardley and S. by the river Ottawa. It contains 82,429 acres, and was surveyed and subdivided in 1801 under a warrant of survey issued in favour of Philemon Wright, Esq., two of his sons and seven associates, who obtained a grant of 12,000 acres under letters patent in 1806. The order of council was granted Mar. 22, 1800. The grant to Mr. Wright, &c. embraced the whole front of the township and comprehends the ranges 1, 2, 3 and parts of 4, 5, 6, with 2 lots in the 7th range, through which the R. Gatineau runs. The associates in this grant reconveyed, as was the practice at that time, the greater part of the lands to their leader, as an indemnification for expenses incurred in the survey and for patent fees on the grant, by which means Mr. Wright became the principal and almost sole proprietor of the lands thus granted, upon which it appears he and his sons have made improvements to the considerable extent of 4703 acres in culture, 24 houses, &c.—This T. extends 16 ranges in depth; each range being subdivided into 28 lots of 26 chains in breadth, by 80 chains 80 links in depth. Such are the authorized dimensions of the lots of land in river townships throughout the province, excepting, of course, the lots broken and indented by the sinuosities of the river or lake upon which they front, as in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd ranges of this T.—Hull is 120 miles from Montreal and is in the centre of a fertile country, possessing every agricultural advantage in soil and climate. The general features of Hull are mountainous: a range of hills, named by the Indians Perguatina, runs through the middle from E. to W.; the highest part is not supposed to exceed 900 ft. above the level of the Ottawa: on each side of this range and occasionally upon it are tracts of excellent land and the swamps are comparatively few and of small extent. The front of the T. is, generally, a plane undulated by gradual swells as far back as the highlands in the 6th range, which traverse the T. in a curvilinear direction almost parallel with the Ottawa. Beyond these the surface rises into more frequent and abrupt slopes, though by no means unfit for tillage, and becomes a rich pasturing and grazing country, much prized as such by the inhabitants. The soil in the level parts and in the intervals frequent in the hilly sections is excellent, and, when under proper cultivation, produces in abundance wheat, rye, barley, oats, potatoes, &c. In the immediate vicinity of the Chaudière or Columbia Falls the soil is poorer, being very rocky and sandy; but at a little distance this inferiority disappears and the soil becomes a strong loam.—This T. is traversed by several roads; the principal begins at the steam-boat landing, passes through Wright's Village and running along the front strikes the Chaudière Lake between the 2nd and 3rd ranges; thence it follows the margin of the lake and enters Eardley: this road is very good and on it is the greater portion of the most flourishing settlements of Hull. This road is called Britannia Road and extends 7 m. Being the first road made in this T., the mode of forming it may be interesting as well as useful; Mr. W. first marked it out as far as the lake, then ploughed it on each side and threw the earth to the centre to form it oval; he then levelled the hills and laid the stuff from the top into low places, built bridges and paved the road, where necessary, with broken stones; he also built stores at each end for the deposit of different kinds of goods for the accommodation of the upper country.—From Co-

lumbia Farm two roads branch off in different directions. One, passing along the edge of Columbia Pond, leads to the Gatineau Farm, remarkable as being the spot selected by Mr. Ph. Wright in 1801 for his first and original habitation, and as such is not divested of interest, being, as it were, the parent of the actual flourishing settlement of Hull. The other road directing its course W. winds suddenly at lot No. 8, and rejoins the main front road; meanwhile the Columbia Road continues towards the N. until it meets the River Gatineau in the 7th range, where Mr. Christopher Wright's new farm is situated. A road from Chaudière Lake, cutting at right angles the Britannia Road, leads into the back settlements, where, of course, no good roads can at present be expected: on this road few settlements are to be seen beyond the 4th and 5th ranges, from which to the 3rd range the farms progressively increase and towards the Chaudière Lake the road passes apparently through an old-settled country. The road communication from Hull to Montreal is bad and in 1821 was impracticable for any horse or team. A road, 16 ft. wide, has been cut by the government commissioners, over 64 miles, to the head of Long Sault and 71 bridges built. There are 4 places where either ferries must be established or large bridges built and the ravines or gullies filled up to enable teams to pass. The remaining 60 miles to Montreal are passable. Mr. Ruggles Wright, the postmaster of this T., in his evidence as to this road, said, that the inhabitants and travellers of every description have suffered great inconvenience for the want of a road, that there have been several mails lost and horses drowned by attempting to transport the mail on the ice early in the fall and late in the spring (there being no land road), and that not a year has passed for the last twenty-five years back that accidents have not occurred either in the loss of property or men's lives, as there are about four weeks at these seasons of the year, between the opening and closing of the boat navigation, when the river is not passable, owing to the ice at the Chaudière breaking up 15 days earlier than it does 60 miles below, and that this is the only possible communication they have to and from a market. Mr. Wright has, with some assistance, opened all the roads to make it possible for his people to pass and repass. One stone causeway, in particular, cost him above £1000. The total sum expended by him and some of his neighbours upon these roads, during the 20 years after he first obtained the property, amounted to £2211 17*s.* 6*d.* besides £955 expended by the government commissioners making a total of £3166 17*s.* 6*d.* The extent of roads made with this money is about thirty miles.—This T. abounds with excellent timber, which is chiefly beech, birch, maple, pine, elm and some oak, basswood and hemlock; the oak is fit for naval purposes and much of the pine for masts of large dimensions. Of the oak there are 4 species: the white, rock, scarlet and red. Of the pine kind there are 10: the white spruce fir, balsam fir, shrub pine, hemlock spruce, yellow pine, American larch or tamarack, black spruce fir, pitch pine, red or Norway pine and white pine. Of the birch 5 sorts: the yellow, black canoe, white and dwarf birch. Of the maple 6: the soft or white maple, black sugar maple, red or hard maple, sugar maple, striped maple or morsewood, and another species for which there is no English name. Of the beech 2 species, and also of the ash 2 species, the white and black. The walnut, the hickory and the butternut, a species of the walnut, and red and white cedar. Of the cherry there are 3 kinds; of the willow 6; of the basswood 2; of the elm 2, the common and slippery elm: &c. There are in all, as far as have been observed, 42 species of forest trees and upwards of 60 shrubs.—Hull is abundantly watered by rivers, lakes and numerous tributary streams; the Gatineau is the principal river, and in a large and rapid stream runs diagonally through the T. from N. E. to S. W. and is only navigable for canoes. In the chain of highlands are a great many lakes, some of which are exceedingly beautiful and abound with excellent trout. The principal lake lies in a transverse position from lot 23 in the 11th range to the commencement of lot 28 in the 13th range; it is 3 m. in length by $\frac{3}{4}$ m. in breadth and forms a narrow pass of about 16 chains wide on the division line between the 11th and 12th ranges, which intersects a small island situate about midway from shore to shore; its shape is extremely irregular and at lot 28 it branches off into Eardley; its waters discharge into the Gatineau at the line between the 15th and 16th ranges, thus running in a contrary direction to the current of that river—a singularity occasioned by the highlands which stretch across the 8th, 9th and 10th ranges, and form a natural

division of the waters flowing north and south.—The *Columbia Pond* is a small lake lying at the extremity of the 5th range; its waters fall into the Ottawa a little south of the estuary of the Gatineau.—An iron bed of great richness has been discovered in the township, but it has never been worked. There is also a lead-mine on the Gatineau River, known only to the Indians, who have brought down quantities of it; but the situation has not been precisely ascertained, owing to the reluctance which the Indians have to communicate discoveries of this nature. Marble of the finest quality is abundant: there is a very fine bed of this mineral on the Gatineau River, near the first rapid, about 400 yards above the still water, where a steam-boat may float with ease and safety. This bed of marble is supposed to be of immense extent; it appears in the neighbourhood of the iron-mine and the Lac des Châts abounds with it; that which appears at the surface is of inferior quality: this quarry forms a precipice one mile in length and 60 or 70 ft. high and is of a remarkably white appearance; it is a fair species of white marble without vein. There is limestone of the best quality on the borders of the Gatineau, and also a lead-mine in the 10th or 12th range. Granite is found in the interior, on the ranges of rocks or mountains.—In this T. are several excellent and well-cultivated farms, and Mr. Wright has from 5 to 6,000 acres under cultivation; his son, Mr. T. Wright, has two establishments in the 7th and 8th ranges on the E. bank of the Gatineau; his lands are advantageously situated and in a high state of culture, affording excellent pasture.—The *Columbia Farm* is situated in the 4th range, about 1½ mile from the Ottawa and W. of Mr. Wright's house. The extent, position, and culture of this farm deserve to be particularly commended. The convenient and judicious subdivision and economy exhibited in the management of this farm are truly meritorious, and reflect great credit upon the enterprise and judgment of the proprietor. All kinds of grain are produced in abundance and hemp and flax may be cultivated with great success. Mr. Wright one year raised a very considerable quantity of hemp and sent a very fine specimen, measuring 14 ft. in length, to the Hemp Committee of Montreal; he also sent two samples of the seed with two bundles of the hemp to the Society of Arts at Quebec, and was complimented in return with a silver medal; from a certificate which he received from the Hemp Committee it appeared that he raised, that year, 11 parts out of 13 of the total raised in the province. Although this is a very fine country for the growth of hemp, Mr. Wright was obliged to discontinue growing it on a large scale on account of the expense of preparing it for market, the hemp-peelers charging him one dollar per day, or one bushel of wheat, labourers being very scarce: he saved nearly 100 bushels of seed, which he sold in Montreal at a fair price, and was obliged to send the hemp to Halifax in Nova Scotia for sale. He now grows only small quantities for his own use.—The expense and process of clearing and fencing an acre of wild land, its usual produce, and the process of clearing, according to Mr. Wright's evidence before the Committee, are as follow:—The process of clearing consists in three things: cutting down the under brush at 7*s.* 6*d.* per acre; chopping down the wood in rows, two rods wide, at 25*s.* per acre; firing, burning, and branding fit for the harrow, at 27*s.* 6*d.* per acre, after which the work is done. The total expense of clearing is therefore £3 per acre, and the common price of putting in the crop is 10*s.* per acre. The poorer settlers find themselves occasionally constrained to adopt a more imperfect mode of clearing: they first cut out the brush and small trees, leaving the larger trees standing, which shade the land so that they do not get more than half a crop. The produce per acre is from 2 to 400 bush. of potatoes, 25 bush. of oats or wheat, 30 bush. of Indian corn, 200 bush. of turnips.—Mr. Wright's constant aim to improve the breeds of cattle has been attended with much success; he brought over from England, many years past, at great expense, some of the best Herefordshire and Devon breeds, by way of experiment; these cattle crossed produced a breed justly celebrated, which also, crossed with the Canadian breed, produce excellent cattle.—*Wright Village* is pleasantly situated at the S. E. angle of the T. occupying the front of lots No. 2, 3 and 4 in the 3rd range; it contains a handsome church, 68 ft. by 28 ft. with a steeple 121 ft. high, it stands on an eminence facing the river, decorated with much taste and surmounted by a neat spire. Nearly in front of the church, close by the highway, stands a stone house of two stories, where an hotel establishment is carried on, affording comfortable accommodations. Opposite to these,

on the other side of the main road and on the bank of the river, are the corn and saw-mills, a blacksmith's forge, stores, &c. and a spacious and conspicuous stone edifice with a cupola, often mistaken for a church from its singular construction. The mill-dam projecting out upon the reef of rocks, towards the rapid, is remarkable for its extent and solidity. W. of the mill are the long causeway and bridge, over which the public road is continued. On the first rise of the hill, W. of the bridge, is the handsome and comfortable habitation of Philemon Wright, Esq. There is also a post-office. As the present village is exclusively the property of Mr. Wright and his sons, competition in trade is not so active as perhaps the general interests of the T. require. It might therefore be expedient to establish a government village, open to emigrants settling there; and lot 21, in the 2nd range, appears to be a very propitious site for that purpose, on account of its contiguity to the Chaudière Lake, an expansion of the Ottawa; lot 14 in the range also affords an advantageous site for a village, which might be built at the junction of two roads, near which there is a saw-mill and also a tolerably well-cultivated farm. Mr. Wright carries on the timber trade to great extent and has a large manufactory of pot and pearlashes. His first export of timber was to Montreal, and, in 1807, he arrived at Quebec with the first timber ever sent there from the banks of the Ottawa. The expense of conveying timber to Quebec being less than to Montreal is the reason why, in 1823, above 300 common cargoes were sent to Quebec and not one to Montreal through the same channel: in a few years, without doubt, this quantity of timber sent to the Quebec market will be quadrupled, and the exports from this T. of various other articles, such as flour, beef, pork, &c., will be increased in the same ratio.—In this T. are 3 schools attended by about 150 scholars, who are instructed in reading, writing and arithmetic; they are supported by voluntary contributions and two of them are under the patronage of the Royal Institution in Canada. The T. at present consists of one parish, in which are a protestant episcopal church and a methodist episcopal chapel, but there is no parsonage-house.—The population is constantly and rapidly increasing and, with the exception of the rising generation, is almost entirely American. The inhabitants in 1824 were placed under the superintendence of Mr. Wright, who has adopted various means to excite the industry and secure the comfort and happiness of all classes of his little colony; and perhaps in no part of the province will be found more industry and a better understanding among the settlers, for they seem universally to enjoy a degree of ease and comfort seldom to be met with in settlements of such recent date: every thing exhibits a degree of affluence and social prosperity not reasonably to be expected in settlements formed within 30 years; —neat dwelling-houses, many of them two stories high, extensive barns, &c., well-cultivated fields and enclosures, numerous cattle grazing, large flocks of sheep wandering over a grateful soil and cropping an abundant pasturage,—these objects, happily combining the pleasures and advantages of rural and pastoral life, not only delight the occasional visiter, but are calculated to inspire the emulation and encourage the hopes of many a desponding emigrant. The reader will not fail to ask, "From whom are all these benefits derived? Whose persevering talent and enterprising spirit first pierced the gloom of these forests and converted a wilderness of trees into fields of corn? Whose industrious hand first threw into this natural desert the seeds of plenty and prosperity?"—The answer is, Mr. Philemon Wright, an humble American from Woburn in the state of Massachusets: through hardships, privations and dangers that would have appalled an ordinary mind, he penetrated an almost inaccessible country, and where he found desolation and solitude he introduced civilization and the useful arts; by his almost unaided skill and indefatigable industry the savage paths of a dreary wilderness have been changed into the cheerful haunts of man; the gloomy upland forests have given way to smiling corn-fields; the wet and wild savannas, sinking under stunted spruce and cedar, have been cleared and drained into luxuriant meadows; the perilous waterfall, whose hoarse noise was once the frightful voice of an awful solitude, is rendered obedient to the laws of art, and now converts the majestic tenants of the forest into the habitations of man and grinds his food; the rivers and lakes, once fruitful in vain, now breed their living produce for the use of human beings, and, with deep and rapid current, transport on their smooth and glassy surface the fruits of his industry; the deep recesses of the earth are made to expose their mineral treasures, from the birthday of time concealed. In fine, the judicious and persevering industry of one successful adventurer has converted all the rude ad-

vantages of primeval nature into the germs of agricultural, manufacturing and commercial prosperity. Mr. Wright, however, has been amply rewarded for his honourable exertions; his private fortune has been increased in proportion to the good he has created, and the liberal conduct of the provincial government towards him has been unbounded: 9,145 acres have been granted to him and his family in Hull and Lochaber, under letters patent; 7,000 acres in Hull have been reconveyed to him by his associates and not less than 5,000 acres in Templeton, making altogether 21,145 acres. The proceedings of Mr. Wright in forming the extensive and important settlements of Hull have been detailed by him, and are highly interesting and useful; interesting as developing the successful exertions of an enterprising and indefatigable settler, and useful as being well adapted to guide and encourage others in forming settlements in a country as remote from civilization as from assistance. After having visited the extensive tract which was destined to become the theatre of his exertions and the reward of his useful enterprise, he returned with his two companions to his native home, Woburn, in the state of Massachusets, having determined on the measures proper for him to pursue. After hiring about 25 men and providng himself with mill-irons, axes, scythes, hoes and all other tools thought by him to be the most useful and necessary, together with a number of barrels of clear pork (pork freed from the bones), he commenced his journey with 14 horses, 8 oxen, 7 sleighs and 5 families. This emigration took place on the 2nd of Feb. 1800. On the 10th of the same month Mr. Wright arrived at Montreal and then proceeded towards Hull, travelling generally among the old settlements only 15 m. a day for the first 3 days, because the sleighs were wider than those used in that country and because it was necessary that the horses and oxen should go abreast. During these 3 nights he stopped with the *habitans*, and arrived on the 4th day at the foot of the Long Sault, which was the extremity of the travelled roads in that part of Lower Canada. From this place he was still 80 miles from his place of destination; and there not being any road and the snow deep, he was obliged to halt and alter the teams so as to go singly, while a part of his men proceeded forward to cut a road through the snow. After these necessary preparations he proceeded on for the head of the Long Sault, observing in due time to fix upon some spot near water to encamp for the night, particularly observing that there were no dry trees to fall upon them, and if there were to cut them down. Then he cleared away the snow and cut down trees for fire for the night, the women and children sleeping in covered sleighs and the men with blankets round the fire and the cattle made fast to the standing trees; in this situation about 30 persons spent the night. Before he retired to rest he prepared sufficient food for the next day so as to lose no time when daylight appeared, always observing to keep the axemen forward cutting the road and the foraging team next the axemen, and the families in the rear; in this way he proceeded on for 3 or 4 days, observing to look out for a good place for the camp, until he arrived at the head of the Long Sault. From that place he travelled the whole of the distance upon the ice until he came to the intended spot, about 65 miles. The guide whom he had taken with him on his first journey was as much unacquainted with the ice as the whole of the party, not one of them having ever travelled up this ice before. Their progress was very slow and impeded by their fear of losing any of the cattle, and the axemen in the front were obliged to try every rod of ice, which, being covered with snow about a foot deep, it was impossible to know whether it was safe without sounding it with the axe. On his journey up the river, the first day, Mr. W. met a savage and his wife drawing a child upon a little bark sleigh, who gazed at the party with astonishment, more especially at the cattle; as if they had come from some distant part or from the clouds; their astonishment appeared to increase as they walked round the teams, the party having halted; and they tried to hold a conversation concerning the ice, but not a word could be understood. The Indian pointed to the woods, as if giving directions to his squaw to go there and make herself comfortable; she immediately went off and he proceeded to the head of the company without the promise of fee or reward, with his small axe trying the ice every step he went, as if he had been the proper guide or owner of the property. They passed on until the approach of night; when, the banks of the river being high, about 20 feet, it was found impossible to ascend them with the sleighs; they therefore left them on the ice and ascended the banks of the river, and clearing away the snow cut down large trees as usual to make a fire, carefully observing

that no stooping or dead trees could fall upon them, and after cooking supper and getting regular refreshment they spread their bedding round the fire and made themselves as comfortable as they could, having nothing over them but large trees and the canopy of the heavens. Before daylight they cooked their breakfast and provisions for the day and, as soon as daylight appeared, they were ready to proceed. The Indian, who had behaved with uncommon civility during the night, having taken his regular refreshments, proceeded to the head of the company as he had done the preceding day with uncommon agility. All being under weigh as soon as daylight appeared, they proceeded as usual without meeting with any accident; when night was approaching they did the same as the night before and began their march early in the following morning, the Indian taking the lead as before. Owing to the deepness of the snow, it took them about 6 days in passing up this river, about 64 miles, when they all arrived safe at the township of Hull. After some little trouble in cutting the brush and banks, they ascended the height, which is about 20 feet from the water. The Indian, after he had seen them safe up the bank and spent the night with them, intimated that he must return to his squaw and child; and after receiving some presents for his great services, he took his departure for his squaw, having to go at least 60 miles. The party thanked him in the best manner they could make him understand, and three times huzzaed him; and he left in great spirits, being well pleased. Mr. Wright arrived Mar. 7th and immediately, with the assistance of all hands, felled the first tree, for every person who was able to use the axe endeavoured and assisted in cutting; after which they commenced cutting down and clearing a spot for the erection of a house, and continued cutting, clearing and erecting other buildings for the accommodation of the families and men. As soon as they commenced cutting and clearing, the chiefs of two tribes of Indians who live at the Lake of the Two Mountains came to them and viewed all their tools and materials with astonishment and would often hoop and laugh, being quite unacquainted with tools or things of that nature. They also viewed with astonishment the manner in which the oxen and horses were harnessed. They seemed to view all things with great pleasure. Some of them fetched their children to see the oxen and horses, having never seen a tame animal before, being brought up near the great lakes to the westward: they would also ask the liberty of using one or two axes to see how they could cut down a tree with them, as their own axes are very small, weighing only half a pound and Mr. Wright's axes weighed from four to five pounds. When they had cut down a tree they would jump, hoop and huzza, being quite pleased with having cut down the tree so quickly. They received a glass of rum each and returned to their sugar-making in the greatest harmony. They continued very friendly to pass backward and forward for about ten days, often receiving small presents, for which they made returns in sugar, venison, &c. Their chiefs assembled together and procured an English interpreter, George Brown, who had an Indian wife and family and who spoke both languages. They requested him to demand of Mr. W. by what authority he was cutting down their wood and taking possession of their land. To which he answered —by virtue of authority received at Quebec from their great father, who lived on the other side of the water, and from Sir John Johnston, the agent in the Indian department, through whom they receive their yearly dues from government. They could not be made to believe that their great father or other persons at Quebec would allow them to cut down their timber and clear their land and destroy their sugaries and hunting-ground without consulting them, as they had been in the peaceable and quiet possession of their lands for generations past: and in this part of the country were their chief hunting-grounds, sugaries, fisheries, &c.; and they were afraid the settlers would destroy their beaver, their deer and their sugaries. After a long conference, carried on with good temper on both sides, and with sound argument on the side of the poor Indians, it was agreed to leave the question to the decision of the proper authorities at Quebec, which afterwards decided against the Indians, because their ancestors had been compelled to cede their country for certain annual presents, which the Indians conceived to be an inadequate compensation; they, however, submitted to the decision with good faith and almost without a murmur. They then agreed that Mr. W. should be a brother chief; and if any difficulty occurred, it should be settled among the chiefs. They then proceeded to crown him in their usual manner as a brother chief; after which they dined together and kissed each other's cheeks, and a number of other ceremonies passed too numerous

to mention, such as burying the hatchet and a number of other usual Indian formalities. After this ceremony the settlers and the Indians often assembled together in the greatest harmony in both villages upon various occasions and always with the greatest friendship and good understanding, without having to revert to one question for the law to decide. The judicious and just eulogium which Mr. Wright has passed on the Indians ought not to be omitted:—"*I must acknowledge that I never was acquainted with any people that more strictly regarded justice and equity than those people have for these twenty years past.*"—After having arranged with the Indians, Mr. W. continued cutting down and clearing a spot for the erection of a house and other buildings for the accommodation of the families and men.—Thus were the important settlements of Hull commenced; and it is to be regretted that the plan and extent of this work will not allow the author to trace their gradual increase and improvement to the present date; for a more ample account would prove very beneficial to all who are desirous, by imitating Mr. Wright's laudable example, to obtain affluence and happiness through the medium of emigration—unfortunately so necessary at present to the superabundant population of the mother country.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated* 21,250 acres.—The following statistical statements, made in the years 1820 and 1828, will show the increasing prosperity of the settlements in Hull.

Statistics.

	1820.	1828.		1820.	1828.
Population	703	1066	Lime-kilns	.	12
Churches, Pro.	.	1	Looms	.	13
Curates, Epis.	.	1	Brick-kilns	.	2
Schools	3	3	Potasheries	.	2
Mills	5	.	Pearlasheries	.	2
Corn-mills	.	1	Breweries	.	1
Carding-mills	.	1	Distilleries	2	2
Saw-mills	.	4	Postmasters	.	1
Mills for grinding bark	.	1	Shopkeepers	.	4
Tanneries	.	2	Taverns	.	2
			Artisans	.	5

Annual Agricultural Produce, in bushels.

	1820.	1828.		1820.	1828.
Wheat	6,111	16,000	Rye	3,019	7,500
Oats	5,170	19,980	Indian corn	8,245	24,000
Barley	.	1,100	Map. sug. cwts.	.	93
Potatoes	47,375	25,000	Hay, tons	2,237	.
Peas	1,284	5,600	Flax, lbs.	780	.
Beans	521	.			

Live Stock.

	1820.	1828.		1820.	1828.
Horses	123	330	Sheep	558	1,047
Oxen	418	660	Swine	505	869
Cows	503	683			

Humguin, river, in the co. of Rimouski, runs into the S. W. side of the R. Matapediac, about 3 m. below Lake Matapediac.

Hungry Bay, in Lake St. Francis, expands into the W. side of Catherine's Town in the S. of Beauharnois. A canal is projected to extend from this bay to the first waters of the R. St. Louis.

Hunter's Brook, at the S. W. extremity of Drayton T., joins the R. Connecticut between Hall's Stream and Indian Stream.

Hunterstown, township, in the co. of St. Maurice, in the rear of Rivière du Loup, Grandpré and Dumontier: bounded E. by the projected T. of Caxton; W. by lands claimed by the late Charles Lanaudière, Esq. as belonging to the S. of Maskinongé; N. W. by waste crown lands.—A tract of very little value, being a continued stratum of rock lying very near the surface; toward the rear it rises into broken and almost mountainous ridges. Pine and maple are abundant, but cedar, spruce and hemlock much more so.—The Rivière du Loup with some small lakes and little rivulets water it very well. 24,620 acres were granted in 1800 to Mr. John Jones, the present proprietor.

Huntingdon (V.), *v.* Hinchinbrook, T.

Huntsburgh (V.), *v.* St. Armand, S.

Huron Village, *v.* St. Gabriel, S.

Hurons, des, river, rises in the S. of St. Charles, in the co. of Rouville, and running S. W. traverses the S. of Rouville, where it receives a small stream that rises in a lake on the summit of the Rouville Mountain and then striking into Chambly East it receives the united waters of the rivers Barre and du Rapide: after this increase it runs more to the W. and loses itself in Chambly Basin. The course of this R. is only 20 miles, although it is of considerable magnitude: it not only contributes to the fertility of the soil, but by its sinuous meanders forms a strong feature of embellishment.

I.

Indian Lands and Indians. Adjoining Godmanchester on the west is a space reserved for the use of the domiciliated Indians of St. Regis and commonly known by the name of the Indian Lands: it forms a triangle bounded by Lake St. Francis, Godmanchester and the line of 45°: its side on the lake is about 10 miles and that on the line 12½ miles. The land is, generally, of supe-

rior quality and well furnished with fine timber. Of the 17,320 acres of leased lands in this settlement, there are upwards of 4000 low and unfit for cultivation, except at a great expense; on these grow black ash, elm, cedar, pine and tamarack. There are besides about two thousand acres of open marsh, not leased, which grow nothing but coarse grass, bushes of various kinds, willows and alders.—These open marshes were of considerable use to the settlers on their first arrival in furnishing winter food for neat cattle, but now that the inhabitants have all got part of their farms sown with tame grass, these marshes are comparatively of little value and are likely to remain so for generations to come, as nothing but the lowering of the Côteau du Lac rapid can make them fit for cultivation. This, if not done by the hand of man, but left to the gradual operations of the stream of the St. Lawrence, will take a longer time than is easy to be calculated.—The remaining part of the leased land consists of rising grounds of no great elevation, which, if cleared, would look like so many islands in the midst of those swales. Where the ridges are highest the land is rather stony, but taking the dry lands on an average the soil is good and fit to raise any sort of crops, with respect either to quality or quantity, that will grow on any other part of Lower Canada. The timber growing on these ridges consists of maple, birch, beech, basswood and occasionally some hemlock; and these ridges once produced considerable quantities of white pine and oak. The only stream of consequence in the settlement is Salmon River, which, from its mouth to the province line, a distance of four miles and upwards, is navigable for vessels not drawing more than four feet of water: this R. is a great thoroughfare for the admission of American produce.—Among the various obstacles to the improvement of the settlement, the want of roads is not the least. The difficulty and expense attending the bringing of the Grand Voyer to such a distance has, no doubt, been one of the causes of the want of roads in this place; and now that part of the difficulty has been surmounted and a road laid out, there remains a still greater, viz. the doing the necessary work. Owing to a great proportion of the St. Regis Indian reservation being low and swampy marshes, it is necessary to pave the way over which the line of road runs with logs, which makes the labour necessarily so heavy, that unless some legislative aid is obtained, it must be a long time before any road can be in such a state as to render travelling comfortable. Although the marshes in this tract are neither few nor small, there is not the slightest vestige of any of the diseases which usually attend such places. In fact there is not a more healthy people on the whole continent of America.

Statistics, including the Dundee Settlement on part of the Indian Lands.

	Acres.
Land paying rent	17,320
Land cleared	3,638
Land paying rent, but low and unfit for cultivation	4,191
Marsh meadow, unfit for cultivation and not rented	2,000
	27,149

Total population	1,493
Protestants	420
The others chiefly Roman Catholics.	

Potash kettles	70	Houses in Dundee	147
Pot and pearl asheries	2	Distilleries	1

Live Stock, exclusive of the Stock of the Indians.

Horses	132	Young cattle	374
Working oxen	200	Sheep	1,104
Milch cows	341	Swine	835

The *Indians*, who were the aboriginal inhabitants of the province of Lower Canada, have not been nearly exterminated without leaving materials for melancholy reflection. Even tribes of savages cannot be swept away from the earth without creating a sentiment of regret and a moral derived from the mutability of every thing human. Their extinction having been principally effected by the thirst of dominion and the hunger of avarice, assisted by superstition, leaves no enviable trace of the milder virtues of the christians. The few remains of these persecuted tribes are scattered about the province and peaceably submit to the slow and gradual amelioration of more civilized habits. Their rude principles of unenlightened faith are already supplanted by the doctrines of the Roman Catholic creed, to which they universally subscribe; and if a greater number of schools were established among them, it is probable that in a few years their origin would be only known by their colour.—The names of the

existing tribes and their places of residence in this province are as follow:

Tribes.	Places of residence.
Iroquois or Mohawks.	St. Regis at the head of L. St. Francis; Coghnawaga in Sault St. Louis; and Lac des Deux Montagnes.
Algonquins and Nipissingues.	Lac des Deux Montagnes.
Abenakis.	Village of St. François; the S. of Bécancour; from the R. St. Francis to the Chaudière; and at the mouths of the Ristigouche and the Madawaska.
Hurons.	Village of Jeune Lorette.
Micmacs, Malécites or Amalécites,	Towards the Gulf of St. Lawrence.
Montagnais.	Lake St. John and the Saguenay country.

Indians of the Algonquin and Tête de Boule nations hunt along the R. St. Maurice. The families that occupied the hunting-grounds between the rivers Ste. Anne and St. Maurice are entirely extinct.

The *Abenaki Tribe* reside in the Indian Village in the east side of the R. St. Francis, in the S. of St. François. The village consists of about 40 cabins or houses of wood indifferently built. These converted Indians subsist upon their own lands in that seigniory by raising, in their peculiarly careless manner, some Indian corn and potatoes, and by rearing poultry and pigs: they sometimes increase these means by fishing and sometimes by hunting parties: the latter is but a precarious resource, as they are compelled to go to an immense distance before they can meet with game to repay their labour; for as the habitations of civilized men have spread over the province, the animals that were the prior occupants have fled for protection to the recesses of more distant forests. This v. contains a church and a parsonage-house, at which the missionary who superintends the religious concerns of the tribe always resides. An interpreter also has a permanent residence among them. Some of this tribe inhabit an Indian v. in the S. of Bécancour, which is a little below the v. of Bécancour and consists of some houses of wood, ill-built, or rather cabins. The manners and occupations of these Indians are precisely the same as those of the v. of St. François. They have also a village in the co. of Rimouski, at the confluence of the rivers Madawaska and St. John; and another at the mouth of the R. Ristigouche, in the co. of Bonaventure, called the Indian Village Mission.—The Abenaki Indians of the v. of St. François hold, by letters patent, 8150 acres in the T. of Durham.

The *Algonquins* and *Iroquois Tribes* inhabit an Indian village in the S. of the Lake of Two Mountains, which is agreeably seated on a point of land projecting into the lake and consists of about 60 houses, a church and a parsonage-house, where a missionary always resides. The Indians of this village are the descendants of a tribe that inhabited or frequented the lands bordering upon Lake Huron; the few who survived the massacre of that race by the treachery of their enemies effected their escape, and their progeny now occupy 2 or 3 small villages in different parts of the province. Those of the village of the Two Mountains are become civilized and have adopted many of the manners and customs of the Canadians and acquired a knowledge of the French language, which they use fluently: they are quiet and inoffensive and preserve the greatest harmony among themselves and civility towards the other inhabitants. They place an implicit confidence in the resident minister, whose influence over them is unbounded. Some lands are assigned to them near their village, which they cultivate with wheat, Indian corn and other grain; of late years they have also planted potatoes in considerable quantities: from these sources, increased by the produce of the chase, which a part of the men follow during the winter season, a subsistence is derived which, apparently, they enjoy with some of the comforts of civilization.

The *Montagnais* or mountaineer nation, called in the Cree language *Papinashuah*, which means "laughers or sneerers," are descended from the Algonquins and frequent the immense tract of country lying from the mouth of the St. Lawrence northward to the Hudson's Bay territory; they are generally a harmless people without any fixed habitations, wandering in the limits assigned among themselves as hunting-grounds, their only means of living being by hunting and fishing. In 1804 there were about 1000 of these Indians, women and children included, between the River St. Maurice, King's Posts, Mingan Seigniory and coast of Labrador. In 1809 their number had diminished to about 800 and in 1824 it amounted to only

700 at most, owing to starvation, small-pox, fevers and the inordinate use of spirituous liquors. When they go on board of vessels rum is their principal object, by which they get so much intoxicated that often in getting ashore they upset and many are drowned. When in a state of intoxication they often sleep in damp places, by which they get their death. During summer they subsist on fish, fowl and eggs, of which they have great plenty; and in winter on beaver, deer, partridges and porcupines; and, when they are near lakes, by cutting holes in the ice, they get trout and white fish: the former they take with hooks, the latter with nets; but as this is a kind of laborious work, the ice being from 3 to 4 feet thick, they seldom try it except when in a state of starvation. They have a great repugnance to agricultural labour and have no traditions among them besides a faint idea of the order of the Jesuits, who taught them the first principles of religious worship, and, having the greatest influence over them, converted almost all of them to Christianity. When the Jesuits first settled among them, in the reign of Louis XIV., on the borders of Lake St. John, the Montagnais nation was in its greatest prosperity. The number of Indians in the vicinity of L. St. John is now very inconsiderable; there are only 10 families on the border of the lake, about the same number in the Chicoutimi country, and about 15 families on Lake Chuamouchouan, which is 50 l. w. of Lake St. John and the last post in the Saguenay country. Their numbers have also greatly diminished in the wretched country round Lake Mistassinni, which abounds with peltries of various kinds, since the time when the North-West Company held the King's Post, and more particularly of late years, since ardent spirits have been introduced among them. Their number has also been reduced by the small-pox, brought from Europe in the apparel and blankets given to them in exchange for their furs: with this disease from 50 to 100 have died in a day. There are now only 50 or 60 families who trade at the posts of the company: without these causes of mortality the number would have been at least 500. Their number has also been decreased by starvation, from the want of those animals which were once used for their sustenance and which they first began to destroy in too great profusion many ages ago. The Company of the Indies, which had an exclusive right to the trade, having greatly enhanced the value of elk-skins, which then abounded in this country, induced the natives to destroy that animal merely for the sake of its skin; thus that improvident people destroyed almost totally the species of animal which supplied their chief subsistence. From that time their numbers gradually decreased. Whenever one of the members of a Montagnais family dies, a victim to want, he is buried on the spot by the others, who immediately afterwards remove their camp to another place and so on until only one remains, when he abandons the place altogether and rushes heedless through the woods till he himself drops, the last victim of despair and starvation.—The dress of the females of this tribe is singularly varied in colours, and it usually consists in a loose piece of blue cloth trimmed with scarlet for their lower garment and a mantle of printed calico. Their hair is rolled up on each side of the head and twisted round with red tape, or with ribbon, to which they are very partial; a cap of a conical shape made of red, blue, green and white cloth, is generally worn, from beneath which a long queue of hair, twisted round with red tape, hangs down their back. The women smoke and drink spirits like the men. The usual dress of the men is very slovenly; it consists, generally, in an old blue coat or frock, or calico shirt, with linen trousers. The whole native population now does not much exceed 300; in a few years the race will be extinct, for the chase is continually diminishing.—Mr. Peter Chasseur, a mineralogist of Quebec, in his communication to a committee of the House of Assembly, speaks of the present condition of these destitute human creatures in the following affecting terms:—"In mentioning White Birch Point I should add, that the tract is of no value to the Company of the Northern Posts, because it can in fact be useful only to those whose intention it is to render the productions of the soil profitable, instead of speculating upon the imbecility and ignorance of a tribe which is kept in a state of dependence probably as revolting to humanity as the slave-trade in another hemisphere. The visitant of that wilderness, which is in our immediate vicinity, cannot fail to experience the most afflicting sentiments on observing the natives of the soil, whom the weight of years prevents from gratifying the

excessive avidity of a foreign master, contesting for the remains of the most worthless animal which I had stripped of its skin. The slave knows that laws exist which at least protect his existence, but of that our Indian has not the slightest idea. The number of those unfortunate persons who die of hunger and want would be yet more considerable if the humanity of the servants of the Company of the Posts did not frequently supply their wants."

The *Iroquois* or *Mohawks* live in the villages of St. Regis, at the head of Lake St. Francis, and Coghnawaga, in the S. of Sault St. Louis, of which seigniory they are the proprietors, as well as of a tract in the neighbourhood of St. Regis called Indian Lands.—Coghnawaga is on the banks of the St. Lawrence and consists of a church, a house for the missionary and about 140 other houses, principally built of stone, formed into 2 or 3 rows, something resembling streets, but not remarkable for cleanliness or regularity: their occupants may be about 900, who chiefly derive a subsistence from the produce of their corn-fields and the rearing of some poultry and hogs, sometimes assisted by fishing and hunting, which however they do not, as in an uncivilized state, consider their principal employment. This tribe, the most numerous of any brought within the pale of Christianity in Canada, has long been settled within a few miles of their present village. That the fierce and restless spirit of the wandering savage can be, in a great degree, civilized, these Indians are a proof: some of the men of this village and of the village of the Two Mountains were employed in the British army, and no difficulty was found in bringing them under strict discipline, or in confining their operations within the laws of modern warfare.—The *Village of St. Regis,* also inhabited by the Iroquois tribe, is in a rich and beautiful country and well situated at the western extremity of the Indian Lands. The boundary line between Canada and the United States passes through it. About 50 houses or rather hovels, a church, a chapel and a house for the catholic minister, who is a missionary from the seminary of Quebec, compose the village. The habitations are poor, ill-built and more than commonly dirty; attached to them are small gardens or rather enclosures, where Indian corn and potatoes are planted, which, with what they raise on the Petite Isle St. Regis and some other isles in the St. Lawrence near the village, all of which are their own property, added to the produce of their fishing and sometimes hunting parties, constitute nearly their whole means of subsistence; for indolence, mistaken for the spirit of independence, destroys every idea of improving their condition by the profits of agriculture.—A reservation of land has been made for them by the American government similar to the tract called Indian Lands.

Statistics of the Village of St. Regis.

British Indians	352	Churches, R. C.	1
American Indians	369	Shopkeepers	1
Houses	110	Artisans	4

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Peas	1,220	Indian corn	800
Rye	1,000	Potatoes	4,800

The Hurons, or *Yendat Tribe,* in industry and a genius fruitful of resources, in bravery and eloquence, always surpassed all the other tribes of this part of the North American continent. Charlevoix accuses them of consummate treachery, and says that they united higher virtues with greater vices than any of the Indian tribes; his testimony, however, should be viewed with suspicion, for the historian of an invading and exterminating enemy is not the best evidence to prove a want of good faith in a cheated and ruined race. When the French first settled in Canada, the Yendat nation comprised 40,000 souls and occupied the fairest portion of the North American continent. This once powerful tribe were treacherously destroyed by the Iroquois, who, under the specious pretence of alliance, obtained the confidence of their opponents, and by an indiscriminate massacre nearly extirpated the whole race: the few who escaped fled towards the habitations of civilized man and established themselves in the rear of Quebec, many hundreds of miles from their native country on the borders of Lake Huron. In the year 1642 their celebrated chief, Ahatsistari, was baptized and the Yendat warriors soon followed the example of their favourite chieftain. The melancholy remains of this warlike race are chiefly living in a village in the S. of St. Gabriel called *La Jeune Lorette,* where they live by the chase and by fishing, drawing no part of their subsistence from the regular pursuits of agriculture. The Indians of this village are the

descendants of the Huron Indians formerly domiciliated at Sillery. They are a quiet, peaceable, honest, industrious people and loyal subjects; have always been very faithful and devoted to his majesty's service when required, although on one occasion their answer to the governor was misrepresented. They are extremely useful both in peace and war, being always ready to go on public duty. Their number has been so much reduced that it is now become quite inconsiderable; in 1821 the population of La Jeune Lorette was 137, including only 32 heads of families, 3 unmarried young men above 21 years of age and 2 unmarried young women above 18; in the preceding 10 years there were 45 baptisms, 8 marriages and 29 burials. In 1824, the priest says, there were 28 or 29 families and about 70 communicants; by another account it appears the families amounted to about 35 and 20 persons were absent.—March 13, 1651, a grant of $2\frac{1}{2}$ l. in the S. of St. Gabriel was made to these Indians, and the settlement at *La Jeune Lorette* was made in 1697; this Indian village is between 8 and 9 m. from the city of Quebec and is seated on the E. side of the R. St. Charles, on an eminence commanding a charming view of the river tumbling and foaming over the rocks and ledges to a great depth; the prospect is also in other respects most interesting, varied and extensive, comprising the beautiful city and environs of Quebec and extending wide and far over the southern shore of the St. Lawrence, terminated by the softened forms of the distant southern mountains. The number of houses in the V. is between 40 and 50, with something like the appearance of neatness in their exterior; they are chiefly built with wood and a few of them with stone. The church was built in 1730 at the expense of the Jesuits, the Indians working at the building and defraying part of the cost in furs: in 1824 the church and parsonage-house were much in decay, but, since the extinction of the order of Jesuits, the Indians have been no longer able, on account of their poverty, to make the necessary repairs. A Huron schoolmaster is supported partly by the government, but chiefly at the expense of the poor inhabitants. The mill was built in 1731 by the Jesuits out of the revenues, as the Indians suppose, of the estate belonging to the Huron nation. When the mill was first erected the Jesuits allowed the Indians a bushel of wheat annually to each family, but this allowance did not continue long; it was soon reduced to one-half, that is, the Indians paid half-price for it: for the last 46 years they have had none of this allowance; the schoolmaster however had, till the death of the last of the Jesuits, an allowance of one bushel of wheat per month; the commissioners now allow him 5*s.* a month in commutation. The Indians know not on what account the Jesuits discontinued the allowance of wheat, but when it ceased they began to ask the Père Giroux for their lands at Sillery. The allowances at present made to the Lorette Indians by the military government consist in annual presents in clothes for the warriors, women and children and eight days' rations; they are also allowed arms and ammunition as warriors always ready for military service: these allowances were formerly made by the French to the Indian tribes. Mr. Berthelot, agent to the Jesuits' estates, demanded rents of the Indians, but they refused; he threatened to prosecute, they wished him to do so, but no prosecutions have taken place. The articles manufactured in the village of Lorette and carried to market, or out of the village for sale, are mocassins, snow-shoes, sashes, baskets, Indian sleighs, fur caps and mittens, collars of porcupine quills, purses, reticules, bows, arrows, paddles, small canoes and little figures of Indians. The bows and arrows and mocassins are very neatly finished by the squaws. For these articles they occasionally find a sale, but at half the price they formerly obtained, and are often obliged to barter them for merchandise. Some of these Indians are joiners and house-carpenters and others are obliged to work as day labourers, there being much poverty; and four families, consisting of about 20 persons, are reduced to absolute want. The greater number have no land, but merely an *emplacement*; 40 arpents, however, are allotted to them in common, and some plant a few potatoes and sow a little Indian corn and a few oats on some little pieces of land, which they have received from their parents or purchased. Hunting and fishing, by which they support themselves, are very precarious modes of living. The Huron nation had, formerly, for their hunting and fishing limits the country extending from the R. Chicoutimi as far as the mouth of the R. St. Maurice; they used also to hunt and fish on the south shore of the St. Lawrence as far as the river St. John. Before that time the Hurons had no limits for hunting and fishing, and were masters of the

country as far as the great lakes; their ancestors permitted no one to hunt or fish on their lands, and in former times if a nation came to hunt upon the lands of another nation, their so doing became a cause of war. Nearly 200 years ago the Seven Nations made an alliance with each other, to live in peace and in common, that is to say, that they were to eat with the same spoon, *micoine*, out of the same porringer; which signified that they were all to hunt together on the same lands to avoid all disputes with each other. For the last 50 years the Abenakis of the river St. John, the Micmacs and the Malécites have hunted over the lands of the Hurons and destroyed all their chase. When the Hurons had their chase entirely to themselves, it was a law among them to kill full-grown animals only, and to spare the young ones. Beaver they did not kill from June to August, because neither the fur nor the flesh was good for any thing at that season; the infringement of this law was considered murder; nor did they kill partridges during that season, because they were sitting. The other nations, who came to hunt on their lands, were not so considerate; those foreign Indians killed both the full-grown animals and the young, and especially the beaver which always resides in the same place. In consequence of this lawless conduct the chase has been destroyed and the Hurons reduced to want; for they cannot, as their ancestors did, kill the strangers who intrude on their lands. The Hurons complain that even the Canadian peasantry take upon themselves to hunt and fish and destroy every thing, spreading snares for wild pigeons. The Indians frequently complain of want of means to suppress the disorders frequently occasioned by white people resorting to their village, and say, that they can easily keep their own people in order, but that they have no authority over the whites. The Lorette Indians now hunt as far as the sources of the Ste. Anne and the Batiscan. They take beaver, otter and martin, though these animals are less numerous than formerly. Their hunting season begins about the 25th March and towards the end of May they return. Some hunters begin about Michaelmas and return when the rivers are frozen. When the Indians meet with ravines, if they are not too wide, they cross them by means of a tree which they fell for the purpose; when they are too wide to be passed in that manner, they use small rafts. The moose-deer or elk, formerly very common round Quebec, is now very scarce; it was once one of the chief sources of the wealth of the numerous savage tribes. It is only in the fine days of spring, when the snow-shoes are easily borne up, or when in the early part of the day, after the usual frost of the night, large tracts of the country can be visited on the hard even substance without this encumbrance; and when the open rapids are the resort of water-fowl, and the lakes afford an ample supply of fish; that the vast solitudes, in which the moose-deer is found, can be advantageously visited: these solitudes are diversified by scenes of the wildest grandeur. The moose is the largest quadruped of the continent, often standing seven feet high; its immense palmated horns, its downcast head and short body give it a savage aspect, but it is of a timid character. It weighs as much as 10 and 12 cwt. and its flesh is of the most delicate flavour and considered very nutricious. It is not gregarious like the other species of the deer, but generally the male, female and one or two fawns accompany each other. In summer its swiftness makes its pursuit almost hopeless, and it is only in deep snows that it becomes a prey to the hunter. Its hoofs, unlike those of the rein-deer, are much sharper and more stiff, and during the whole season at each step it sinks to the ground. It cannot therefore travel far in the winter, and it early selects with its mates a spot for its beat where the bark and tender shoots of the hard wood abound; the formation of its teeth and its huge powerful upper lip, are well calculated to strip the bark from the trees, which in summer it does to the height of 40 or 50 feet. At each new fall of snow the party tread it carefully down throughout their beat. If surprised by the hunter they will sometimes not flee, but with the stupid defiance of the sheep paw the snow and threaten resistance; if a dog approach them, the male, with a blow from his foreleg which he uses very dexterously, will lay it dead at his feet: in this case they easily fall a victim to the gun. Generally, however, their acute senses of hearing and smelling apprise them of the approach of the hunter, and they run off at great speed, until overpowered by their own timorous efforts they sink. When the hunter appears on his snow-shoes he finds them out of breath, floundering in the snow and turning a very piteous look towards him, claiming his kindness. They however often again suddenly take

new life, and turning round several times on the same spot, beat a solid place to give combat; the gun soon despatches them. If they continue to run the hunter pursues, and coming up cuts with his tomahawk the tendons of the hind legs and soon secures the prize. The skin is made into shoes, and the hair of the mane is dyed and employed in the elegant ornaments of bark work, shoes, &c.: the hair is now so highly prized that as much as can be held in the hand sells for a dollar. The extension of the settlements and the incursions of other Indian tribes upon the hunting grounds of the Lorette Indians, to prevent which all their applications have failed, have so completely destroyed their chase that it is with the greatest difficulty they contrive to get a bare subsistence. These reasons induced them, in 1824, to subscribe a sum sufficient to defray the expenses of some of their chiefs, who undertook to cross the Atlantic in order to petition the king to redress their grievances. The object of their petition was principally to obtain the possession of the seigniory of Sillery, near Quebec, which was granted to their ancestors in 1651 and to which they believe they have a just right. The grand chief, the second chief, the chief of their council and the chief of the warriors arrived in England and were introduced to his majesty George IV. and had the honour of a long conversation with him, each wearing a gold medal which had been presented by the king. They appeared in their grand national dress: their faces were painted and their hair, long and flowing, was decorated with feathers and with the tails of various animals. To their ears were appended large silver rings of rude and fantastical workmanship; their noses were decorated with similar ornaments and they wore silver plates on their arms. They were armed with tomahawks and scalping knives, which they wore in ornamental belts. The kind reception, condescension and gracious manners of the king tended much to alleviate the severity of their disappointment by being referred to the Canadian government, whose duty it was to examine into their claims. The Notes of Mr. Neilson on the attorney-general's opinion on these claims, a copy of which is in the hands of the author, seem to prove much in their favour; but these Christian Indians are poor and friendless; it appears that Providence alone can help them.—For *Statistics* of Lorette, *vide* St. Gabriel, S.

INDIAN STREAM, in the T. of Drayton, is formed by 3 branches descending from the T. of Auckland; the eastern is called the Rapid Branch, the western is named the West Branch; all of them meet in the S. angle of that T. and their united streams immediately enter the T. of Drayton, where, continuing a S. course, this R. entirely traverses the T. and in its S. W. angle joins the R. Connecticut. On this R. are good sites for mills, but as it is obstructed by falls, the only navigable advantage it affords is the transport of logs to the different saw-mills.

INDUSTRY, VILLAGE of, *v.* Aug. to LA VALLIERE.

INTERIOR VILLAGE, *v.* SHIPTON, T.

INVERNESS, township, in the co. of Megantic, lies between Halifax and Nelson and is bounded N. W. by Somerset and part of Nelson; S. E. by Leeds. The land in the S. quarter is of superior quality, and in the other parts generally above mediocrity, except an extent of swamp of about 8000 acres to the northward, which is covered with hemlock, spruce fir and cedar. On the dry lands, timber is in great abundance and of an excellent description.—Watered by Lake William, and several small rivulets.—The S. W. part was granted to the late Joseph Frobisher, esq. and now belongs to his heirs.—The settlements have been rapidly increasing during the last few years. —*Ungranted* and *unlocated*, 15,500 acres. In 1828 there were

	Acres.
Under cultivation	213
Cleared but not cultivated	14
Cut down but not cleared	131
	358

Statistics.

Population	117	Saw-mills	7

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	564	Potatoes	700	Buck wheat	10
Oats	60	Peas	100	Indian corn	25
Barley	320	Rye	40	Hay, tons	70

Live Stock.

Horses	4	Cows	36	Swine	35
Oxen	22	Sheep	28		

IRELAND, township, in the co. of Megantic, joins Halifax and Inverness N. W.; Wolfestown S. W.; Leeds and Thetford N. E.—The N. W. part consists of land of an unexceptionable quality and fit for the growth of grain of all kinds, hemp and flax. The S. E. part is not arable, being only a series of rugged mountains running to a considerable dis-

tance, with many small lakes and swamps in the intervals. The N. W. quarter, the only one that has been surveyed and granted, now belongs to the heirs of Joseph Frobisher, esq.: this is a fertile spot, and inhabited by a few families, forming what is called Lord's Settlement.—Beech, maple, birch and many other sorts of timber, are found in great abundance.—Watered by several rivulets and by Trout Lake.—Craig's Road passes through this T. and crosses the Becancour at Kemp's Bridge. The corn and saw mills are found of great utility in this interior part of the country. The settlements have rapidly increased of late years.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated*, 14,614 acres..

Statistics.

Population	181	Saw-mills	2	Taverns	1
Corn-mills	1	Shop-keepers	2	Artisans	5

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	365	Barley	50	Peas	90
Oats	390	Potatoes	376	Indian corn	29

Live Stock.

Horses	7	Cows	33	Swine	87
Oxen	25	Sheep	20		

ISLA WATER, a stream that rises in Buckland and enters Frampton where it joins the Etchemin.

ISLE AUX COUDRES, seigniory, about 2 m. from the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, nearly opposite to the Bay of St. Paul, is in the co. of Saguenay.—5 m. in length by 66 arpents in breadth and 5 leagues in circumference. Granted Oct. 29th, 1687, to the ecclesiastics of the seminary of Quebec, to whom it still belongs.—Compared with the neighbouring mainland, the island is low, though near the centre are some few rising grounds: the shore in one or two places rises abruptly from the water, and is covered with thick creeping shrubbery, but in general the ascent is gradual and easy. The soil throughout is of a good, prolific quality and nearly all under tillage, producing grain of all kinds far beyond the consumption of the seigniory: there are a few meadows and pasture grounds. The farms, 400, are divided into two divisions, called Côte du Cap à la Branche and Côte de la Baleine, which are very little watered by streams of any description; in the former, which is at the W. of the island, the soil is light and the farms are 50 arpents by 2 or 3; in the latter or east end the farms are 33 arpents by 2 or 3; the centre of the island is a strong black soil, but its general character throughout is light. The hay grown on the beach is rich and abundant, and about 63,000 bundles are made annually. The price of oxen is 30 dollars, sheep 6*s.*, pork 1*s.* per lb., turkeys and geese 5*s.*, fowls from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*—North of the island there is anchorage for shipping.—Alex. Tremblay, a miller, has erected a stone mill, 36 ft. by 30, on Rivière Rouge, which works 2 pairs of stones. A small quantity of wood of very inferior kinds still remains on the high ground, about the middle of the island. —There is one parish, in which are a church and a parsonage-house, and the inhabitants live in neat well-built houses on each side of a good road that makes a complete tour of the island.—The battures and shoals near its low and sandy shore are very productive fishing-banks; the little bays are the rendezvous of numerous small craft, employed in transporting to Quebec the surplus produce of the island and of the opposite seigniories.—The principal mineral production of this island is the garnet of Cap à l'Aigle which is there found in as great abundance and in as much purity of colour as at any other place in the known world:—This beautiful island Charlevoix represents as having been detached from the main land by a violent earthquake, but it exhibits no other symptoms of such a catastrophe than a whirlpool between it and the opposite shore; this channel, at low water, is dangerous for boats and canoes, which are liable to be thrown on the limestone rocks to the right of the entrance into St. Paul's Bay. It is, however, more probable that this island, which is formed on a rocky basis and covered with alluvial soil, has obtained its present appearance from the gradual accumulation of alluvial soil brought from the mountains by the R. Gouffre and other streams in their rapid descent into the bay, where the water is turbid and discoloured; the whirlpool naturally concentrates this constant efflux of soil and forms the island.

Statistics.

Population	652	Corn-mills	1	Artisans	4
Churches, R. C.	1	Saw-mills	1	River craft	2
Curés	1	Medical men	1	Tonnage	49
Presbyteries	1	Taverns	1	Keel boats	17

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	6,200	Barley	676	Peas	208
Oats	720	Potatoes	4,680	Map. sug. cwt.	22

Live Stock.

Horses	163	Cows	400	Swine	550
Oxen	327	Sheep	1,050		

Title.—" Concedée le 29me Octobre 1687, par le *Marquis de Brisay*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart* Intendant, au *Séminaire de Québec*, avec les battures qui sont autour d'icelle."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 3, *folio* 11.

Isle aux Noix is in the river St. Maurice. The land is of good quality and contrasts strongly with the banks of the river, which discover, particularly on the W. side, nothing but hills and barren cliffs of granite.

Isle aux Reaux, in the St. Lawrence, lies off the N. E. end of the Island of Orleans. It is about half a league long and about 8 arpents broad. It was given to the Jesuits, Mar. 20, 1638, by Mr. de Montmagny.

Title.—" Concedée le 20me Mars, 1638, par Mr. *de Montmagny*, aux revérends pères Jésuites."—*Cahiers d'Intend.* 2 *à* 9, *folio* 71.

Isle Jesus, seigniory, in the co. of Terrebonne, in length 21 m. and 6 at its greatest breadth; it lies N. W. of the island of Montreal, from which it is separated by the Rivière des Prairies, and from the main land by the Rivière St. Jean or Jesus.—Granted, with the Isles aux Vaches adjacent, 23rd Oct. 1689, to the bishop and ecclesiastics of the seminary of Quebec, by whom it is still possessed. The original name was L'Isle de Montmagny; but soon after its grant the proprietors thought proper to bestow on it the appellative it now bears. —In size this island is second to Montreal. The land is every where level, rich and well cultivated: on the S. E. bordering the river, are some excellent pastures and very fine meadows; the other parts produce grain, vegetables and fruits in great perfection and abundance. Almost every corner being turned to agricultural uses, very little wood remains, except what is left for ornament on the different farms. There is one road entirely round the island, and one runs through the middle lengthways; these are connected by others, that open an easy communication between every part of the island. There are 3 parishes, St. Vincent de Paul, St. Rose and St. Martin. The houses, mostly built of stone, are dispersed by the sides of the roads; now and then a few are placed close together, but nowhere in sufficient number to be called a village. Around the island are several corn and saw-mills on the two large rivers; in the interior there is no stream of sufficient force to work either. The saw-mill on the Rivière des Prairies is never stopped for want of water, but sometimes by a superabundance. About midway of the Rivière des Prairies is the strong rapid called the Sault au Recollet. The rafts of timber that are brought down the Ottawa from the upper townships descend this river into the St. Lawrence at the Bout de L'Isle. The communication between Isle Jesus and the islands of Montreal and Bizard and the main land is kept up by several ferries in convenient situations for maintaining a continual and sure intercourse.—The farms being all occupied, some persons are desirous of making new settlements but have been deterred by the high rents demanded by the seigniors and by the free and common soccage tenure of the townships.

The parish of St. Vincent de Paul is in the centre of the S. part of the island, and the farms are conceded, some of them prior to 1759; the rates on which they are held are, 1st. 2 sols for each superficial arpent, and 1 sol as quit rent for each front arpent.—2nd. 2 sols *tournois* for each superficial arpent, and 1 sol as quit rent for each front arpent.—3rd. 1 sol *tournois* for each superficial arpent, half a bushel of wheat for every 20 superficial arpents, and 1 sol as quit rent for each front arpent.

The parish of St. Rose is in the N. W. part of the island, and all the farms are conceded.

The parish of St. Martin lies in the S. W. part of the island. All the farms are conceded, some prior to 1759, on the same terms, viz. 2 sols for each superficial arpent or 1 sol *tournois* for each superficial arpent, and half a bushel of wheat for every 20 superficial arpents, or 2 sols *tournois* for each superficial arpent: the quit rent has always been the same, viz. 1 sol for each front arpent. The church, 126 ft. by 40, is 1½ m. from the R. des Prairies. The soil of this P. is not very fertile nor is it turned to the best advantage. Many of the inhabitants carry fire-wood to Quebec market.—(For a farther description of Isle Jesus, *vide* vol. i. p. 211.)

Statistics of the Seigniory of Isle Jesus.

Parishes.	Population.	Churches R.C.	Curés.	Presbyteries.	Villages.	Schools.	Corn-mills.	Saw-mills.	Carding-mills.	Fulling-mills.	Tanneries.	Notaries.	Medical men.	Shopkeepers.	Taverns.	Artisans.
St. Martin .	2711	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	4	2	20
Ste. Rose .	2470	1	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	1	.	1	.	5	5	20
St. Vincent de Paul	1690	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	1	1	5	6	22
	6871	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	1	3	1	14	13	62

Parishes.	Annual Agricultural produce.									Live Stock.				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Buck wheat.	Indian corn.	Mixed grain.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
St. Martin .	11284	14952	1300	200	3120	49000	.	390	100	854	1200	1281	6405	1281
Ste. Rose .	16250	18200	46002	300	1560	.	500	508	100	1008	1108	1890	6100	1199
St. Vincent de Paul .	15600	9100	1100	100	5200	36000	.	401	200	684	780	1290	5600	1090
	43130	42252	48406	600	9880	85000	500	1299	400	2546	3088	4461	18105	3570

Title.—" Concession du 23me Octobre, 1689, faite par *Hector de Calliere*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, à *l'Evêque de Québec* et Messrs. du *Séminaire*, de *l'isle Jésus*, des *isles aux Vaches* et autres adjacentes."—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage*, *No.* 62, *folio* 289, *le* 19*me Mars*, 1781.

Isle Moran, on the S. side of Lake St. Peter, lies at the estuary of the R. Nicolet, dividing its stream into two channels.—Granted, Oct. 29, 1672, to Sieur Moran, now the property of Mr. Beaubien.

Title.—" Concession du 29me Octobre, 1672, faite par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, au Sieur *Moran*, de l'isle dite *Moran*, qui se trouve à l'embouchure de la rivière *Nicolet*, au bord du fleuve *St. Laurent.*—*Registre d'Intendance*, *No.* 1, *folio* 16.

Isle St. Christopher, about one-eighth of a league from the Cape of the Three Rivers, and about the same distance from that called Cape de la Magdelaine; it contains about 80 superficial arpents and was granted to the Jesuits, Oct. 20, 1654.

Isle St. Paul, seigniory, in the St. Lawrence a little above the city of Montreal.—A grant of two-thirds of this island was confirmed to Mr. le Ber, April 23, 1700. The grant of the other third was made July 18, 1676, to Claude Robutel.

Title.—" Confirmation du 23me Avril, 1700, par le Roi, d'une concession faite à Mr. *le Ber*, des deux tiers de l'isle de *St. Paul*. Plus concession de l'autre tiers fait à *Claude Robutel*, Sieur de *St. André*, le 18me Juillet, 1676."—*Cons. Cahiers d'Intend.* 2 *à* 9, *folio* 282, *et Rat. d'Ins. Cons. Sup. Lettre* B, *folio* 131.—*Cahiers d'Intend.* 2 *à* 9, *folio* 331.

Isles and Islets.—*Those not included in the following alphabetical list are inserted under their specific names.*—*Birch Island*, in the R. St. Maurice and in the T. of Radnor.—*Brandy Pots*, several small islets in the St. Lawrence, lying S. off the N. E. end of Hare Island; on the largest a Telegraph is erected.—*Crane Island* or *Isle aux Grues*, opposite Cap St. Ignace, S.—*Des Cinqs Island*, in the R. St. Maurice.—*Esquimaux Isles*, near the coast of Saguenay in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.—*Fox Island*, near the N. E. extremity of the Saguenay coast in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.—*Goose Island*, in the R. Ottawa, midway between the T. of Templeton and the opposite shore, about 3½ m. below the mouth of the R. Rideau—Another, *v.* Cap St. Ignace, S.—*Grande Isle*, *v.* rivers Batiscan and Saguenay.—*Grosse Isle*, one of the Kamouraska Islands.—A small island in Lake St. John.—*Hamilton Isle*, in the R. Ottawa, lies off the T. Lochaber, about one mile long; near it N. E. is another isle of smaller size.—*Hare Island*, lies off the E. end of Mount Murray, S.—*Holt's Isle*, in Lake Memphramagog; this little islet lies within 1½ m. of the commencement of the R. Magog and is in the 14th range of the T. of Hatley.—*Hospital Island*, in the R. Richelieu below Ash Island, and between the SS. of Foucault and Lacolle.—*Isle à l'Aigle*, at the mouth of North Channel, where it enters Lake St. Peter.—*Isles à la Rasade*, in the St. Lawrence, lie off the N. E. angle of the S. of

Trois Pistoles.—*Isle au Canot,* in the St. Lawrence, lies N. of Crane Island and is about 1½ m. long.—*Isles au Cerf,* in the R. Richelieu, between the SS. of St. Charles and Belœil.—*Isle au Chat,* in the mouth of Lake St. Francis, off the S. W. angle of Grande Isle.—*Isle au Foin, v.* Antaya, S.—*Isle au Heron,* at the Sault St. Louis, at the mouth of Lake St. Louis. *Isle au Raison,* at the entrance of Lake St. Peter, lies between the isles La Pierre and Du Moine, and is on the S. side of South Channel.—*Isle au Sepulcre, v.* Chicoutimi R.—*Isles aux Basques,* in the St. Lawrence, lying off the mouth of the R. Trois Pistoles.—*Isle aux Chutes,* in the R. du Nord, about one mile from Davis, V. in Chatham. —*Isle aux Cochons,* in the St. Maurice, lies opposite the mouth of the R. St. Maurice.—*Isle aux Corneilles,* one of the Kamouraska Islands.—*Isles aux Fraises,* in the R. St. Maurice, is a fine island near ½ mile long.—*Isle aux Grues, v.* Crane Island.—*Isle aux Harangs,* lies off Cap au Diable in the S. of Kamouraska.—*Isle aux Herons,* in the St. Lawrence, N. W. of Crane Island.—*Isle aux Noix,* in the R. Richelieu, at the mouth of Johnson's Creek.—*Isle aux Oies, v.* St. Ignace, I.—*Isle aux Pommes,* lies off the S. of Isle Verte to which it belongs.—*Isle aux Raisins,* in Lake St. Francis, at the mouth of the R. aux Raisins.—*Isles aux Sapins,* in the R. Chaudiére, is in the S. of St. Marie.—*Isle aux Tetes, v.* La Colle, S.—*Isles aux Tourtes,* two small islands in the Lake of Two Mountains, between the S. W. extremity of the Island of Montreal and the S. of Vandreuil.—*Isle Baraboult,* near the estuary of the Ste. Anne, divides that R. into two streams.—*Isle Bellerive,* the largest islet in the mouth of the R. St. Maurice.—*Isle Bic,* in the St. Lawrence, lies off the S. of Bic in the co. of Rimouski.—*Isle Biquette,* in the St. Lawrence, N. of Isle Bic.—*Isle Bouquet, v.* Laprairie, S.—*Isle Brulée,* in the St. Lawrence, lies nearly opposite the mouth of the Kamouraska; on this isle a Telegraph is stationed.—One of the Kamouraska islands.—*Isle Carillion,* at the entrance of the Lake of Two Mountains, lies off Argenteuil, in which S. it is included.—*Isle Cascades,* in the S. W. channel of Lake St. Louis, lies about midway between Isle Perrot and Mary's-town in the S. of Beauharnois.—*Isle Chareau, v.* Isles Communes.—*Isles Communes* or *Isles Percées,* consist of Isles St. Joseph, à la Commune, Chareau, and two others without names; this range of isles extends along the front of the S. of Boucherville on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, and are included in the grant of that S.; the largest is about ¾ m. in breadth; they are quite flat and level; some of them afford good meadow, and others common pasturage made use of by the inhabitants of the village of Boucherville.—*Isles de Contrecœur,* on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, lie off the S. of Contrecœur to which they belong.—*Isle de Grace,* in the St. Lawrence, lies nearly midway between the S. of St. Thomas and the parish of St. Joachim in the S. of Côte de Beaupré.—*v.* St. Ignace Isle. —*Isle de Gramont,* a little islet lying S. W. of the V. of Kamouraska in the S. of that name.—*Isle de la Providence,* one of the Kamouraska islands.—*Isles de la Valtrie,* on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, lie off the S. of La Valtrie to which they belong.—*Isles des Sables,* several islets lying N. E. of Isles aux Oies and at the entrance of Lake St. Peter.—*Isles Deschaillons,* in the R. Richelieu, at the mouth of Ruisseau la Prade in the S. of St. Ours.—*Isles des deux Tetes,* in the St. Lawrence, N. W. of Crane Island.——*Isle des Peiras,* in the R. Yamaska, about 1½ m. above the mouth of the R. David.—*Isles Donbour,* 3 small islets lying off the front of the S. of Desmaure, in the St. Lawrence.—*Isle du Grande Decharge,* at the N. E. side of Lake St. John, fronting Grande Isle.—*Isle du Labri,* in the mouth of the R. St. Maurice.—*Isle du Milieux,* a small isle in the mouth of the river St. Maurice.—*Isle du Moine,* at the entrance of Lake St. Peter, lies S. W. of the mouth of the R. Yamaska.—*Isle du Portage,* lies at the N. E. end of the Island of Montreal, a little below Isle Ste. Therese, and is of no value.—*Isle du Sable,* off the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, near the front of fief Dorvillier in the co. of Champlain.—*Isle Fouquet, v.* Laprairie S.—*Isle Jalobois,* in the R. Yamaska, a little above Yamaska church.—*Isle Joseph,* in the R. Yamaska, nearly one m. below the mouth of R. David, in the S. of Yamaska.—*Isle la Peche,* in the R. St. Maurice, lies at the N. E. extremity of the rear of Batiscan. The Indians and the inhabitants of the post of La Tuque frequently resort to this little island for the purpose of fishing, and an abundance of white fish, doré, carp, bass, pike and eels are caught every year.—*Isle la Pierre,* at the entrance of Lake St. Peter, lying on the N. side of South Channel.—*Isle la Porcier,* in the R. Yamaska, a little below the church of Yamaska.—*Isle Madame,* in the St. Lawrence,

lies S. off the N. E. point of the Island of Orleans, about 1¼ m. by ½ m. broad.—*v.* St. Ignace Isle.—*Isle Patience,* in the St. Lawrence, lies N. of Isle de Grace.—*Isle Percées,* 3 islets in the St. Lawrence, lying off the S. of Rivière du Loup.—*v.* Isles Communes.—*Isle Plate,* at the entrance of Lake St. Peter, lies midway between Baie St. François and Maskinongé Bay.—*Isle Randin,* in the St. Lawrence, lies between the S. of Berthier and the S. W. end of Isle Dupas.—*Isle Ronde, v.* Isle St. Ignace.—*Isle St. Alexandre,* in the R. Etchemin, and in the S. of Jolliet.—*Isle St. Barnabé,* in the St. Lawrence, lies off the S. of St. Barnabé opposite to the mouth of the R. Rimouski.—*Isle St. Bernard,* or *Nun's Island,* on the S. E. side of Lake St. Louis, lies at the mouth of the Chateauguay, dividing that R. into two streams.—*Isle Ste. Catherine,* in the R. Etchemin and in the S. of Jolliet.—*Isle St. Elzear,* in the R. Etchemin and in the S. of Jolliet.—*Isle St. Ignace,* the largest isle at the mouth of the R. Ste. Anne,—*v.* St. Ignace Isle.—*Isle St. Jean,* in the R. Etchemin, and in the S. of Jolliet.—Another, in the S. of Yamaska, is formed by the two branches of the R. Yamaska, one running into Baie St. François and the other into the Bay of La Valliére.—*Isle St. Joseph,* in the R. St. Francis, near its mouth, lies in the N. angle of the S. of St. François.—*v.* Isles Communes.—*Isle Ste. Marguerite,* 3 isles in the St. Lawrence, one at the mouth of R. Ste. Anne, another, N. W. of Crane Island, and the 3rd is the smallest islet in the mouth of the R. St. Maurice.—*Isle Ste. Marie,* in the R. Etchemin and in the S. of Jolliet.—*Isle St. Pierre,* in the R. Etchemin, and in the S. of Jolliet.—*Isle Ste. Susanne,* in the R. Etchemin, and in the S. of Jolliet.—*Isle Ste. Therese,* in the R. Richelieu, between the four connecting angles of the B. of Longueuil, E. and W. by Chambly and Bleurie.—Another at the lower end of Montreal Island.—*Isle St. Thomas,* in the R. Etchemin, and in the S. of Jolliet.—*Isle Smidt,* in the R. Yamaska, opposite the church of Yamaska.—*Isle Vaudreuil,* in the Lake of Two Mountains, lies near the S. of Vaudreuil to which it belongs.—*Isle Verte, v.* Verte.—*Kettle Island,* in the R. Ottawa, lies off the T. of Templeton, a little more than 2 m. below the mouth of the R. Rideau.—*Knight's Island,* in the Beauharnois Channel, between Grande Isle and the N. E. angle of Catherine's Town.—*La Croix Isle, v.* Cap de la Madaleine, S.—*Long Island,* in the co. of Ottawa, is in the R. aux Lievres at the head of Lake Mistake.—*Murr Isle,* near the coast of Saguenay, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.—*Matawin Island,* in the R. St. Maurice, is about ¼ mile in extent and the land is very good.—*Lower Matawin Island,* from this island there is a route by 5 lakes and 4 portages to the great Lake Matawin.—*Murr Isles,* in St. Lawrence Gulf.—*Nun's Island, v.* Isle St. Bernard.—*Old Fort Isles,* near the N. E. extremity of the Saguenay coast in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.—*Papa Island,* an islet in the R. Etchemin in the T. of Frampton.—*Petite Isle,* in the R. Yamaska, a little above the S. point of Isle St. Jean.—*Pine Island,* in the R. St. Francis, between Wickham and Upton.—*Prison Island,* in the mouth of Lake St. Francis, lies about midway between the W. part of Grande Isle and the estuary of the Rivière de l'Isle.—*Province Island,* in Lake Memphramagog, near the province line and between Stanstead and Potton.—*Red Island,* in the St. Lawrence, lying about 6 m. N. of Green Island.—*St. Mary's Isles,* near the Saguenay coast in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, opposite the mouth of the R. Watagaia.—*St. Regis Isle,* in front of the mouth of the R. St. Regis, belongs to the Indians of the V. of St. Regis.—*Traverse Isles,* in the R. Ottawa, lying off the S. W. line of Lochaber Gore, are several small isles between Black Bay and the N. W. angle of the T. of Plantagenet in Upper Canada.—*Washmisker Isles,* near the Saguenay coast in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.—*White Island,* in the St. Lawrence, extends down the R. at the N. E. end of Hare Island: about 5 m. long and ¾ m. broad.—*Wolf Island,* near the Saguenay coast, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence near Southaker ledge.

Islet du Portage, seigniory, in the co. of Kamouraska, is bounded N. E. by Lachenaye; S. W. by Granville; in front by the St. Lawrence.—One league in front and one in depth. Granted, Oct. 29, 1672, to Sieur de Granville.—Isle du Portage forms part of this seigniory.

Title.—"Concession du 29me Octobre, 1672, faite par *Jean Talon,* Intendant, au Sieur *de Granville,* de l'Isle nommée du *Portage* sur le fleuve *St. Laurent,* avec une demi lieue de terre en deçà et une autre au delà de la dite Isle, sur une lieue de profondeur."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 1, *folio* 14.

Islet du Portage, *v.* Chicoutimi, R.

Islettes aux Jones, *v.* Laprairie, S.

Isle Verte (S), *v.* Verte.

Iwashega or Twashega, river, runs from the N. W. into the R. Assuapmoussoin.

Ixworth, township, in the co. of Kamouraska, is an irregular tract in the rear of the S. of Ste. Anne and the Aug. to the S. of Rivière Ouelle. No more than 1200 acres have been surveyed, which were granted to Matthew O'Meara, the whole of which is most excellent land: it joins Ste. Anne and some part of it is in a very forward state of cultivation: on the remainder of the T. is a large quantity of excellent pine timber, much of which is transported by the Rivière Ouelle to the St. Lawrence and thence to Quebec.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated* 32,000 acres.

J.

James-town, *v.* Beauharnois, S.

Jacques Cartier, river, derives its name from the celebrated navigator, who discovered the country and wintered in the estuary of this R. in 1536. It takes its source from several small lakes in the exterior near the parallel of lat. 48° N. and about lon. 71° 20′ W. After running a very circuitous course through a mountainous country that is but little known, it reaches the townships of Tewkesbury and Stoneham; passes through them and runs in a S.S.W. direction about 46 m. through St. Ignace, St. Gabriel, Fausembault, Neuville, Belair and the fief Jacques Cartier, where it falls into the St. Lawrence. From the townships its stream displays a character of great wildness; grand and impetuous, hurrying through valleys between the lofty mountains, and frequently dashing with violence over the precipices and immense fragments of rock that oppose its progress. The bed being extremely rocky, the great number of falls and rapids and the vehemence of the torrent, particularly in the spring and after the autumnal rains, render it generally impassable for canoes or boats of any description. The banks are exceedingly high, and at intervals for considerable distances, are formed of strata of limestone, or of granite rock, in many places lofty, rugged and majestic, partially displaying a few stunted pines in the interstices, or covered with creeping shrubbery, and in many parts presenting only the frowning aspect of huge barren masses heaped perpendicularly one upon another. From the heights on each side of the river spread extensive forests, through which are various paths, kept open during all changes of season by the Indians, and chiefly by those of the village of Lorette, who consider the lands to an immense distance northwards as their hunting-grounds. The general view along the course of the river is varied, picturesque and extraordinary, presenting a thousand combinations of unrivalled grandeur, beauty and wild magnificence. In its course through St. Gabriel it approaches within 16 m. of Quebec; about nine miles before it reaches the St. Lawrence is the highly interesting and romantic new bridge of Jacques Cartier. The stream is here precipitated over many large fragments of granite that occasion a perpendicular fall of considerable height, the effect of which is greatly increased by the incessant roar of the torrent, as it forces its way through the hollows and excavations which it has made in its rocky bed and in the sides of the channel. This bridge is worthy of notice for the lightness and solidity of its construction; the natural high bank of the river on each side is finished with masonry into solid piers, whence the arch, entirely of timber, forms a handsome and lofty segment; near the W. end is a small, well-built cottage, most romantically situated, in which the collector of the bridge-tolls resides. From this bridge the river continues its impetuous character until its waters are lost in the current of the St. Lawrence. The river Jacques Cartier, viewed with a military eye, forms a most powerful natural barrier and may be termed one of the outworks to the city and environs of Quebec: the velocity of the stream would make it extremely dangerous to attempt fording it; the height of the banks renders them inaccessible, except in a very few places, and those could only be ascended with much difficulty by a small number of persons at a time, which, with the numerous advantageous positions along the whole range of the river for posting a defensive force, would altogether constitute it a complete line of security: the French, after they were expelled from Quebec in 1759, retired behind this river. On the eastern side of the river, at a short distance before its confluence with the St. Lawrence, where its high bank, receding considerably from the margin, leaves a rather extensive flat a little above

the water's level, are some corn-mills and several stores belonging to the heirs of the late Mr. Allsop of Quebec. They are the remains of a much greater and more valuable establishment.—This highly interesting and romantic river appears to run a course of about 50 miles and to collect its waters from a space of 20 to 30 miles in breadth, comprehending about 1250 square miles.—This celebrated river was formerly the terror and often the grave of travellers.—For some years past it has become the object of public attention; three bridges have been erected over it, and the citizens of Quebec visit it at proper seasons in parties of pleasure. It abounds with fish, especially salmon, works numerous mills and a distillery, and is particularly remarkable for the sudden swelling of its waters after rain; almost the least shower produces an instantaneous effect. Many of the more majestic features of the scenery on this R. are seen to the greatest advantage in winter, when the severity of the congelation exhibits the banks and the bed of the stream in every variety of fantastic appearance, and when its frozen artificial pendants in all the diversity of figure and size resemble the stalactics of the richest natural grotto.

JACQUES CARTIER, seigniory, in the co. of Portneuf, fronts the St. Lawrence and is bounded S. W. by the B. of Portneuf; N. E. by Belair and its aug. and in the rear by waste crown lands.—It is $\frac{1}{2}$ league in breadth by 5 l. in depth. Granted Mar. 29, 1659, to Dame Gagnier, widow of Jean Clement de Wauls, Chevalier, and Seigneur de Monceaux. Now the property of Messrs. de Léry and Mr. Allsop.—Although the surface is very irregular and broken, the land in general is of a moderately good quality; in some places the soil is light and sandy, in others a layer of black vegetable mould upon a stratum of limestone, and to the rear, where it becomes rather mountainous, a good light loam; each of these different kinds is sufficiently fertile and several ranges of concessions are in an excellent state of cultivation, containing many productive and valuable farms. The timber is various both in kind and quality; the maple and birch are good, and, along the banks of the rivers, are some superior pines: the common sorts are very abundant.—The Rivers Ste. Anne and Portneuf cross this S., but the principal R. by which it is watered is the Jacques Cartier. The main road passes along the front of the S. and crosses the Jacques Cartier by a ferry about 300 yards broad, where, on account of the violence of the stream, the boats are traversed from side to side by means of hawsers stretched across; the charge for a foot-passenger is 3*d.*, for a horse 6*d.*, a horse and carriage 9*d.* and 1*s.* 3*d.* for a carriage and two horses. The road, as it passes in the vicinity of the river and winds up the lofty banks, is exceedingly steep; but nevertheless it is much frequented, although there is another road from Quebec that passes over Jacques Cartier bridge and which is rather shorter and by which almost all the inequalities of the ground are avoided.—Less than one-third of this S. is cultivated; some of the best farms are near the road that passes along the St. Lawrence, and, on the S. W. side, near the road leading from the bridge to the barony of Portneuf.—*Jacques Cartier* fief is included in this S. and lies on the S. W. side, extending to the entire depth of the S. It has a frontage of about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. on the R. Jacques Cartier.

Title.—"Concession du 29me Mars, 1659, faite par la Compagnie, à Dame *Gagnier*, veuve de feu *Jean Clement de Wauls*, Chevalier, Seigneur *de Monceaux*, d'une demi lieue de large sur le bord du fleuve *St. Laurent*, avec cinq lieues de profondeur de terre en tel endroit qu'il plaira à Mr. *D'Aillebout*, Gouverneur.—Ensuite de cette concession est une copie d'un certificat du Sieur *Bourdon*, du 25me Octobre, 1659, que la Dame *de Monceaux* lui ayant remis la concession ci-dessus, par ordre de Mr. *D'Aillebout*, lors Gouverneur, pour prendre par la dite Dame possession de la dite demi lieue; avec demande de lui accorder la dite concession depuis la rivière *Jacques Cartier*, jusqu'à la concurrence de la dite demi lieue, descendant en bas, par lequel certificat il lui donne acte de diligence, comme elle prenoit le dit lieu pour l'emplacement et le choix de sa dite concession."—*Papier Terrier, page* 96, 15*me Juin*, 1781. *Cahiers d'Intendance.*

JEREMIE ISLES, in the mouth of the St. Lawrence, lie near the Saguenay coast, about 9 m. above Belsiamite R. and Pointe. Near these isles is a north-west post that derives its name from them. The northern shore of the St. Lawrence, here and at Belsiamite, is not so high as the southern shore opposite, which may be distinctly seen from the N. shore. The soil of the Saguenay coast, hereabout, is composed of a white and yellow sand and presents to the view, from the river, a pleasing succession of white cliffs intersected with forest trees. *Belsiamite Pointe* is a low sandbank extending far into the St. Lawrence and is overgrown with spruce and sapin: on its S. shore are a few Indian wigwams inhabited by some of the

Montagnais tribe, who traffic in seals and furskins when ships arrive near the coast and the weather allows them to go on board for that purpose.

JERSEY, a projected township in the co. of Beauce, is a triangular tract lying between the rivers Chaudière and Du Loup and is bounded s. by Marlow. A small part in the S. E. angle has been surveyed and granted.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated*, 33,000 acres.

JESUITS, des (F.), *v.* LAUZON, S.

JESUITS' ESTATES.—The Jesuits, in this province, were at first only missionaries; they afterwards obtained a patent which enabled them to purchase lands and hold property as in France. The property they afterwards possessed in this country was very considerable and was acquired by grants from the kings of France, by gifts or donations from individuals and by purchase. On the death of Father Casot, the last of the order, in March, 1800, their property became vested in the English crown.—Their very extensive possessions in this province may be inferred from the following description of part of their property.

Batiscan.—By deed, Mar. 13, 1639, James de la Ferté, abbot of Ste. Mary Madeleine of Chateaudun and canon of the king's chapel in Paris, gave this seigniory irrevocably, and in the strongest terms imaginable, to the Fathers of the Company of Jesus settled in New France, and their successors.—The depth of this seigniory seems to have been omitted in the original deed through error, but it was afterwards ascertained to be 20 leagues.—This seigniory was given to the reverend fathers settled in New France for them and their successors, to be held as an absolute fief with the right of holding high, inferior and petty courts of justice and subject to fealty and homage to the said James de la Ferté and his heirs, according to the usage and customs of fief in the provostship of Paris, subject also to the payment of a silver of the value of sixty sols at the end of every twenty years to the same James de la Ferté and his heirs, from such time as these lands should be cultivated, to be possessed by the fathers Jesuits, or applied and transferred to savages or others becoming christians, and in such manner as the fathers shall think proper, so that these lands shall not be taken out of their hands while they shall think proper to hold and possess them.—*Motives and considerations.*—This seigniory was given for the love of God.

Belair, or *Bonhommes Mountain.*—By deed of Nov. 24th, 1662, Messrs. Lefevre de la Barre and Demeuilles, governor-general and intendant of New France, granted this seigniory to William Bonhomme, to be held as a fief and seigniory with right of holding high, inferior and petty courts of justice, together with that of hunting and fishing, but subject to fealty and homage.—By deed April 15th, 1684, the above grant was confirmed by the king.—This seigniory was purchased in different parcels by the reverend fathers of the Company of Jesus (with the right of holding high, inferior and petty courts of justice, and that of hunting and fishing within the limits thereof) subject to fealty and homage, from some of the descendants of William Bonhomme, and from other persons who had purchased some parts of his descendants.

Cap de la Madeleine.—By deed March 20th, 1651, James de la Ferté, abbot and canon, gave this seigniory as a gift irrevocable to the reverend fathers, together with the right of seigniory and privileges that he had and might have in and to the lands so conveyed, which were granted to him by the New France Company; with the reservation, that all former grants made and signed by him should from that time forward be dependent of said seigniory, and held under the same reverend fathers, Jesuits of Canada, in the manner they were before held under the same James de la Ferté, which lands appear to be two *arriére* fiefs, Marsolet and Hertel.—*Motives and considerations.*—This seigniory was given to the reverend fathers in Canada for their colleges and houses, to be by them held in the same manner as they were before that time possessed by the donors, to be enjoyed, done with and disposed of by the fathers, Jesuits, and their successors in New France, as they shall think proper for the benefits of the savages converted to the christian faith, and in order to help towards subsisting the Jesuits in the said county; the whole conformable and according to the customs and constitutions of the Company of Jesus without any civil obligation.

Isle aux Reaux.—By deed Mar. 20, 1638, the New France Company granted these islands to the reverend fathers Jesuits and their suc-

cessors as a seigniory.—*Motives and considerations.*—This island was given to the religious order of Jesuits and their successors for ever for the purpose of feeding cattle for their houses, in consideration of their exposing their persons to the greatest dangers that can be encountered among the savages, in endeavouring to bring them to a knowledge of the true God and to lead a civilized life, and on this sole condition, that the Jesuits should acknowledge to hold the same under the New France Company and report the state of the culture and improvement of this island at the end of every twenty years.

Laprairie de la Madeleine.—By deed April 1st, 1647, Francis de Lauzon, king's councillor in the court of parliament of Bordeaux, gave and granted this seigniory to the religious order of the Company of Jesus.—*Motives and considerations.*—This seigniory, including the islands of Bouquet and Fouquet and the small islands called Islettes au Jones, was given and granted to the religious order of the Jesuits, on condition that they should send such persons as they might think proper to cultivate the lands, and that the donor should be a partaker of the benefit of their prayers and holy sacrifices, and in consideration of the assistance given by that religious order to the inhabitants of New France, and of the dangers to which they daily exposed themselves in bringing the savages of that country to a knowledge of the true God.

Notre Dame des Anges.—By deed, Mar. 10, 1626, Henry de Levis, duke of Ventadour, viceroy of New France, granted this fief and seigniory to the religious order called Jesuits.

By an edict of the French king for the establishment of the New France Company, all gifts and grants made prior thereunto were revoked.

By deed Jan. 15, 1637, the same lands under the same description given of them in that by the Duke of Ventadour, were given by the said company to the said religious order with this exception, "the river of Notre Dame de Beauport excluded;" but adding such meadows, lakes, rivers, ponds and quarries as may be found within the said lands."

By deed Jan. 17, 1652, John de Lauzon, governor of New France, granted to the said religious order, the same lands specified in the preceding deeds to be held *en Franc aleu*, with all the seignorial and feudal rights, and with these conditions; "The right of fishing on the rivers opposite to their said grant, to the exclusion of all other persons, and granting also to them the meadows that were covered and uncovered by the tides."—*Motives and considerations.*—This seigniory was granted to the fathers of the Company of Jesus and their successors, to be by them enjoyed for ever as their property *en Franc aleu*, with all the seignorial and feudal rights, on condition, that in appeals from the decision of the judges by them to be established in said seigniory, resort shall be had to the grand senechal of New France, or his lieutenant at Quebec, in consideration of the services they rendered as well to the French as to the savage inhabitants of the country.

Isle St. Christopher.—By deed October 20, 1654, John de Lauzon, governor and lieutenant-general of New France, gave this island to the reverend fathers of the Company of Jesus, in Franc Almoin. —*Motives and considerations.*—This island was given to the reverend fathers, by them to be held in *Franc Almoin* for ever as a fief, with power to concede the same or such parts thereof as they may think proper, to tenants subject to *cens et rentes*, but without being themselves subject to any charge or condition whatever, in consideration of the zeal manifested and the care taken by the said reverend fathers, and the benefit that religion receives from them in the conversion and instruction of the savages, which could not be sufficiently acknowledged.

St. Gabriel, or the *Two Lorettes.*—By deed November 2, 1667, Robert Gifford and Mary Renouard, his wife, gave to the reverend fathers Jesuits the seigniory of St. Gabriel, with the benefits and prerogatives thereunto belonging, excepting half a league in front by the whole depth of this seigniory, which they had on the same day given and granted to the hospital of nuns settled in the city of Quebec, and now composes the fief called St. Ignatius.—*Motives and considerations.*—It was given to the reverend fathers, in consideration of the great friendship that subsisted between them and the donors, and in order to reward the said fathers for the many good and agreeable services they had rendered to the donors.

Seigniory of Sillery.—By deed October 23, 1699, Messrs. de Callieres and Bochard, general and intendant, granted this seigniory to the reverend fathers Jesuits.—*Motives and considerations.*—This seigniory was granted to the reverend fathers Jesuits, by them to be enjoyed for ever as their property, with the same rights and privileges with which the same lands were given to the savages by deed from the New France Company, bearing date 13th March, 1651, viz.: as a freehold (*en Franc aleu*) with all the seignorial rights that the said New France Company had, or pretended to have in them; together with that of fishing in the river St. Lawrence along the front of the lands so given to them, to the total exclusion of all other persons without their leave and permission; together with all the meadows, herbage, &c. lying along the said river, and those that are covered and uncovered by the tide. In fine, with all the rights and privileges that a seigneur can enjoy; together with the right of holding high, inferior and petty courts of judicature.—*Motives and considerations.*—In consideration of the great spiritual and temporal assistance given by the said reverend fathers to the savages of this country, and the enormous expense they had been at in supporting the missions to the said savages for whom they had purchased lands in several places at a great expense.

Three Rivers—Fief Pachingny.—By deed Oct. 23, 1699, Hector de Callieres, governor, and John Bochard, intendant of North France, granted this fief to the fathers Jesuits with the rights and privileges annexed to the seigniory of Sillery, both of which are comprehended in the same deed. —This fief consists of four perches of land in front by eight in depth and twenty toises square added thereto, bounded N. E. by St. Louis-street and S. W. by St. Anthony's-street; in front by the street that divides this fief from the inclosure of the town of Three Rivers and in the rear by Notre Dame-street.—*Motives and considerations.*—This fief was granted to the reverend fathers Jesuits, to be enjoyed by them as their property for ever, according to the customs of Paris. It was given to them in consideration of the spiritual and temporal assistance they rendered daily to the savages of this country, and of the great care they took and the enormous expense they had incurred in supporting the missions to the said savages.—By deed of Feb. 15, 1634, the New France Company granted this fief and seigniory to the reverend fathers of the company of Jesus. This deed contains a direction to Mr. de Champlain, then commandant of the New France Company, to put the said fathers into the possession and enjoyment of the 600 arpents of land so granted to them, at or near the place called the Three Rivers, where the New France Company was then forming a settlement; but Mr. de Champlain having died before this mandamus came to hand, the following was obtained.—By deed, Aug. 26, 1637, M. de Montmagny, the king's lieutenant in New France, by order of a mandamus of the 26th Feb., 1637, to him directed by the said New France Company, put the company of Jesus in New France into the real and actual possession of a tract of land, which he then caused to be bounded and limited in the following manner: 1st. By erecting a wall at the N. E. side, near the said brick manufacture, to serve as a boundary mark, under which he caused coals and bricks to be put, which wall and boundary runs from the S. E. to the N. W. back into the country. On the S. W. side he caused another wall to be erected, running also from S. E. to N. W., from the extremities of which he caused a line to be drawn along the road leading along the river St. Lawrence to serve as a boundary line along the front, which measured 190 perches; that is to say, from the wall or boundary at the N. E. and near the brick-kiln to the rivulet called St. Magdalen's, that falls into the river St. Lawrence at the point of the Iroquois, 150 perches; and from that rivulet to the end of the other wall or boundary at the S. W. side 40 perches. N. B. The depth from the front to the rear is not mentioned in this deed, but it is found to be no more than 25 arpents in depth; it was therefore erroneously stated in this deed as containing 500 square arpents, because 19 arpents in breadth by 25 in length make only 475.—By deed, Aug. 15, 1648, the reverend fathers of the company of Jesus gave $1\frac{1}{2}$ arpent in front by 25 in depth to serve as a common for the inhabitants' cattle, reserving to themselves the right of pasture therein for 18 head: and by deed, June 9, 1650, the Jesuits transferred for the same purpose 14 arpents of land in front by 25 in depth, the above arpent and a half included, making 350 square arpents, out of which they reserved 35, the real

amount is therefore 315; 5 arpents in front by 25 in depth, making 125, above and joining the common, 35 square arpents joining the rear of the common, which they reserved. They also made a temporary grant of 16 arpents, which have since been united to the common. They also reserved some land back of the common within the same lines above the hill, which did not belong to this parcel, and does not therefore cause any diminution of the 315 given for the common.—By the same deed Mr. de Montmagny gave to the reverend fathers 14 arpents of land in front, joining to the 5 arpents by 25 that remained to them at the s. w. side of the said 5 arpents in front. By deed Mr. de Mezy, governor, and Francis Delaval, bishop of Quebec, granted to the reverend fathers of the company of Jesus 4 arpents in front by 25 in depth, above the 14 arpents given them in lieu of what they gave to the common and joining to them at one side; the side lines of which also run S. E. and N. W., making 100 square arpents given them as a gratification on account of the lands they gave being of greater value by their contiguousness to the settlement than those they got, which lay at a greater distance. This parcel now consists of 23 arpents in front, running along the river St. Lawrence, by 25 in depth, joining on one side to the common, from which it is divided by a line running S. E. and N. W., and the other side of the second rivulet that runs into the river St. Lawrence in the way to lake St. Peter, making 525; and $2\frac{1}{2}$ arpents in breadth between the rear of the common and the hill, and thence running along the whole back line of said common, making 35 square arpents, out of which they reserved 5 arpents in front by 25 in depth, making 125 above and joining the common, 35 square arpents joining the rear of the common which they reserved. They also reserved, or rather made temporary reservations of 16 arpents, which have since been united to the common within the same lines above the hill, which did not belong to this parcel and does not therefore cause any diminution of the 315 given for the common. By the same deed Mr. de Montmagny gave to the reverend fathers 14 arpents of land in front, joining to the 5 arpents by 25 that remained to them at the s. w. side of the said 5 arpents in front.—By deed, Aug. 8, 1664, Mr. de Mezy, governor, and Francis Delaval, bishop of Quebec, granted to these reverend fathers 4 arpents in front by 25 in depth, above the 14 arpents given them in lieu of what they gave to the common joining to them at one side, the side lines of which run also S. E. and N. W., making 100 square arpents given them as a gratification on account of the lands they gave being of greater value by their contiguousness to the settlement than those they got, which lay at a greater distance. This parcel now consists of 23 arpents in front, running along the river St. Lawrence, by 25 in depth, joining at one side to the common, from which it is divided by a line running S. E. and N. W., and at the other side of the second rivulet that runs into the river St. Lawrence in the way to lake St. Peter, making 525 square arpents.—By deed, Aug. 26, 1637, Mr. de Montmagny put the reverend fathers into possession of 96 arpents of land at a place called *Coteau de la Descente*, lying N. W. behind the fort or habitation which he the same day caused to be laid out by John Bourdon, engineer, &c. This parcel consists of 96 square arpents of land joining on one side to the road that runs along the said *Coteau de la Descente*, bearing E. quarter S, and at another side by a wall then erected, under which he put coal and bricks, running W. a quarter N. W. or thereabouts; at another side by a little hill, which they then named *Coteau de St. Louis*.—By the same deed and on the same day, Mr. de Montmagny put the fathers into possession of 4 arpents and 8 perches, or thereabouts, lying very near the habitation or fort of Three Rivers, on the N. E. side of it, which he then caused to be laid out by the same engineer, by erecting a wall at the part most distant from the fort or habitation, running in a straight line from S. E. to N. W.; and on the opposite side, next the fort or habitation, by erecting another wall running also S. E. and N. W. The distance between the end of these two walls being 11 perches, and the depth of the lot running back from the line of 11 perches, 34 perches from the road that then went along the river St. Lawrence and thence running back into the country. This parcel is erroneously stated in the deed as containing 4 arpents 8 perches, because in describing the boundaries to be a square of 11 perches in front, between two parallel lines running back 34 perches, it will make the real contents only 3 arpents and 74 perches.

Grants made to the Jesuits for religious Purposes.

Names of the principal Grants.	Leagues in length and breadth.	Superficial sq. leagues.	Square arpents.
Batiscan	2 by 20	40	282,240
Bonhomme	1 by 2	2	14,112
Cap de la Madeleine	2 by 20	40	282,240
Isle aux Reaux	. .	.	360
La Prairie de la Madeleine	2 by 4	8	56,448
Notre Dame des Anges	1 by 4	4	28,224
Isle St. Christopher	. .	.	80
St. Gabriel	. .	.	104,850
Pachigny	. .	.	585
La Vacheric (Quebec)	. .	.	73
St. Nicolas in Lauzon	. .	.	1,180
Sillery	. .	.	8,979
Tadoussac	. .	.	6

N. B.—Besides other minor grants, and valuable properties in the cities of Quebec and Montreal and the town of Three Rivers.

JOHNSON'S CREEK, river, in the S. angle of the S. of De Lery, runs into the R. Richelieu.

JOLLIET, seigniory, in the co. of Beauce, is in the rear of Lauzon, separated from St. Etienne by the Chaudière, and bounded on its other sides by Frampton, Buckland and the S. of Ste. Marie. —It is of an irregular figure; its greatest length along the rear line of Lauzon is about five leagues, occupying a space of about 1½ league in width along the Chaudière, and is in depth along the E. line of the S. of Ste. Marie about 3 leagues.—Granted, Apr. 30th, 1697, to Sieur Louis Jolliet, and is now the property of the Hon. Thomas Taschereau, one of the judges of the Court of King's Bench at Quebec.—This seigniory, in soil surface and quality of timber, bears a great affinity to the rear part of the adjoining seigniory of Lauzon, being much diversified by hill and dale and in many parts rocky, especially near the borders of the Chaudière. It is most abundantly watered by numerous rivers and streams which traverse it diagonally, the chief of which is the Etchemin that crosses the S. from rear to front. Along the borders of these rivers are situated flourishing and well cultivated farms with comfortable dwellings. The roads are numerous and have been judiciously laid out at the suggestion of the seignior, who devotes much attention to those and other objects (particularly the bridges erected over the various rivers) tending to the comfort of the inhabitants as well as to the general advancement of his S. and other properties which he holds in its vicinity. The road of communication from Quebec to the United States runs through the western extremity; a road also traverses the centre to the Etchemin, and many other roads communicate with the adjoining seigniories.

Statistics of the Parish of Ste. Claire.

Population	1,600	Saw-mills	8	Notaries	2
Churches, R. C.	1	Potteries	1	Shopkeepers	4
Curés	1	Brick-kilns	1	Taverns	2
Presbyteries	1	Custom-houses	1	Artisans	20
Corn-mills	1				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Cwts.
Wheat	7,800	Peas	3,801	Maple sugar	312
Oats	5,300	Rye	80	Hay, tons	1,022
Barley	3,900	Indian corn	50		
Potatoes	21,200	Mixed Grain	80		

Live Stock.

Horses	456	Cows	728	Swine	1,150
Oxen	368	Sheep	3,100		

Title.—"Concession du 30me Avril, 1697, faite par *Louis de Buade*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, au Sieur *Louis Jolliet*, des islets qui sont dans la rivière des *Trechemins*, au dessus du premier sault, contenant trois quarts de lieue ou environ, avec trois lieues de terre de front sur pareille profondeur à prendre demi lieue au dessous des dits islets en montant la dite rivière, tenant d'un côté à la Seigneurie de *Lauzon*, et de l'autre aux terres non-concédées."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 5, folio* 15.

JUGLERS, River of, runs into the R. St. Maurice below the R. Pisnay.

JUPITER RIVER, runs into the St. Lawrence and is on the S. side of the Island of Anticosti.

K.

KACOUATIMI, KACUATHIEUE or COMEATHIEU, river, runs into L. St. John. It is the only R. between the grand outlet of that lake and the R. Peribonea. It is of very little consequence and its stream is so much obstructed that its ascent is very difficult if not impracticable.

KACOUNA, *v.* CACONA.

KACUATHIEUE (R.) *v.* KACOUATIMI.

KAMOURASKA, county, is bounded N. E. by the co. of Rimouski; S. W. by the N. E. boundary line of the S. of St. Roch des Aulnets, prolonged to the southern boundary of the province; N. W. by the St. Lawrence, together with the islands in that river nearest to the county and in whole or in part fronting the same; S. E. by the southern boundary of the province. This county comprises the seigniories of Terrebois, Granville and Lachenaye, l'Islet du Portage, Granville, Kamouraska, St. Denis, Rivière Ouelle and its aug. and

Ste. Anne; also the townships of Bungay, Woodbridge and Ixworth. Its extreme length is 168 m. and its breadth 40; it contains 4320 square miles; its centre is in lat. 47° 3′ N. long. 69° 12′ W.: it sends 2 members to the Provincial Parliament and the place of election is at Kamouraska.—The surface of this co. is uneven and mountainous, particularly in the S. E. section. The soil is in many places excellent and such as may be expected in a tract so much diversified with hills and dales. The principal mountains are the Machagos, the Esockominoc, the Bunjauohen, the Ootaquisquegamook, the Machios, the Upquedopscook and the Allagash. This county is exceedingly well watered by rivers and lakes; the chief rivers are the Kamouraska and the St. John, which traverses the centre of the county from S. W. to N. E., presenting excellent lands for new settlements: farther in the interior are the rivers Allagash and Aroostook with their various branches. The most remarkable lakes are the Chipitogmisis, the Pantaguongamis and part of Eagle Lakes.—The front of this co. along the St. Lawrence exhibits handsome and flourishing settlements. The roads in general are very good, and the scenery is highly diversified and interesting.—It contains 5 parishes and 2 extensive and beautiful villages.

Statistics.

Population	13,744	Corn-mills	7	Notaries	3
Churches, R. C.	4	Saw-mills	22	Shopkeepers	11
Curés	4	Carding-mills	2	Taverns	12
Presbyteries	4	Fulling-mills	2	Artisans	95
Convents	1	Tanneries	1	River-craft	14
Colleges	1	Potteries	1	Ship yards	3
Schools	6	Hat-manufac.	1	Tonnage	377
Villages	2	Medical men	3	Keel-boats	21

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	109,191	Peas	22,840	Mixed gr.	12,100
Oats	41,400	Rye	10,275	Maple sugar, cwts.	1211
Barley	32,675	Buck wheat	1,200		
Potatoes	241,050	Indian corn	5,060	Hay, tons	32,914

Live Stock.

Horses	3,658	Cows	8,955	Swine	4,558
Oxen	2,852	Sheep	26,490		

KAMOURASKA, river, is formed by the junction of two considerable branches called the Grand Bras and the Petit Bras, the latter rising in the S. of Rivière Ouelle and the former in the waste lands in the rear of that seigniory: these arms run N. E. and meet in the 4th concession of Kamouraska. The united streams run through the centre of that S. in a very circuitous course and fall into the St. Lawrence opposite to Kamouraska Islands. The seignorial mill is on this R. nearly 1 mile W. of the church of St. Pascal.

KAMOURASKA, seigniory, in the co. of Kamouraska, is bounded in front by the St. Lawrence; N. E. by Granville; S. W. by St. Denis; in the rear by Woodbridge and part of Bungay.—3 leagues in depth by 2 in breadth. Granted, July 15, 1674, to Sieur de la Durantaie; now the property of Pascal Taché, Esq.—This very valuable and productive seigniory is remarkable for its salubrious climate, its population, the fertility of its soil and its delightful scenery. In the vicinity of the river the land is rather low, forming an extensive plain broken here and there by a few singular hillocks or rather rocks, crowned with a few dwarf pines and low underwood: it abounds with rich natural meadows and excellent pasturage that sufficiently account for the quantity and quality of the Kamouraska butter, so much esteemed in the Quebec market. The soil, in the front part generally, is excellent, being either a rich black mould, a yellow loam, or a mixture of clay and sand: towards the rear it gradually becomes less fertile and one-fourth of the S. is occupied by ridges of rocks unfit for cultivation.—Four concessions and part of the 5th are settled, and some of the redundant population occupy a portion of the waste lands towards the rear. The number of farms is 495.—There is not much timber except in the mountainous parts, which produce fine beech, birch, maple, basswood and pine.—This S. is watered by the R. Kamouraska, which runs from the rear through the centre to the St. Lawrence, and also by some small streams.—Several roads lead into the adjoining grants and many others open a communication with the different concessions, on which are numerous farm-houses in the midst of fields of most luxuriant fertility: the road leading from the church in the 3rd concession is particularly fine and beautiful, skirted by houses and agricultural buildings kept in the best order.—About one half of the S. is under cultivation and agriculture has made great progress: wheat and all kinds of grain seldom fail of abundant harvests; but these are not the only dependence of the farmer, for here are some of the best dairies in the province.—19,000 bushels of wheat are sold out of the S. in grain and flour. Poultry is scarce. There is one corn-mill that drives 4 sets of stones; it is built

of stone, 2 stories high, and stands on the R. Kamouraska, in the 3rd range. The rent in ranges 1, 2 and 3 is 1*s.* 8*d.* per front arpent, and 2*s.* 6*d.* in the 4th range.—The *Parish of Kamouraska* includes the whole of this S. and half of the S. of Granville. There is no place in the county where flax is more cultivated than in this and the adjacent parish—so much so that the inhabitants, above 20,000, make sufficient linen cloth for their use. The site for the new church of St. Pascal is 10 arpents in superficial extent, of which 4 were liberally given for the purpose by Mr. Robertaille and 6 were sold by that gentleman for £60, much under the value.—The *Village of Kamouraska* is in a pleasant situation on the main road near the St. Lawrence. It consists of a church, a presbytery and about 60 houses, mostly of wood, but a few are built with stone in a style much superior to the others. Some families of great respectability have fixed their residence here, also some very reputable shopkeepers and artisans; it can likewise boast of one or two inns, where travellers may be well entertained. During the summer this village is enlivened by numerous visitors, who come hither to recruit their health, as it has the reputation of being one of the healthiest spots in the province; it is also the *watering-place*, where many people resort for the benefit of sea-bathing. The manor-house, which is the residence of Mr. Taché, is eligibly situated near the river, at a short distance from the village.—There are only 2 schools at present in this rich and populous S.; one, supported by the Fabrique, is attended by about 30 scholars, including 10 girls; the other, under the auspices of the Royal Institution, has about 40 scholars, including 10 girls: in the latter the English language is taught. A petition for the erection of a college in this parish was recommended to the House of Assembly by one of its committees, but without success. Mr. Taché, with his usual liberality, offered to give a piece of land on which it might have been erected.—This seigniory is not without commercial advantages, besides its productive fisheries; and the Kamouraska schooners are well known at Quebec for the large quantities of provisions they are laden with, such as grain, live stock, poultry, butter, maple sugar, &c., besides considerable freights of deal planks and other timber.—The *Kamouraska Islands*, in front of the seigniory, not only embellish the landscape but are highly useful as the sites of the fisheries, which are here carried on to a considerable extent, particularly the herring fishery: they are appendages to the S. and are almost bare rocks, of great utility as they afford a safe shelter to small vessels, of which great numbers are always passing to and from the numerous coves in the vicinity. The names of these small islands are Isle Brulée, on which stands a telegraph, Grosse Isle, I. au Patin, I. de la Providence, I. la Plaudre, I. aux Corneilles. There are 6 fisheries, viz.

2 at I. aux Corneilles	1 at I. au Patin.
1 at I. aux Harangs	1 at I. Brulée.
1 near Cap au Diable.	

The fish caught are herring, shad, salmon, sardine, flounders and smelts, and the average annual produce, besides what is consumed by the inhabitants, is—

	Barrels.		Barrels.
Herrings, about	370	Sardine, about	300
Shad	150	Salmon	150

The prices at which these fish are generally sold are—

Herrings, at from	12*s.* 6*d.* to 17*s.* 6*d.*	per barrel.
Shad	20*s.* to 25*s.*	ditto.
Salmon	10 to 12 dollars	ditto, containing from 26 to 30.
Sardine	24*s.*	ditto, containing 8 tinettes.

The fishing-seasons are during the months of May and June, and from the 15th of Aug. to the 15th of Oct.; the best fish are caught in the autumnal season.

Statistics.

Population	5,495	Carding-mills	1	Shopkeepers	6
Churches, R. C.	1	Fulling-mills	1	Taverns	4
Curés	1	Saw-mills	12	Artisans	39
Presbyteries	1	Hat-manufact.	1	River-craft	8
Schools	2	Medical men	1	Tonnage	347
Villages	1	Notaries	1	Keel-boats	10
Corn-mills	1				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	39,000	Potatoes	110,000	Rye	5,600
Oats	18,200	Peas	9,100	Mixed grain	5,000
Barley	15,600				

Live Stock.

Horses	1,650	Cows	2,550	Swine	1,598
Oxen	1,650	Sheep	6,650		

Title.—" Concession du 15me Juillet, 1674, faite par le Comte *de Frontenac*, Gouverneur, au Sieur *de la Durantaie*, qui contient trois lieues de terre de front, sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, savoir deux lieues au dessus de la rivière appelée *Kamouraska* et une lieue au dessous, icelle comprise, avec deux lieues de profondeur dans les terres; ensemble les isles étant au devant des dites trois lieues."—*Registre d'Intendance, Let.* B. *folio* 30 *et* 31.

KANASHEGOMICHE, lake, is on the N. E. side of the R. St. Maurice, into which its waters run. It lies at the S. W. end of the Iroquois portage, which leads from it to the upper part of the R. Windigo.

KAOISSA, river, rises in L. Wiscouamatche and runs into L. St. John; it is 1½ chain wide and runs from E. to N.; the stream is very rapid and is bounded on each side by high rocks.

KAWATIKOUCK (R.), *v.* COATICOOK.

KEMPT ROAD, *v.* ROADS.

KENNEBEC ROAD, *v.* ROADS.

KENT and STRATHERN (V.), *v.* TEMISCOUATA PORTAGE.

KENUAGOMI (L.), *v.* KIGUAGOMI.

KENUAGOMISHISH (L.), *v.* KIGUAGOMISHISH.

KENWANGOMI (L.), *v.* KIGUAGOMI.

KENWANGOMISHISH (L.), *v.* KIGUAGOMISHISH.

KESIKAU, river, falls into the St. Maurice above Mont au Chêne, about 300 m. above Three Rivers. The head of this R. is connected by portages and lakes with the R. Assuapmoussoin.

KETTLE LAKE, *v.* CHAUDIERE, L.

KICKANDATCH, river and lake. The R. runs through waste lands from the north into the head of the lake, which is the last of the chain of lakes that supply the first waters of the St. Maurice.

KIGUAGOMI, or LONG LAKE, called also *Kenuagomi, Kenwangomi, Kinogami, Chinouagomi, Tsiamagomi* and *Tshnuagami*. This beautiful lake lies on the left of the Chicoutimi and 7 leagues up that river. Its length is variously represented by travellers as from 5 to 9 leagues long and from half a mile to two miles in width, with an average breadth of nearly a mile. It is navigable for vessels of 60 or 80 tons, and by some accounts for vessels of at least 100 tons. An explorer, who states its length as only 5 or 6 leagues, says that it is so narrow that it resembles a river more than a lake. It is separated from another lake called Kiguagomishish by a species of dividing ridge, about a mile or 1½ mile long and half a mile wide, which separates the waters flowing southward directly into the Saguenay from those which, by pursuing a northernly course, first enter Lake St. John, a topographical feature of rather unusual occurrence; but it is said that this is not, strictly speaking, the case, because a small stream falls from Lake Kiguagomishish into Lake Kiguagomi. Although unusual, this is not a physical impossibility, without, indeed, as has been asserted, the waters of the latter are higher than those of the former.—Surrounded by high rocky hills, some of which have barren cliffs about 200 ft. high. The southern borders rise into hills of about 300 feet high, timbered with spruce, white birch and aspen; the land is so rocky, and the cliffs appear in so many places, that this side of the lake is quite unfit for culture. The northern side, although not so mountainous, frequently rises in perpendicular cliffs of granite, whose base is bathed by the waters of the lake: their summits are clothed with cypress and a stinted description of pine, sometimes called Norway pine. The prevailing timber is white birch and there is neither ash nor elm.—*Pointe au Sable,* or *Sandy Point,* is a low bank of alluvial soil stretching into the lake from the northern shore. It lies at the entrance of a river and would be an excellent situation for a village. Opposite to it on the south side a small stream falls into the lake from between the high mountains which form its bed, and the cascade at its entrance affords a good site for a mill and similar establishments. About 4 miles from Pointe au Sable is a dry green bay, which appears to enter deep into the northern shore and to be free from mountains and rocky precipices for some distance. It is the only place between Portage de l'Enfant, on the R. Chicoutimi, and the portage of Kiguagomi, where land fit for farming might be expected to occur in any considerable extent.—Little can be said of Lake Kiguagomi in an agricultural point of view, but its sublime and beautiful scenery is highly extolled. Its length, its numerous rocky capes and bays, and its precipitous shores, cause it to resemble the Saguenay, but its mountains are neither so high nor so barren.—The *Portage Kiguagomi,* also called Insula Formosa or Belle Isle, is 96 chains in length and lies on the height of land which separates Lake Wiqui from Lake Kiguagomishish.

KIGUAGOMISHISH, or LITTLE LAKE, called also *Kenuagomishish, Kenwangomishish, Kinogamishish, Chinouagomishiche, Tsiamagomishish* and *Tshnuagamitshish*. This lake, though 9 miles long if followed in its windings, is only 3 miles in a straight line, and varies in width from 220 yards to one mile. It is navigable for vessels of 30 or 40 tons. The narrow outlet that connects it with Belle Rivière, by which its waters are conveyed to Lake St. John, winds through alders and is called Rivière des Aulnais. This lake is about half a

league from Lake Kiguagomi, with which it is supposed to be connected by the R. Baddely. Its shores are low, interspersed with elm and ash and fit for cultivation, particularly the northern side. Although the immediate shore on its S. side is low, on retiring back from it the lands become ultimately as elevated as those on the northern shore of Lake Kiguagomi, of which they are probably a continuation.

KILDARE, township, in the co. of Berthier, lies in the rear of the aug. to La Valtrie and is bounded N. E. by D'Aillebout, D'Argenteuil and the aug. to Lanoraye and Dautraye; S. W. by Rawdon and St. Sulpice; in the rear by waste lands.—This tract is less than the half of a full inland township and was divided into 12 ranges, each of which is subdivided into 12½ lots. 11,000 acres were originally granted, under letters patent, to the late Mons. de la Valtrie, and recently a tract of 3,600 acres was granted to the Pastorus' family, leaving consequently, after deducting from the whole extent of the township 2-7ths as the reservations for the crown and the clergy, which are laid out in blocks, but a small quantity of land for the military locations, still reduced by Major Colclough's grant of 1,800 acres, at present under letters patent. This T. is most eligibly situated and contains excellent lands, which are as far as the 9th range generally level; beyond this it assumes an uneven and mountainous appearance. Most of the lands are susceptible of cultivation; there are some rocks, and the soil is a gray earth and clay covered with black mould; some parts are yellow and sandy but fit for agriculture. The portion granted to the late Mr. Vondenvelden has been about 20 years settled. The timber is chiefly hard wood, and the T. is watered by the rivers L'Assomption, Rouge, and Blanche.—The road traversing this T., between the 5th and 6th ranges, is in high order and well settled on both sides by Canadians; it is the leading road into Rawdon. The Canadian settlements in the 4th, 5th and 6th ranges, particularly the 5th and 6th, are in a flourishing condition. The new emigrant settlements, placed under the care of Major Colclough in 1821, have made much progress and contain a neat village built near the N. E. line; it is approached by a fine road that traverses the greater part of the T. between the 7th and 8th ranges, having good bridges and from the village it leads into Berthier. All the Canadian settlements are worthy of particular notice, in consequence of the domestic happiness and rural comforts of the inhabitants and the good state of their roads and bridges.—The lands are conceded on terms similar to those of the seigniories.—In this T. is a great natural curiosity, a cavern discovered by two young Canadian peasants while hunting the wild cat.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated*, 874 acres.

KILKENNY, township, in the co. of Lachenaye, is bounded N. E. by Rawdon; S. W. by Abercromby; in front by the S. of Lachenaye and the aug. to Terrebonne; in the rear by waste lands. Although it has the usual breadth of an inland township, it contains a less than usual superficial extent on account of the obliquity of the rear lines of the seigniories in its front. The general feature of this T. is mountainous and uneven; and in some places it rises in gradual swells, in other parts the surface is broken and rocky. The most mountainous part seems to traverse the 9th and 10th ranges; thence N. the land descends by easy slopes beyond the rear outline and forms a valley through which it is supposed North River flows, fertilizing the lands on each side, which are reputed to be excellent. Notwithstanding the unevenness and irregularity of the surface, the soil generally is by no means unfit for the plough, though inferior to that of Rawdon and Kildare.—This T. is abundantly watered by rivers and numerous lakes. The River Achigan rises here in a great number of small streams issuing, chiefly, from the lakes on and near the rear boundary line; the W. branch of the R. Petit Esprit also rises in the N. E. part of this T. The principal lakes are called Killarney; they lie in the N. W. angle; the largest is studded with islands and extends 6 m. in length and its extreme width is 1½ m.—There are no roads, not even one to the settlement of New Glasgow, lying less than 1½ m. from the S. E. boundary.—The Rev. Mr. Burton, who resides in Rawdon, has the agency of this township, but from its having been only recently surveyed, little or no progress has been made in respect of settlements, except by a few Irish emigrants, who have without any legal authority settled, promiscuously, in various parts of the T.

KINGHAM, river, rises in 2 small lakes in the 6th range of Grenville, and winds to the S. W. to its junction with the Ottawa at the basin, about 8 chains above the W. extremity of the canal. This river is not of great magnitude, but it is extremely rapid down to the 2nd range.

KINGSEY, township, in the co. of Drummond, lies on the E. bank of the R. St. Francis and is bounded N. W. by Simpson; S. E. by Shipton and in the rear by Warwick. A line drawn from W. to E. would nearly separate the two qualities of land that compose this T. The front and the side next to Shipton are of the best quality, and produce beech, birch, maple, butternut, basswood and oak timber. The parts adjoining Warwick and Simpson are low and swampy, covered with cedar, spruce fir and similar woods. —Several branches of the Nicolet water it advantageously enough; on the banks of these streams a few settlers have established themselves, but the greatest appearance of cultivation is in front, on the St. Francis, where some industrious farmers have made great progress; their successful example will be likely to attract other settlers of similar habits, and in a few years, from the natural fertility of the soil, aided by their exertions, this in all probability will become a populous and thriving township. The principal proprietors are the heirs of the late Major Sam. Holland, late surveyor-general, and the heirs of the late Dr. Geo. Longmore: a small proportion is held by the family of Donald Maclean.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated*, 12,100 acres.

Statistics.

Population . 306

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat .	4,700	Potatoes	6,500	Buck wheat	100
Oats .	3,080	Peas .	670	Indian corn	700
Barley .	850	Rye .	1,000		

Live Stock.

Horses .	183	Cows .	303	Swine .	300
Oxen .	244	Sheep .	610		

KING'S POSTS.—The extensive tract of territory known by the name of the King's Posts commences at the cape and river of Cormoran on the N. E., and extending due N. strikes through the highlands and divides the Hudson's Bay territory from the province of Lower Canada; thence following the course of the highlands it strikes across Lake Mistassini, and thence following the division of the waters of the St. Maurice, Lake St. John and Batiscan to the N. W. angle of the S. of Batiscan; then it runs E. along the rear of the seigniories to the Black River, or eastern limits of Mount Murray, and follows the course of that river to the St. Lawrence, and descending the northern shore of the gulf reaches to Cape Cormoran. The frontage of this immense tract on the St. Lawrence and the gulf is 140 leagues and the SS. of Portneuf and Mille Vaches, which lie in this extent of coast, are excepted.—The country of the King's Posts is leased to Mr. M'Doual for £1200 per ann.—In the posts and fisheries 450 men are employed and 500 in the Indian trade. 300 tierces of salmon are annually sold; and 2 schooners, 80 boats and 15 canoes are engaged in the fisheries. —The animals in the country commonly called the King's Posts are, caribou, beaver, bear, lynx, fox, wolverine, porcupine, otter, hare, ground-hog, polecat, and the elk which has nearly disappeared. —The timber is white, yellow and red pines; white, red and gray spruce; elm, white and black birch, maple, poplar, ash, linden and cedar.— There are 7 trading posts, at each of which about 30 men are employed on an average.—The principal posts of the company are at the following places:

Tadoussac	Necoubau	Muskapis
Chicoutimi	Mistcissinoe	Moise, R.
Lake St. John	Papinachois	Seven Islands.

Lake Chamachouin is the last of the Saguenay Posts, where about 15 families live. It is 50 l. W. of Lake St. John.

The *Post of Assuapmoussoin* is on the R. of that name. The land near the post is low and swampy.

The *Metabetshuan Post* is near the mouth of a R. of that name and situated on an alluvial bank at the most southwardly point of Lake St. John. The establishment consists of a dwelling-house for the resident clerk, a store, a bakehouse and stables or barn, with a spacious garden yielding abundance of vegetables, particularly potatoes. It is situated on the site where the Jesuits, in the 16th century, had an establishment. The furrows made by the plough are still seen in the lands near the garden: these lands, which at that period were entirely cleared, are now overgrown with spruce, aspin, fir, beech and pine; some part of it, however, produces timothy hay. The apple and plum-trees, which existed in the memory of persons now living, have disappeared. At this post the company of the King's Posts carry on the Indian trade. The soil and climate must be good, because not only corn and various vegetables, but cucumbers and melons grow to perfection.

The *Chicoutimi Establishment*, about 58 m. from

Tadoussac and 67 m. 68 chains from L. St. John, is at the E. extremity of the peninsula at the confluence of the Rivers Chicoutimi and Saguenay. It is a factory of the King's Posts' Company and the only trading post on the Saguenay. It consists of a dwelling-house for the clerk or agent, on a rising ground, commanding a view of the Saguenay and the harbour, a store judiciously placed near the landing, a bakehouse, stables and barn: several pieces of tilled ground furnish various vegetables, particularly potatoes, and even some luxuries for the table. The chapel, erected by the jesuit Labrosse in 1727, stands on a rising ground projecting into the basin at the foot of the falls: it is about 25 ft. long and 15 wide: the altar, which is plain, as well as the pictures or engravings, evidently betray the hand of time: the tombstone with a long inscription, recording the death of Father Cocar in the last century, is broken in several places and the Latin inscription can with difficulty be understood. A Catholic missionary visits the post twice a year and teaches the natives the first principles of the Catholic religion, of which the Jesuits framed a catechism in the Cree language and circulated it among them. The house at the post was built in 1794-5. At the distance of 170 ft. from the banks is a rock 11 ft. high and the tide rises 5 ft. above it; to leap upon it was a favourite amusement of the people of the post a few years since; this encroachment of the river has been made within the last 40 years.—Only 10 families live in the neighbourhood of the Chicoutimi post.—The hay consumed at the post is cut from considerable prairies bordering 5 leagues of the R. Saguenay from Rocky Point to Terres Rompues; these prairies or meadows are 9 m. below the post. The tide rises here 16 ft. perpendicular at spring tides.—The climate is favourable to vegetation and it has been found by experiment that grain will ripen much sooner at Chicoutimi than at Quebec. Vegetables of all kinds and cucumbers succeed very well, and strawberries were eaten by Mr. de Sales Laterrière, who visited this part of the country in 1827, on the 17th of June. The frost regularly sets in at the latter end of October and continues till the end of April or beginning of May; it always freezes here 10 or 12 days sooner than at Lake St. John. The views round Chicoutimi are sufficiently pleasing and the land, with the exception of some rocks scattered here and there, is fit for cultivation. Chicoutimi is the only place on the Saguenay where the soil is fertile; it is a blue clay too little mixed with loam or sand and produces an abundance of timber of excellent growth. The greatest impediment to the population of this tract is its distance from an inhabited country, for, as soon as the navigation is closed by the frost, all intercourse with the rest of the world is entirely cut off. The distance to Malbay, in a straight line, is 60 m., and the journey has been accomplished on snow shoes in two days. If the government, or rich proprietors, would be at the expense of forming a military route (in the manner of the Romans,) to Malbay, or Baie St. Paul, it is supposed that a numerous population would settle here in a few years: without this facility it is probable that all the advantages offered by the Saguenay country will remain for a long time unenjoyed.

KINLEPAHIRAN, is part of the Belle Rivière, which runs into Lake St. John.

KOTACHAU, river, falls into the W. angle of L. St. John, near the mouth of the Assuapmoussoin.

KUSHPAHIGAN (R.), *v.* BELLE RIVIERE.

KUSPAHIGANISH or KNOSHPYGISH, river, runs into the S. side of lake St. John. On this small river is a grove of maple, where the sugar used at the Post of Chicoutimi is made. The Deputy Surveyor General ascended this R. about 7 miles, and found its banks composed of an alluvial clayey loam; and where the banks are at all elevated the clay lies beneath a stratum of light loam and the vegetable mould. The land is, in general, excellent, and is timbered with elm, ash, black birch, basswood, maple and fir: on the higher lands the timber is, chiefly, pine, spruce, fir, white birch, cedar and balsam: the white and red pine are of good quality.—The current is rapid, and its ascent obstructed by large trees that fall across the river and prevent the traveller from proceeding more than 7 miles, where the river becomes very narrow and the passage completely impeded by the fallen trees. The numerous tracks of the beaver and otter prove that this river is but little frequented by the Indian hunters.

L.

LABADIE, fief, in the S. of Ste. Marguerite, in the co. of St. Maurice, extends along the St. Lawrence $\frac{1}{4}$ league in front by $\frac{1}{2}$ league in depth, lying between the grant made to Mr. Severin Haineau and Boucherville fief.—Granted, Nov. 3, 1672, to Sieur Labadie.

Title.—"Concession du 3me Novembre, 1672, faite par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, au Sieur *Labadie*, d'un quart de lieue de front sur une demi lieue de profondeur, à prendre sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, depuis la concession de Mr. *Severin Haineau*, tirant vers celle du Sieur *Pierre Boucher*." —*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 1, *folio* 27.

LAC DES DEUX MONTAGNES (S.), *v.* LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS.

LACHENAYE, county, in the district of Montreal, is bounded N. E. by the co. of L'Assomption; S. W. by the co. of Terrebonne; in the rear by the province line; in front by the St. Lawrence. It comprehends the parishes of Lachenaye, St. Henry de Mascouche and St. Roch, and the townships of Kilkenny and Wexford. Its extreme length is 39 miles and its breadth 13, containing 299 square miles; its centre is in lat. 45° 43′ N. long. 73° 30′ W. It sends two members to the Provincial Parliament and the place of election is at St. Roch. The principal rivers are the Achigan, Mascouche and St. Esprit, and it contains the Killarney and several minor lakes. The surface, generally, is level, except in the township of Kilkenny, where there are a few rising grounds.

Statistics.

Population	14,875	Corn-mills	6	Just. of Peace	3
Churches, R. C.	4	Saw-mills	9	Medical men	2
Churches, Pro.	1	Carding-mills	3	Notaries	2
Curés	4	Fulling-mills	3	Shopkeepers	14
Presbyteries	4	Potasheries	4	Taverns	18
Schools	5	Pearlasheries	4	Artisans	100
Villages	3				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	48,100	Peas	21,588	Mixed grain	4,900
Oats	43,950	Rye	3,910	Maple sugar, cwts.	491
Barley	6,130	Buck wheat	700		
Potatoes	201,579	Indian corn	9,000	Hay, tons	33,100

Live Stock.

Horses	4,815	Cows	8,255	Swine	8,550
Oxen	5,580	Sheep	20,500		

LACHENAYE, seigniory, in the co. of Lachenaye, is bounded N. E. by L'Assomption; S. W. by Terrebonne, Desplaines and the augmentation to Terrebonne; in the rear by the T. of Kilkenny; in front by the R. St. Jean or Jesus.—The original extent included the fief L'Assomption, and was granted April 16, 1647, to Pierre Legardeur, Sieur de Repentigny, and contained 4 leagues in front by 6 in depth: this tract was afterwards equally divided into the present seigniory and fief, and the former is the property of Peter Pangman, Esq.—The quality of the land is various, but tolerably good: the usual sorts of grain and other produce are cultivated here with much success; and many places are well suited to the growth of flax, which might be raised to a considerable extent. On the borders of the St. Jean, Achigan, Mascouche, Ruisseau des Anges, St. Pierre and other streams, are nine ranges of concessions, containing together 456 lots, nearly equal to one half of the seigniory; of this number rather more than 400 are cleared, well settled, and much improved. The rivers Achigan and Mascouche, with several smaller streams and rivulets branching from them, water the S. very favourably; and, although neither of these rivers is navigable for boats, timber is brought down them to the St. Lawrence: in spring and autumn their waters greatly increase, and in these seasons some rapids in them are very violent; but even in the usual periods of drought there is seldom any want of a sufficient supply to keep the mills at work. On the Achigan is a corn-mill, and on the Mascouche a corn and a saw-mill. Over the different rivers are good bridges, and from Lachenaye church are two ferries, one to the Rivière des Prairies, where 1*s.* 8*d.* is charged for each person, the other to Isle Jesus, where 10*d.* is charged for each passenger. About 1 mile from the R. St. Jean is a fief of 18 acres in front, that runs into the S. of L'Assomption as far as the limits of St. Sulpice, which belongs to Mrs. Deviene.

The *Parish of St. Henry de Mascouche* extends from the church N. E. about 2 leagues; by the Grand Coteau S. one league; W. and N. W. 1½ league; and E. 1½ league, comprehending the Cabanne Ronde. In this P. the lands conceded prior to 1759 are charged at the rate of one pint of wheat and 1 sol for each superficial arpent, and 3 sols, tournois, quit rent, on each concession, with other usual charges and reservations. The present rents are at the rate of 2¼ bushels of wheat and 4 livres 10 sous, for each farm of 3 arpents by 30, except in the Côte de Grasse, where the rent is 4½ bushels of wheat and one pistole. In this parish 6000 arpents fit for cultivation remain unconceded; these lands have no road, and have not been surveyed. There are a sufficient number of persons both willing and able to settle on these non-conceded lands, and the causes that retard their settling are supposed to be the high rates required by the seignior for each concession, and the preference given by him to strangers, particularly the Americans.

In the *Parish of Lachenaye*, which occupies the front of the S., all the lands are conceded and have been surveyed. The rents of the concessions granted before 1759 are the same as those charged at that time for the lands in the parish of St. Henry.

Statistics of the Parishes of St. Henry de Mascouche and Lachenaye.

Parishes.	Population.	Churches R.C.	Curés.	Presbyteries.	Schools.	Villages.	Corn-mills.	Carding-mills.	Fulling-mills.	Saw-mills.	Potasheries.	Pearlasheries.	Medical Men.	Notaries.	Shopkeepers.	Taverns.	Artisans.
St. Henry de Mascouche	2357	1	1	1	1	1	2	.	.	2	.	.	1	1	3	2	30
Lachenaye	1249	1	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	3	2	2	.	.	4	4	20
	3606	2	2	2	2	1	3	1	1	5	2	2	1	1	7	6	50

Parishes.	Annual Agricultural Produce, in bushels.				Live Stock.				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
St. Henry de Mascouche	13100	10400	2600	7800	1530	1950	3000	6000	2500
Lachenaye	7000	3500	250	1588	720	800	1005	3000	1400
	20100	13900	2850	9388	2250	2750	4005	9000	3900

Title.—" Concession en date du 16me Avril, 1647, faite par la Compagnie, à *Pierre Legardeur*, Sieur *de Repentigny*, de quatre lieues de terre à prendre le long du fleuve *St. Laurent*, du côté du Nord, tenant d'une part aux terres cidevant concédées aux Sieurs *Cherrier* et *Leroyer*, en montant le long du dit fleuve *St. Laurent*, depuis la borne qui sera mise entre les dites terres des Sieurs *Cherrier* et *Leroyer* et celles-ci à présent concédées, jusqu'au dit espace de quatre lieues, auquel endroit sera mise une autre borne; la dite étendue de quatre lieues sur six lieues de profondeur dans les terres."—*Cahiers d'Intend. No.* 10 *à* 17, *folio* 414.

La Chevrotiere, river, is formed by the junction of three streams, two of which rise in the S. of Deschambault, and being united receive the third in the S. of La Chevrotière and run into the St. Lawrence.—It is navigable for boats about 5 m. up to the seignorial mill. Near its mouth it turns a mill, below which it is about 10 or 12 ft. deep when the tide flows, where it admits boats and schooners to load and unload, and protects them from the ice during the winter.

La Chevrotiere or Chavigny, seigniory, in the co. of Portneuf, is bounded N. E. by Deschambault; S. W. by La Tesserie; in the rear by waste lands of the crown; in front by the St. Lawrence. —One league in front by 3 in depth: the date of the grant is uncertain, as the original title has never been found among the records of the province, or among the registers of fealty and homage; but, from the tenor of the grants of La Tesserie and Deschambault, it appears to have been conceded some time before the year 1652, to M. Chavigny de la Chevrotiére: it is now possessed by M. de la Chevrotiére, a lineal descendant of the person who first received the grant.—The soil generally possesses considerable fertility, and is well suited to the produce of wheat and other grain, though not more than one third of it is under tillage. The surface is uneven. The banks of the St. Lawrence in this S. are high, the beach rocky and irregular, and the battures or shoals run out to a considerable distance.—Beech, maple, and some excellent pine timber are found close to the river.—The S. is watered by many small streams besides the river Ste. Anne, that crosses it near its rear limit, and the Chevrotiére, that winds along the middle about 6 m.; this little river rolls its slender stream between two banks of considerable elevation, and, after crossing the ridge in front, descends into the St. Lawrence through a valley, in which by the side of the main road are a dwelling-house, a corn and a saw-mill, most delightfully situated. On the west bank of this river the road is rather difficult, from its steepness and circuitous course; but, on the opposite side, the rise is gradual and easy of ascent to the top of the eminence along which it passes onwards to Quebec: besides this main road, there are several others running in different directions. On the summit of the elevation, and on each side of the highway, are many handsome farms, in a good state of improvement.—Many of the inhabitants are either sailors or shipwrights, and 3 or 4 schooners, and sometimes a brig of 200 tons, are built within the year.

Title.—" On n'a pu trouver le titre de cette concession au Bureau du Sécretaire, ni dans le Régistre des Foi et Hommage. Il paroit seulement par les concessions voisines de *Deschambault* et de la *Tesserie*, qu'elle fut faite avant mil six cent cinquante-deux, à un Mr. *Chavigny de la Chevrotiére*, qui, ou ses ayant-causes, la céda au proprié-

taire de *Deschambault*, à laquelle elle est restée réunie sous le nom de cette derniere. Suivant les arpentages que nous avons de cette partie, ces deux concessions réunies occupent deux lieues de front sur trois lieues de profondeur."

LACHINE CANAL, *v.* CANALS.

LACHINE (V. and P.), *v.* MONTREAL, S.

LAC MITIS (S.), *v.* MITIS.

LA COLLE or BEAUJEU, seigniory, in the co. of Acadie, is bounded N. by De Léry, S. by the state of Vermont, in the rear by Hemmingford, in front by the R. Richelieu.—2 leagues in breadth by 3 in depth. Granted March 22, 1743, to Sieur de Beaujeu, and is now the property of General Christie Burton.—Towards the front the land is rather low, with some few swampy patches, which excepted, the soil is in general good and very well timbered: in the rear the land is much higher, and, although partially intersected by strata of rocks and veins of stone, lying a little below the surface, the soil is rich and perhaps superior to the lower lands. On these upper grounds there is much beech, maple and elm timber; the wet places afford abundance of cedar, tamarack, spruce fir and hemlock. Although the greatest part of this S. is very eligible for the purposes of cultivation, and would produce all sorts of grain abundantly, besides being peculiarly well suited to the growth of hemp and flax, there is not more than one third settled.—The river La Colle, winding a very sinuous course from west to east, intersects it and falls into the Richelieu.—A number of houses, situated on each side of the road that runs along the ridge from the state of New York, about 2½ miles towards La Colle, have obtained the name of *Odell Town* from Captain Odell, who was one of the first and most active settlers in this part: he is an American by birth, and so are the greatest part of the other inhabitants, but they are now in allegiance to the English government. The effect of the activity and good husbandry, natural to American farmers, is much to be admired in this small but rising settlement: the fields are well tilled and judiciously cropped, the gardens planted with economy and the orchards in full bearing; above all, the good roads in almost every direction, but particularly towards the town of Champlain, attest their industry; and it is likely, from its vicinity to the thickly inhabited townships on the American side of the boundary, the small distance from Champlain, Plattsburgh and Burlington, the easy access to the Richelieu for expeditious water carriage, and especially from the persevering labour of its population, that Odell Town will advance in agricultural improvement and become wealthy and flourishing.—This S. is divided into 9 concessions, which are all settled.—The village of Burtonville is one mile S. W. of the road leading from Montreal to Champlain.—*Lacolle Parish* includes all the seigniory only, and the church is on the Montreal road 2 miles from the province line.—Near the mouth of the river La Colle is Isle aux Tetes, or Ash Island, on which there is a redoubt commanding the whole breadth of the Richelieu. This little spot and the flotilla moored between it and La Colle, in July 1814, formed the advanced naval position towards Lake Champlain, at which period the American flotilla was stationed at Pointe au Fer and Isle à la Motte, about ten miles distant.

Statistics.

Population	1,981	Hat-manufact.	1	Medical men	1
Corn-mills	1	Potteries	1	Notaries	1
Carding-mills	1	Potasheries	3	Shopkeepers	7
Fulling-mills	1	Pearlasheries	2	Taverns	6
Saw-mills	4	Distilleries	1	Artisans	28
Tanneries	1	Just. of Peace	1	Keel-boats	3

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	19,000	Potatoes	29,000	Indian corn	2,300
Oats	16,000	Peas	2,020		
Barley	5,000	Rye	280		

Live Stock.

Horses	990	Cows	1,550	Swine	1,080
Oxen	1,000	Sheep	1,900		

Title.—" Concession du 8me Avril, 1733, faite par *Charles Marquis de Beauharnois*, Gouverneur, et *Gilles Hocquart*, Intendant, au Sieur *Louis Denis de la Ronde*, de deux lieues de terre de front sur trois lieues de profondeur, borneé du côté du Nord par la Seigneurie nouvellement concédée au Sieur *Chaussegros de Léry*, et sur la même ligne; et au Sud par une ligne tirée Est et Ouest du monde; sur le devant par la rivière *Chambly*, et sur le derrière à trois lieues joignant aux terres non-concédées, et en outre la petite isle qui est audessus de l'isle aux *Têtes*.—Cette concession est accordée de nouveau au Sieur *Daniel Lienard de Beaujeu*, par titre daté 22me Mars, 1743. Voyez Reg. d'Intend. *No* 9, *folio* 10."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 7, *folio* 16.

LA COLLE, river, in the S. of La Colle, winds a very sinuous course from W. to E. and falls into the R. Richelieu opposite to Ash island. It is not navigable even for canoes. Odell Town is built near its southern source, and La Colle mill is erected about one mile from its mouth. At the numerous rapids on this R. are many excellent situations for mills.

Lac Ouareau, *v.* Ouareau.

Lac Vert, near Lake St. John, is called by the Indians *Kasushikéomi*, the "lake of clear water," a name very well applied, as the waters are so clear, that the bottom of the lake can be discovered at the depth of several fathoms; possessing, at the same time, a green tinge that has given it the French name: the waters of this L. contrast most singularly with those of Lake Tsiamagomishish, which are of a whitish colour, not possessing any degree of transparency. *Lac Vert* is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. long and about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. broad, exhibiting on its borders a boldness of scenery peculiarly attractive. A succession of high mountains ranges from the west along the south borders of the lake, leaving but a very narrow strip of culturable ground between it and the foot of the mountains, which are clothed with spruce, fir and pine. On the north side there is but a narrow tongue of land, which divides Lac Vert from L. Tsiamagomishish, on which is some tolerably good red pine, some white pine, spruce and white birch. The west end of the lake is low and level for some considerable distance, the land is of good quality and well timbered with spruce, birch, cedar, fir and some pine. In the channel between the two lakes, during a late survey, a piece of bark folded, and set in a particular direction on a pole, was seen, on which was delineated by some Indian hunters the course that they had taken up some particular river, and which had most probably been left there as an information for some other Indian hunters who were about to join them. This is a mode of rendezvous used by the Abenaquis and Algonquin nations, who very likely had visited this place, and were then returning towards their own grounds, as appeared by the direction of the rivers.

La Durantaie, seigniory, and augmentation, in the co. of Bellechasse, front the St. Lawrence. Bounded S. W. by Beaumont; N. E. by Berthier; in the rear by the T. of Armagh and the S. of St. Gervais.—2 leagues in breadth by 2 in depth. Granted Oct. 29th, 1672, to Sieur de la Durantaie: the augmentation, of the same dimensions, was granted to Sieur de la Durantaie, May 1st, 1693.—The grant and augmentation are now divided in equal proportions into the two seigniories of St. Michel and St. Vallier, to which the reader is referred.

Title.—"Concession du 29me Octobre, 1672, faite par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, au Sieur *de la Durantaie* de deux lieues de terre de front sur autant de profondeur, à prendre sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, tenant d'un côté à demi arpent au delà du Sault qui est sur la terre du Sieur *Desislets*, et de l'autre le canal *Bellechasse*, icelui non compris, pardevant le fleuve *St. Laurent*, et par derrière les terres non-concédées.—Le canal de *Bellechasse* étoit si peu connu au tems de cette concession, que les parties y intéressées ne pouvant convenir de leurs bornes, des experts nommés par la Cour déterminèrent que la pointe de *Bellechasse* sépareroit les deux Seigneuries de la *Durantaie* et de *Berthier*." —*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 1, *folio* 7.

Augmentation.—"Concession du 1er Mai, 1693, faite au Sieur *de la Durantaie*, par *Louis de Buade* et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, de deux lieues de terre de profondeur à prendre au bout et où se termine la profondeur de son fief de *la Durantaie*, sur pareille largeur du dit fief, qui a environ trois lieues de front, borné d'un côté au Sud-ouest aux terres de *Beaumont* et au Nord-est aux celles de *Berthier*.—*La Durantaie* différe, quant au front de celui de l'augmentation: ce front, est sur le terrein de deux lieues cinquante arpens. Par ordre de la Cour cette Seigneurie avec son augmentation a été divisée en deux parties égales connues aujourd'hui, savoir, celle du Sud-ouest sous le nom de *St. Michel*, et celle du Nord-est sous celui de *St. Valier*."—*Régistre d'Intendance, Let.* D. *folio* 13.

La Fresnay, fief, in the co. of L'Islet, was granted, Nov. 3, 1672, to Sieurs Gamache and Belleavance. $\frac{1}{2}$ league in front by 1 league in depth along the St. Lawrence, between a concession granted to Demoiselle Amiot and that of Sieur Fournier.

Title.—"Concession du 3me Novembre, 1672, faite par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, aux Sieurs *Gamache* et *Belleavance*, d'une demi lieue de terre sur une lieue de profondeur, à prendre sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, depuis la concession de la Demoiselle *Amiot*, tirant vers celle du Sieur *Fournier*."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 1, *folio* 26.

Lait, au, a small stream that falls into the S. W. side of the R. St. Maurice, above the N. Bastonais, R.

Lake Temiscouata (S.), *v.* Madawaska.

Lake of Two Mountains, seigniory and augmentation, are bounded W. by Argenteuil and Chatham Gore; E. by Rivière du Chêne; in the rear by aug. to Milles Isles and waste lands; in the front by the lake of Two Mountains.—This S. and its augmentations were granted at three separate periods; the S. was granted Oct. 17, 1717, and contains, as by title, $3\frac{1}{2}$ leagues in front by 3 in depth. The 1st augmentation was granted Sept. 26, 1733, and contains about 2 leagues in front of the lake. The 2nd augmentation was granted Mar. 1, 1735, containing 3 leagues in depth and in the rear of the former grant. The entire property was granted to the ecclesiastics of the seminary at Montreal, from whom it has never been alienated.—The soil is very favourable, in

many parts consisting of a fine strong loam with a mixture of rich black earth. The surface is uneven but never varies into prejudicial extremes; bordering on the lake, in the vicinity of the Indian village, it is of a moderate elevation, thence w. to the *Eboulis* it gradually sinks into a flat, from which it rises again near the boundary of Argenteuil: E. of the village, nearly to the S. of Rivière du Chêne, runs a low heath having a large bay on one side of it. At a short distance from the front are the two conspicuous mountains that give the name to both seigniory and lake; one of them is called Mount Calvaire, on whose summit are the remains of some buildings which have long borne the appellation of the Seven Chapels. Towards the interior the ground declines below the level of the front; further to the rear are some ranges of heights that assume rather a mountainous character, but in the spaces between them are many excellent situations for settlements.—This S. is very well watered by the Grande and Petite Rivière du Chêne, the Rivière du Nord and the Rivière au Prince, which in their course work several corn and saw-mills.—The influence of the reverend proprietors in promoting industry and directing it towards useful labours is strongly exemplified in the flourishing state of their property, as upwards of three-fourths of it is divided into 661 lots or concessions, by much the greater number of them settled upon and well cultivated, producing grain of all sorts, pulse and other crops, with a sufficient quantity of good meadow and pasture land. About 400 farms are unconceded, of which about 150 are on the mountains and are generally considered unfit for cultivation; there are no roads over these lands and they are not yet surveyed. No farms were conceded prior to 1759, the first concession being made in 1783.—The rivers are small and are called La Grande Baie, which never wants water for the mill, Le Ruisseau Glaise and Le Ruisseau des Nigres, all well adapted for mills. The augmentation in the rear is traversed by the Rivière du Nord.—Some oak and pine timber are found in some places, but beech, maple, birch and other inferior kinds are plentiful in the woods.—In this S. are two Indian villages, one inhabited by the Algonquins, the other by the Iroquois. The former contains 76 houses, the latter 56; 3 leagues are reserved for the use of the Indians and the whole is fit for culture, except the summit of the mountains, which is in pinery and contains perhaps half a league square. Besides the grounds where they cut beech hay, the Indians have grazing land, extending ½ a league in front by 15 arpents in depth, from the mission farms.—The Indian population amounts to 887, viz.:—

Missionary establishments	250
Iroquois	282
Algonquins	355
	887
Chiefs of Iroquois	3
Chiefs of Algonquins	4
Women	383
Boys	144
Girls	123

The village of the Algonquins is a little lower down than that of the Iroquois. Of the two tribes the Iroquois are the more agricultural and industrious; but the Algonquins, though more indolent, are more addicted to hunting. They cultivate patches of land in different parts of the S., selecting other places for tillage after cultivating those for a few years. There are 132 constantly resident, each of whom may be said to cultivate 3 acres, which are cropped with Indian corn, peas and potatoes and a few oats. The priests are entitled to tithes of the Indian corn.—This mission was originally placed on the mountains of Montreal, afterwards transferred to Sault les Recollets, and lastly to this place. The mission consists of 3 priests and 2 sisters of the congregation; the latter are occupied in imparting religious instruction to the Indian children: the priests are a superior and 2 missionary priests, one for each tribe. There is one chapel in each village, and 6 houses, including the seminary and nunnery, are built of stone. The Calvaire consists in 7 chapels placed on the summit of the mountains; they are built of stone, about 6 arpents from each other except the last three, which are together: the principal chapel, where the Calvaire is, may be about 25 ft. by 15, the others about 12 ft. by 10. There are 6 mission farms, which are very productive, all at the foot of the Calvaire, or Seven Chapels; some of them are 22 arpents in front by 30 in depth, others 3 arpents in front by 25 in depth. They are all in high cultivation, and ⅔rds of the total are under crops and ⅓rd in good meadows along the moun-

tains. The priests have a corn-mill on the river of the Great Bay, about 2 m. from the village, and 2 farms are attached to it, each 3 arpents in front by 15 in depth.

Statistics of the Parishes of St. Benoit and St. Scholastique.

Parishes.	Population.	Churches R.C.	Curés.	Presbyteries.	Schools.	Villages.	Corn-mills.	Saw-mills.	Potasheries.	Pearlasheries.	Notaries.	Shopkeepers.	Taverns.	Artisans.
St. Benoit .	4664	1	1	1	.	1	2	1	8	8	2	2	3	17
St. Scholastique	3042	1	1	1	1	1	.	2	.	.	2	2	2	13
	7706	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	8	8	4	4	5	30

Parishes.	Annual Agricultural Produce, in bushels.						Live Stock				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Rye.	Ind. corn.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
St. Benoit .	20800	23400	520	9100	1300	910	1200	1600	1600	4000	1200
St. Scholastique	11700	14300	260	5200	650	650	600	800	800	1200	800
	32500	37700	780	14300	1950	1560	1800	2400	2400	5200	2000

Title.—" Concession du 17me Octobre, 1717, faite par *Philippe de Rigaud*, Gouverneur, et *Michel Bégon*, Intendant, aux Ecclésiastiques du Séminaire de *St. Sulpice*, établi à *Montréal*, d'un terrein de trois lieues et demie de front, à commencer au ruisseau qui tombe dans la grande baie du *Lac des Deux Montagnes*, et en remontant le long du dit *Lac des Deux Montagnes* et du fleuve *St. Laurent*, sur trois lieues de profondeur."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 6, folio 9.—Cahiers d'Intend. Rat. de la Concession.*

" Un brevet de ratification de l'octroi immédiatement suivant, en date du 1er Mars, 1735, accorde une augmentation de trois lieues dans les terres faisant ensemble six lieues de profondeur pour cette Seigneurie."

Autre Augmentation au Lac des Deux Montagnes.—" Concession du 26me Septembre, 1733, faite par *Charles Marquis de Beauharnois*, Gouverneur, et *Gilles Hocquart*, Intendant, aux Ecclésiastiques du Séminaire de *St. Sulpice*, de *Paris*, d'une étendue de terre non concédée, entre la ligne de la Seigneurie appartenante aux representans les feus Sieurs *de Langloiserie* et *Petit*, et celle de la Seigneurie du *Lac des Deux Montagnes*, appartenante au dit Séminaire sur le front d'environ deux lieues sur le *Lac des Deux Montagnes*, le dit lac aboutissant à un angle formé par les deux lignes ci-dessus, dont les rumbs de vent ont été réglés savoir, celle de la Seigneurie du *Lac des Deux Montagnes*, Sud quart de Sud-ouest et Nord quart de Nord-est par arrêt du Conseil Supérieur du 5me Octobre, 1722; et celle des Sieurs *Langloiserie* et *Petit*, Sud-ouest et Nord-ouest qui est le rumb de vent reglé pour toutes les Seigneuries situées sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, par reglement du dit Conseil du 26me Mai, 1676, Art. 28; avec les isles et islets non concédés et battures adjacentes à la dit étendue de terre."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 7, folio 22.*

LAKES.—*Those not included in the following alphabetical list are described under their specific names.*—*L. Barnston*, in the T. of Barnston, near the rear line, is the expansion of a considerable stream that runs into Lake Tomefobi.—*L. Benoit* lies on the N. E. side of the R. Saguenay and discharges its waters by a small stream into that R. nearly opposite Ha Ha Bay.—*L. Bewildered*, W. of the R. St. Maurice and on the route towards Great Goldfinch Lake.—*Black Lake*, in the 5th range of the T. of Ireland, a small part of it lying in the waste lands between that T. and Coleraine. Its waters are supplied by many small streams from Thetford and by several lakes in Coleraine and the intermediate waste lands. It gives rise to Black Stream, which runs into Trout Lake.—*L. Bonhomme*, in the S. of Fausembault.—*L. a Capoche*, in the S. of St. Vallier, is one of the sources of a small stream that runs into the N. E. side of the R. du Sud.—*L. of Clear Water* lies near the N. E. end of L. Oskelanaio.—*L. la Culotte*, in shape something like the article of dress from which it appears to be named, is part of the chain of lakes that supply the first waters of the R. aux Lievres.—*L. Cutiatendi*, *v.* AUX PINS, R.—*L. D'ahaouilo*, *v.* NOH-OUI-LOO.—*L. Equerre*, in the T. of Buckland, is one of the sources of the Rivière des Abenaquis.—*L. à Gendron*, in the concession Ste. Marguerite, in the S. of St. Vallier; the source of a small stream that runs into the N. E. side of the R. du Sud.——*L. Goldfinch*, the first of the chain of lakes that supply the N. E. branch of the R. aux Lievres.—*Grand Lac*, *v.* LAC ST. JOACHIM.—*L. of the Graves*, in the waste lands of the co. of Berthier, lies near the district line and S. of Lake Kempt, into which it empties itself.—

L. des Hurons, in the S. of St. Vallier, gives rise to the N. branch of a small stream that falls into the N. E. side of R. du Sud.—*Indian Grave Lake,* in the co. of St. Maurice, near the head waters of the R. Matawin.—*L. Irion,* nearly in the centre of the T. of Clarendon, divides the division line between the 8th and 9th ranges.—*L. John,* near the S. W. angle of the aug. to Monnoir, is the source of South-West River: on the front line of Chatham Gore it discharges its waters into Davis River.—*L. Kajoualwang, v.* NORTH BASTONAIS, R. —*L. Kasushikéomi,, v. L. Verte.*—*L. Kawashganish,* near the S. W. bank of the St. Maurice, into which its waters run, a little below Rat River.—*L. Kempt,* a large lake with numerous islands, between the head waters of the R. aux Lievres and Matawin R. and lake.—*L. Kenuagomi, v.* KIGUAGOMI.—*L. Kenuagomishish, v.* KIGUAGOMISHISH.—*Kettle Lake, v.* CHAUDIERE, L.—*L. Kilarney, v.* KILKENNY, T.—*L. of the Lievres,* a chain of lakes running from N. to S., forming the commencement of the N. W. branch of the R. aux Lievres.—*Little Lake,* in the S. of Madawaska, empties itself into Lake Temiscouata by a small stream that crosses the Portage.—*Little L. Ste. Marie,* towards the rear of the S. of Malbay; it empties itself by a stream into the R. Malbay.—*L. Lomond,* in the S. W. part of the T. of Inverness, is fed by the waters of several streams and lakes descending from Halifax, and discharges itself into the R. Clyde.—*Long Lake,* S. W. of the S. of Madawaska, is about 16 m. long and its average width about a mile. It is the source of the R. Cabineau. *v.* KIGUAGOMI. *v.* BASTONAIS, R.—*L. Macanamack,* in the T. of Woburn, is of a very irregular shape; it discharges itself into L. Megantic.—*L. Mantalagoose,* near the head waters of Ribbon River: its shape is singularly irregular.—*L. a Maria,* in the S. of St. Vallier, discharges itself into the Rivière Noire.—*L. Matawin,* between lakes Kempt and Shasawataisi, gives rise to a short river of the same name.—*L. a Michel,* in the rear part of the S. of Berthier; one of the sources of the Rivière Noire.—*Middle Lake, v.* NECSIWACKIHA.—*L. Mistake,* an expansion of the R. aux Lièvres just below Long Island.—*L. Morin,* in the concession St. Louis, in the S. of St. Vallier, discharges its waters into the N. E. side of the R. du Sud.—*L. Nairne,* of a circular form, cuts the rear of the S. of Murray Bay: it receives the waters of L. Anthony and empties itself by a stream that runs into the R. Malbay.—*L. Necouta, v.* ASSUAPMOUSSOIN, L.—*L. Necsiwackiha* or *Middle* L., one of the sources of the R. Toledo.—*L. des Néiges,* the source of the R. Montmorenci.—*L. Nekoaba, v.* ASKATICHE, R. —*L. Nemicachinqué,* a long lake extending N. and S. containing several small islets, between lakes Culotte and Goldfinch, forms part of the chain of lakes at the N. E. source of the R. aux Lièvres.—*—Nesse Lake,* in Chatham Gore.—*L. Nixon,* 30 chains from the R. Baddely on the same side of L. Kiguagomishish; 36 chains long and 10 wide: its banks do not exceed 25 ft. in height; the land is of a strong and superior quality.—*L. Nohoui-loo, v.* PERIBONEA, R.—*L. O'Cananshing,* in the T. of Caxton; its N. W. end penetrates the county division-line separating Champlain from St. Maurice. It empties itself into the R. Shawenegan.—*L. Ontaritzi* or *St. Joseph,* in the S. of Fausembault, receives the little R. aux Pins and discharges itself into the R. Jacques Cartier. —*L. Orsale Wallagamuch, v.* ABAWSISQUASH.—*L. Oskelanaio,* the source of the R. St. Maurice, is 27 m. long from N. E. to S. E. and 4 m. wide.—*L. Papineau,* is a large lake lying partly in the aug. to Grenville and partly in the S. of La Petite Nation. It gives rise to the main branch of the R. Petite Nation.—*L. Patitaouaganiche, v.* ASKATICHE, R.—*L. Peakquagomi* or *Peakuagami,* the Indian name for Lake St. John.—*L. des Perchaudes* forms the S. W. corner of the T. of Caxton; it is about 1 m. nearly square.—*L. Pitt,* in the T. of Halifax, about 5 m. long and ½ m. wide, extends nearly from the 6th to the 10th range and communicates by a small channel with L. William, whence the waters discharge into the R. Clyde.—*L. Pothier,* one of the lakes that supply the N. E. branch of the R. aux Lièvres.—*L. Prevost* is near the N. E. angle of the S. of Eboulemens; its waters supply a small stream that runs into the Little R. Malbay.—*Pyke's Lake* is a small lake on Pyke's Settlement, in the T. of Frampton.—*L. Quaquagamack* and L. *Quaquagamacksis, v.* OUIATCHOUAN, R.—*Red Pine Lake,* one of the sources of the middle branches of the R. aux Lièvres.—*L. Rocheblanc* lies between lakes Pothier and la Roque, both of which are among the first sources of R. aux Lièvres.—*L. des Roches,* in the S. of Beauport.—*L. la Roque,* the head of one of the smaller branches that supply the first waters of the R. aux Lièvres.—*Round Pond,* near the S.

boundary of Emberton, empties itself into Connecticut L.—*L. des Sables,* an expansion of the R. aux Lièvres; near its lower end the Hudson's Bay Company have a post.—*L. St. Eustache,* in the T. of Blandford, is about 100 acres in superficial extent and discharges itself into the R. aux Originaux.—*L. St. Joachim* or *Grand Lac,* in the S. of Côte de Beaupré, discharges itself into the R. Ste. Anne. *v. Ontaritzi.*—*L. St. Louis,* in the T. of Blandford, about 100 acres in superficial extent, forms one of the sources of the R. Gentilly.—*L. St. Pierre,* a narrow lake about 1½ m. in the S. of Rivière Ouelle.—*L. Scaswaninepus,* in Orford and Hatley, is a large expansion of the R. Magog, about 5 m. long and from ½ m. to a mile broad.—*L. Sebastian,* in the S. of Notre Dame des Anges, is an expansion of a small stream that joins with the R. Jeaune in its way to the R. St. Charles.—*L. Segamite,* in the S. of Notre Dame des Anges, is an expansion of the R. Jeaune, which runs into the R. St. Charles.—*L. des Sept Isles,* in the S. of Fausembault.—*L. Shapaigan,* in the highlands above the source of the St. Maurice.—*L. Shasawataisi,* of a long and very irregular shape, collects the waters of the Matawin and other lakes and discharges them by a connecting stream to the St. Maurice near the mouth of Ribbon River.—*L. Squatteck* or *Last L.,* one of the sources of the R. Toledo.—*L. Temiscaming,* the source of the R. Ottawa.—*L. a la Tortue,* in the concession Ste. Catherine in the S. of St. Vallier, discharges itself into the Rivière Noire.—*Trout Lake,* in the 4th range of the T. of Ireland, receives the waters of Black Stream and many other rivulets in that T. Its waters are conducted through Halifax and Inverness by several lakes and connecting channels into the R. Clyde.—*L. Tsiagomi, v.* KIGUAGOMI.—*L. Tsiagomishish, v.* KIGUAGOMISHISH.—*L. Wayagamack, G. and L., v.* BASTONAIS, R.—*White Fish Lake,* N. W. of the R. aux Lièvres, empties itself into that R. by a small stream falling into it a little below L. des Sables.—*L. William,* in the T. of Halifax, discharges itself through L. Lomond into the R. Clyde. Another in Chatham Gore, discharges itself by a small stream into Lake St. John.—L. Young, in the co. of Saguenay, near the R. Baddeley, is a small lake about 660 yards long and about 220 wide.

LAMARTINIERE, fief, in the co. of Bellechasse, is bounded S. W. by Lauzon; N. E. by Montapeine; in the rear by the T. of Buckland; in front by the St. Lawrence.—In breadth only 32 arpents, but 6 leagues in depth. Granted, Aug. 5, 1692, to Sieur de la Martinière and is now the property of —— Reid, Esq. of Montreal.—The soil is nearly similar to that of Lauzon and is in a forward state of cultivation, two-thirds of it being settled upon. It is well watered by the river Boyer and some inferior runs of water. On the Boyer is a corn-mill.

Title.—"Concession du 5me Août, 1692, faite par *Louis de Buade,* Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart,* Intendant, au Sieur *de la Martinière,* de l'espace de terre qui se pourra trouver, si aucun il y a non-concédé, entre la Seigneurie de *Lauzon* et celle de *Mont-a-peine,* ou le fief du Sieur *Vitré,* sur la profondeur semblable à la Seigneurie de *Lauzon,* si personne n'en est propriétaire.—N. B. Ce fief sur les lieux a trente-deux arpens de front."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 4, folio 7.*

LANAUDIERE (S.), *v.* MASKINONGE.

LANORAYE and DAUTRE with their augmentation. These two fiefs form only one seigniory, which lies in the co. of Berthier, and is bounded N. E. by the S. of Berthier; S. W. by Lavaltrie; in the rear by D'Aillebout and De Ramzay; in front by the St. Lawrence.—Lanoraye is 2 l. broad and 2 deep and was granted, April 7, 1688, to Sieur de la Noraye. Dautré was granted in two portions; the W. part, ½ league broad by two leagues deep, to Sieur Jean Bourdon, Dec. 1st, 1637; the E. part, of the same size, Apr. 16, 1647, to Sieur Jean Bourdon also. The augmentation, under the title of Derrière Dautré and Lanoraye, being the breadth of the two former (three leagues) and extending to the Rivière L'Assomption, about 4 leagues, was granted, 4th July, 1739, to Sieur Jean Baptiste Neveu. The whole is now the property of the Hon. Ross Cuthbert.—The extensive tract included in these grants contains a vast quantity of excellent arable land, that lies in general pretty level. The soil is various, in the front a light reddish earth with some clay, and towards the rear it grows stronger by the mixture of different loams and becomes a strong, rich, black earth.—The timber embraces almost every variety, with much of a superior quality and some very good oak and pine.—It is conveniently watered on the S. W. side by the rivers St. Joseph, St. John, and the little Lake Cromer; a little westward of the St. John is another small lake connected with that river by a short canal that always ensures to it a permanent stream. The rivers La Chaloupe and Bayonne cross the N. E. side into Berthier, and turn several

good corn and saw mills.—In the rear, towards the R. L'Assomption, is an eminence called Castle Hill, commanding a diversified and beautiful prospect over the surrounding country.—In this S. cultivation is in a very advanced state, about two-thirds being thickly settled, of which the parish of St. Elizabeth in the rear, the banks of the St. Lawrence, the côteau St. Martin and that of Ste. Emily are perhaps the most flourishing. There is no village; but good houses, with substantial and extensive farm-buildings, are dispersed over it in all parts.—Some of the concessions were granted prior to 1759, on the usual seignorial terms.—Some of the unconceded lands are good, but the greater part are of bad quality, and there is no road leading to them.—In this S. are many persons desirous of making new settlements.—In the *Parish of Ste. Elizabeth* the extent of ungranted lands is supposed to be equal to 50 farms, without a road and unsurveyed. The lands granted under French tenure are held at 4 livres per arpent.

Statistics of the parishes of St. Joseph and Ste. Elizabeth.

Parishes.	Population.	Churches R.C.	Curés.	Schools.	Corn-mills.	Carding-mills.	Fulling-mills.	Saw-mills.	Potasheries.	Pearlasheries.	Annual Agricultural Produce, in bushels.							Live Stock.				
											Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Peas.	Rye.	Ind. corn.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	wine.
St. Joseph	1253	1	1	.	1	1	1	3	1	1	10400	15600	1500	22500	3000	200	310	750	100	800	2600	750
St. Elizabeth	4371	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	23900	33000	3001	32000	6005	100	615	1751	520	3200	9600	2400
	5624	2	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	34300	48600	4501	54500	9005	300	925	2501	620	4000	12200	3150

Titles.—Partie ouest de Dautré.—" Concession du 1er Décembre, 1637, faite par la Compagnie, au Sieur *Jean Bourdon*, du fief *Dautré*, contenant une demi lieue de terre; à prendre sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, sur deux lieues de profondeur en avant dans les terres; à prendre en lieu non-concédé."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 10 *à* 17, *folio* 435.

Partie est de Dautré.—" Concession du 16me Avril, 1647, par la Compagnie, au Sieur *Jean Bourdon*, d'une demi lieue de terre, à prendre le long du grand fleuve *St. Laurent*, du côté du Nord, entre le Cap *L'Assomption* et les *Trois Rivières*, à l'endroit où le dit Sieur *Bourdon* habitue, suivant pareille concession à lui ci-devant faite, en 1637, et de proche en proche icelle, sur pareille profondeur, revenant l'une et l'autre à une lieue de front sur deux lieues de profondeur."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 10 *à* 17, *folio* 437.

La Noraye.—" Concession du 7me Avril, 1688, faite par *Jacques de Brisay*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, au Sieur *de La Noraye*, de l'étendue de terre de deux lieues de front, sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, et deux lieues de profondeur; à prendre entre les terres du Sieur *Dautré* et celles du Sieur *de Lavaltrie* tirant vers *Montréal*."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 3, *folio* 16.

Derrière Dautré et La Noraye.—" Concession du 4me Juillet, 1739, faite par *Charles, Marquis de Beauharnois*, Gouverneur, et *Gilles Hocquart*, Intendant, au Sieur *Jean Baptiste Neveu*, d'un terrein non-concédé, à prendre depuis la ligne qui borne la profondeur des fiefs de *La Noraye* et *Dautré*, jusqu'à la rivière de *L'Assomption*, et dans la même étendue en largeur que celle des dits fiefs; c'est-à-dire, bornée du côté du Sud-Ouest par la ligne qui sépare la Seigneurie de *Lavaltrie*, et du côté du Nord-Est par une ligne parallèle, tenant aux prolongations de la Seigneurie d'*Antaya*; lequel terrein ne fera avec chacun des dits fiefs de *La Noraye* et *Dautré* qu'une seule et même Seigneurie."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 8, *folio* 29.

LAPRAIRIE, county, in the district of Montreal, is bounded N. W. by the St. Lawrence; S. E. by the township of Sherrington, and part of the barony of Longueuil; N. E. by the co. of Chambly; and S. W. by the S. of Beauharnois; and comprehends the seigniories of Laprairie de la Magdeleine, Sault Saint Louis, La Salle and Chateauguay, and the isles in the St. Lawrence, nearest to the county, and either wholly or in part opposite. Its length is $18\frac{1}{4}$ miles and its breadth $13\frac{1}{2}$, containing 238 sq. miles; its centre is in lat. 45° 19″ 36′ N., long. 73° 36′ 30′ W. This county sends two members to the provincial parliament, and the place of election is at St. Constant.—The soil is equal, if not superior, to any in the province, as is sufficiently proved by its population and produce. The surface, generally, is low and level, exhibiting a great extent of pasture and meadow land. It is watered by numerous rivers and streams, whose borders present lands calculated to support flourishing settlements; the chief rivers are the Chateauguay, La Tortue, St. Regis, St. Cloud, St. Lambert and part of the Montreal.—It contains 5 parishes and the villages of Coghnawaga, Laprairie, and others of minor extent; all of which add to the beauty and prosperity of the county.—Of the numerous roads which traverse this county the main route or stage road from the v. of Laprairie to St. John's is the most deserving of notice.

Statistics.

Population	16,621	Saw-mills	4	Distilleries	1
Churches, R. C.	5	Carding-mills	3	Just. of Peace	5
Curés	5	Fulling-mills	3	Medical men	2
Presbyteries	5	Tanneries	2	Notaries	3
Convents	2	Potteries	2	Shopkeepers	17
Schools	3	Potasheries	4	Taverns	22
Villages	3	Pearlasheries	3	Artisans	75
Corn-mills	7				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	151,800	Peas	58,260	Mxd grain	4,910
Oats	111,600	Rye	21,900	Maple sug.	
Barley	9,900	Buck wht.	1,000	cwts.	1,054
Potatoes	153,500	Ind. corn	20,910	Hay, tons	54,567

Live Stock.

Horses	5,963	Cows	12,329	Swine	9,639
Oxen	6,902	Sheep	40,369		

LAPRAIRIE DE LA MADELEINE, seigniory, in the co. of Laprairie, is bounded N. E. by Longueuil; S. W. by Sault St. Louis; in the rear by the barony of Longueuil; in front by the St. Lawrence —2 leagues in breadth by 4 in depth. Granted, 1st April, 1647, to the order of Jesuits, whose possessions were once so large and valuable in this province. On the demise of the last of the order settled in Canada, it devolved to the crown, to whom it now belongs.—This grant is a fine level of rich soil, with some of the best pasture and meadow lands in the whole district, always yielding most abundant crops of good hay. The arable part is also of a superior class, upon which the harvests, generally speaking, exceed a medium produce. In Côte St. Catherine there is an extensive bed of limestone. The ranges of concessions contain about 300 lots of the usual dimensions, in general settled and in a very favourable state of cultivation, almost entirely cleared of wood, and possessing very little timber of good dimensions. Numerous rivulets cross this S. in every direction, and it is watered by the three rivers La Tortue, St. Lambert and La Rivière du Portage, all of which traverse it diagonally from S. W. to N. E., and have bridges over them; neither of them is navigable for boats to a greater distance than half a league from its mouth, and that only during the spring freshes; they afford, however, always sufficient water to work several corn and saw mills. There is a bridge at Mouille-pied which separates the parishes of Laprairie and Longueuil.

The position of this S. is extremely favourable on account of the numerous roads that pass through it in several directions, and particularly from being the point where an established ferry from Montreal communicates with the main road leading to St. John's, and thence by Lake Champlain into the American States: the general route for travellers between the capital of Lower Canada and the city of New York. In the point of view before alluded to, viz. encouraging the transit of produce from the countries bordering on the frontiers to the ports of the St. Lawrence, the seigniories adjoining this line of communication are most eligibly situated; and if measures having that object in contemplation should be encouraged, they would indubitably attain some eminence in commercial importance. These objects have attracted the attention of the colonial legislature, and during the last year commissioners were appointed to manage and superintend the expenditure of two thousand pounds currency, appropriated by a provincial act of the 10th George IV. to be employed in repairing and improving the road between St. John's and Laprairie; but considering the inadequacy of that sum to repair the road in its whole extent, it ought to be applied in repairing the parts in the worst state and those that are at the charge of the public, called by-roads *(chemins de montée et de descente)*, which are not front roads. The sum so voted is notoriously insufficient to make that road solid, hard and of permanent utility. The length of the road from Laprairie to St. John's is six leagues; and about 180 arpents are by-roads at the charge of inhabitants residing in a distance of one to five leagues; these by-roads are no more than 15 to 25 ft. wide, not being front roads.—There is another part of about 80 arpents, called *Chemin de la Savanne*, which, though a front road, is not more than 18 to 24 ft. in width, and is edged on each side by water-courses of 7 to 8 ft. in width by 4 to 5 ft. in depth, which renders it dangerous to travellers, especially in very dark nights; and it is almost impossible, or at least it would be very expensive, to widen it, on account of those water-courses on each side, unless such ditches were filled up, and new ones opened at a greater distance from the road, for the water-courses undermine the road every year, and make it narrower. The sum of 2000*l.* currency will scarcely suffice to make partial repairs in the parts that are in the worst state, and which repairs cannot be of any durability on account of the remoteness of the residence

of the persons bound to keep them in good order, the great traffic on the road, and the quality of the soil. To render the road of permanent utility and durability, it should be macadamized from end to end, widened at some places and turned in its direction at other places, which would cost at least 15,000*l.*; or it should be converted into a turnpike road, either at the expense of the province, or by granting that privilege to private individuals; otherwise it will ever be bad and dangerous; for there is not in the province a road more frequented by carriages and travellers, and at the same time more necessary. As long as this road is to be kept up by the inhabitants, it will be bad and dangerous.—The N. and E. parts of the *parish of St. Phillip* are in this S., the W. part is in La Salle, the S. part is in the T. of Sherrington. The lands or farms in this parish, conceded prior to 1759, were each 3 arpents in front by 30 in depth, and at first were charged with the payment of two-thirds of a quart of wheat and a sol *tournois* per arpent, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of wheat and 4 livres 10 sols, old currency, for a farm of 90 superficial arpents: afterwards the rates were a quart of wheat and 1 sol *tournois* per arpent, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of wheat and 4 livres 10 sols *tournois* for a farm of 90 arpents. The quit rent was in proportion to the extent of the farms. In Laprairie, 30 sols were exacted for the privilege of turning cattle on the common called the Commune de Laprairie de la Madeleine. There are two roads, St. Phillip and St. Barthélémy, which communicate with the townships. Many persons in this parish are desirous and able to form new settlements, but the parts of the parish that lie in the seigniories are already conceded, and these persons object to settle in the townships. In the *Parish of Laprairie*, or *La Pinière*, all the lands were conceded prior to 1759, with the exception of two concessions, one of which, La Pinière, forms part of the line S. S. W. of the B. of Longueuil, and the other, l'Ange Gardien, belonging to the S. of Laprairie. The usual size of the farms was 3 arpents by 30, with the exception of some continuations whose depths were irregular; the usual rent was a capon, valued at 20 sols, for each front arpent by 30, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ bushels of wheat for every 90 square arpents. Many persons in this P. would make new settlements if there were any non-conceded lands very near them, but a few only leave the parish to settle in the townships.—In this parish and in front of the seigniory is the *Village of La Nativité de Notre Dame, or Laprairie*, formerly called Fort de la Prairie, from having once had a rude defence, honoured with that name, thrown up to protect its few inhabitants from the surprises or open attacks of the five native tribes of Iroquois, who possessed the country in its vicinity. Such posts were established at many places in the early periods of the colony, while the Indians remained sufficiently powerful to resist and often repel the encroachments of the settlers, although at present none of them retain a vestige of their ancient form, and very few even the name by which they were originally known. Laprairie is now a flourishing handsome village of 200 well-built houses; some of them are two stories high and built with stone, in a very good style and covered with tin, giving an air of neatness and respectability to the whole. This village has the advantage of any other in the province in trade and population; its streets are more defined and its buildings more contiguous. Tradesmen of every order, mechanics and shopkeepers are to be seen in every direction, and all appear to be thriving. The constant arrival and departure of steam-boats and stages contribute to enliven the place and produce an almost ceaseless bustle and novelty of scene. Here is a catholic church and also a convent of the sisters of Notre Dame, missionaries from the community formerly founded at Montreal by Madame Bourgeois, where all the necessary and some ornamental branches of female education are conducted upon a very good system with a success highly creditable. This village is the principal thoroughfare between Montreal and St. John's and the landing-place for the northern trade of Lake Champlain. Its population is about 1800, including about 30 artisans, 2 notaries, 4 merchants and 4 justices of peace. This V. is distant from

	Leagues.
The churches of Blairfindie and Chambly	5
The presbytery of St. Luc, and the little hill des Hêtres	4
The churches of Longueuil and Sault St. Louis	3
The churches of St. Phillip and St. Constant	2
Montreal	$2\frac{2}{3}$

—Isles Fouquet and Bouquet with Islettes aux Jones, lying in the St. Lawrence opposite, were given to the Jesuits along with this seigniory, April 1, 1647.

Statistics.

Parishes.	Population.	Churches R.C.	Curés.	Presbyteries.	Schools.	Villages.	Corn-mills.	Carding-mills.	Fulling-mills.	Saw-mills.	Tanneries.	Hat manufact	Potteries.	Potasheries.	Pearlasheries.	Breweries.	Medical men.	Shopkeepers.	Taverns.	Artisans.	Keel boats.
Laprairie .	3068	.	1	1	.	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	8	9	35	2
St. Philip	4075	1	1	1	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	5	10	.
	7143	1	2	2	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	10	14	45	2

Parishes.	Annual Agricultural produce.							Live Stock.				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Peas.	Rye.	Indian corn.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
Laprairie .	20800	16800	2000	37000	4160	100	2010	1000	700	1665	3996	999
St. Philip	34200	19800	4000	60100	19000	8000	5900	1750	2200	3268	9010	2800
	55000	36600	6000	67100	23160	8100	7910	2750	2900	4933	13006	3799

Title.—" Concession du 1er Avril, 1647, faite par le Sieur *de Lauzon* aux révérends pères Jésuites, de deux lieues de terre le long du fleuve *St. Laurent*, du côté du Sud, à commencer depuis l'isle *Ste. Hélène* jusqu'à un quart de lieue au delà d'une prairie dite *de la Madelaine*, vis-à-vis des isles qui sont proches du Sault de l'isle de *Montréal*, espace qui contient environ deux lieues le long de la dite rivière *St. Laurent*, sur quatre lieues de profondeur dans les terres, tirant vers le Sud."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 2 *à* 9, *folio* 125.

Large, Isle du (F.), in the St. Lawrence, off the S. of Ste. Anne in the co. of Champlain. These isles lying at the mouth of the R. Ste. Anne were granted, Apr. 6, 1697, to the widow of Sieur de Lanaudière.

Title.—" Concession du 6me Avril, 1697, faite par *Louis de Buade, Comte de Frontenac*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, à la veuve du Sieur *de Lanaudière* des isles qui se trouvent devant sa terre de *Ste. Anne*, et à l'entrée de la rivière et entr' autres celle où est son moulin, appelée l'*Isle du Large*."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 5, *folio* 12.

La Salle, seigniory, in the co. of Laprairie, consists of two portions of land adjoining the rear boundaries of Chateauguay and Sault St. Louis, enclosed between the lateral lines of Beauharnois or Villechauve and Laprairie de la Madeleine; both pieces extend 1½ league in depth, bounded in the rear by the T. of Sherrington.—Granted, Apr. 20th, 1750, to Jean Baptiste Le Ber de Senneville, and is now the property of Ambroise Sanguinet, esq.—Very little difference is perceptible between this S. and that of Chateauguay and the lower part of Sault St. Louis, with respect to the quality of the land. The river La Tortue, La Petite Rivière and Ruisseau St. Jacques run through both divisions of the S.—The road called the Black Cattle Road is only a winter road for timber-carriages, and it is impossible for any wheel carriage to pass on it in the spring, not even over that part which lies in this S. If this road was put into proper repair, it would not only materially benefit the adjacent farms, but prove generally useful.—The church of the *Parish of St. Constant* is near the R. La Tortue in the N. E. division of this S. At least one-half of the lands of this parish were conceded before 1759 on the following terms, viz. each farm, measuring 3 arpents by 30 or thereabouts, was rented at 1, 1½ or at most 2 bushels of wheat, with 40, 50, 60, or 80 sols *tournois*, according to the length, breadth or even the situation of the conceded lands. Many inhabitants of the parish are desirous and able to erect new settlements, provided they could obtain lands near their relatives and friends or not far distant from them; the greater part of these young persons, instead of travelling in the spring to other countries, and living during the winter like vagabonds, spending the produce of their travels at public-houses in default of better occupation, would prefer taking farms in the seigniories and would zealously attach themselves to the cultivation of their lands; and there are certainly excellent lands fit for the purpose in the vicinity, for the S. of Beauharnois and the townships of Godmanchester, Hinchinbrooke, Hemmingford and Sherrington do not yield in quality of soil to any other places in the district.

More than 100 families belonging to this parish have settled in the T. of Sherrington,

holding lands on conditions similar to seignorial tenure.

Title.—"Concession du 20me Avril, 1750, faite par le Marquis *de la Jonquière*, Gouverneur, et *François Bigot*, Intendant, au Sieur *Jean Baptiste Le Ber de Senneville*, d'un terrein non concédé, situé au bout des profondeurs des Seigneuries du Sault *St. Louis* et *Chateauguay*, et qui se trouve enclavé entre la Seigneurie de *Villechauve* et celle de la *Prairie de la Madelaine*, sur une lieue et demie de profondeur."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 9, *folio* 58.

L'Assomption, county, in the district of Montreal, is bounded N. E. by the co. of Berthier; S. W. by the co. of Lachenaye; in the rear by the province line; in front by the St. Lawrence. It comprehends the parishes of Saint Sulpice, comprising Isle Bouchard, Repentigny, L'Assomption, and St. Jacques and the townships of Rawdon and Chertsey. Its extreme length is 39 miles and its breadth 11, containing 208 square miles; its centre on the St. Lawrence is in lat. 45° 47′ N. long. 73° 23′ W. It sends two members to the provincial parliament and the place of election is at St. Pierre de L'Assomption. This county is abundantly watered by the River L'Assomption and its numerous branches. The surface is level except in the township of Rawdon.

Statistics.

Population	10,146	Carding-mills	4	Just. of Peace	2
Churches, R. C.	3	Fulling-mills	2	Medical men	2
Curés	3	Tanneries	1	Notaries	2
Presbyteries	3	Potteries	1	Shopkeepers	13
Schools	7	Potasheries	15	Taverns	21
Villages	2	Pearlasheries	7	Artisans	54
Corn-mills	4	Breweries	1	Keel-boats	3
Saw-mills	5	Distilleries	1		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	56,780	Peas	15,335	Mixed grain	5,200
Oats	39,330	Rye	3,000	Maple sugar, cwts.	362
Barley	1,117	Buck wheat	500		
Potatoes	161,000	Indian corn	5,600	Hay, tons,	25,900

Live Stock.

Horses	3,643	Cows	7,961	Swine	9,739
Oxen	4,160	Sheep	22,485		

L'Assomption, river, is supposed to rise in a large lake in the unconceded lands far beyond any actual settlement and 200 miles from its mouth; it may be called a large river, and after bounding the augmentation to Lanoraye and intersecting the augmentation to Lavaltrie, where it is broad and shallow, it traverses the parish of St. Pierre in the S. of St. Sulpice in a serpentine direction nearly from N. to S., and after severing an angle of the S. of L'Assomption, discharges itself into the St. Lawrence above the village of Repentigny, and where the united waters of the rivers Jesus and Des Prairies enter the St. Lawrence. The R. L'Assomption runs through much rough and mountainous country, and is navigable for bateaux to a considerable distance, and much timber is sent down it to the Quebec market in the spring. Its breadth at the village of L'Assomption is about 500 ft. and it is so far navigable for crafts at certain periods; but as its current is obstructed by many battures, the navigation is difficult. This R. abounds with fish.

L'Assomption, seigniory, in the co. of Lachenaye, is bounded N. E. by St. Sulpice; S. W. by the S. of Lachenaye; in the rear by Kilkenny and Rawdon; in front by the St. Lawrence. It formerly formed part of the land granted, 16th April, 1647, to Pierre Legardeur (*vide* the Title of Lachenaye); it now belongs to the heirs of the late P. R. de St. Ours, Esq., except a small portion which is the property of General Christie Burton. This fief possesses many local advantages, and a variety of soil favourable to cultivation. In the rear the land is higher than in the front, consisting chiefly of a yellow loam, mixed in some places with sand, which when tilled is very fertile, but still perhaps something inferior to the lower parts, where there are many exceedingly fine tracts. Very few grants exceed this property in the proportion of cultivated land, four-fifths being cleared and well settled; the number of farms conceded is 929, equal to 4173 arpents; 300 lots are in woodland. The most improved settlements are those situated on the banks of the two large rivers. On the uplands, birch, beech and maple are found in great perfection, with some pine of a good growth; but in the valleys the wood is inferior.—The principal rivers by which this S. is abundantly watered are the L'Assomption, the Achigan and the St. Esprit; the upper part is intersected by some smaller streams that contribute greatly to its fertility, and are no less ornamental. The L'Assomption and Achigan may be called large rivers, but neither of them is navigable, although both are made use of to convey the timber felled in the upper parts of the adjacent seigniories and townships. The Achigan turns 2 corn-mills and 1 saw-mill.—The *Parish of St. Esprit* is in the rear of the fief. The first settlement is on the N. branch of the R. St. Esprit

and encroaches on the patented lands in the neighbouring township; it is about one league N. of the church, with which it communicates by an excellent road. The second settlement is on the N. W. branch of the same river and also encroaches upon the T. of Rawdon, particularly on the crown reserve, No. 2 in the 1st range: the settlers are Canadians who have possessed this tract for many years.—The *Parish of St. Roch* occupies the centre of the fief; its handsome church and a few well-built houses round it are seated on a beautiful and well-chosen spot in a bend of the R. Achigan; this small village contains a good public school, for the establishment of which M. Raizenne, the curé, expended 500*l.* in the space of 10 years, endeavouring, not without success, to prove to his parishioners the advantages of education. Nearly half the lands in this P. are of indifferent quality. There is a mineral water, on the farm of Lévy Martel, which has been known for more than half a century as only a saline spring; the salt extracted from it is as pure as that of Liverpool; it is said to be medicinal, and many respectable persons, who pretend to have tasted the waters of Saratoga and who have also drank of this spring, declare that there is no difference in the taste: it still increases in reputation.—The *Parish of Repentigny* or *Notre Dame de l'Assomption* is nearly in the shape of a Presq' Isle in the front of the fief; it extends to the S. W. limit of St. Sulpice, and is otherwise bounded by the rivers L'Assomption and St. Lawrence, including the settlers on the N. bank of the former river and Isle Bourdon at its mouth. All the lands in this P. are conceded; those granted before 1759 are charged with the payment of a pint of wheat and 1 sol *argent tournois* per superficial arpent; the front lands are also charged with the payment of a capon for every 20 arpents.

Statistics.

Parishes.	Population.	Churches R.C.	Curés.	Presbyteries.	Schools.	Villages.	Corn-mills.	Carding-mills.	Fulling-mills.	Saw-mills.	Potasheries.	Pearlasheries.	Medical men.	Notaries.	Shopkeepers.	Taverns.	Artisans.
St. Roch .	4036	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	4	6	25
St. Ours du Grand St. Esprit .	2870	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	3	5	15
Repentigny .	1632	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	10
Totals.	8538	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	4	2	2	1	1	7	12	50

Parishes.	Annual Agricultural Produce, in bush.				Live Stock.				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
St. Roch .	13000	20750	780	5300	1100	1400	2100	5700	2000
St. Ours du Grand St. Esprit .	15000	9300	2500	6900	1795	1430	2150	9040	2650
Repentigny .	8500	4150	307	1905	1876	1500	2300	7000	2050
Totals.	36500	34200	3587	14105	4771	4330	6550	21740	6700

La Tesserie, fief, in the co. of Portneuf, is bounded S. W. by Grondines; N. E. by La Chevrotière or Chavigny; in front by the St. Lawrence.—Half a league in breadth by 3 leagues in depth. Granted, Nov. 3, 1672, to Démoiselle de la Tesserie.—The land greatly resembles that of Grondines, although, perhaps, a little better in quality. Three concessions are settled and a fourth conceded.—The rear part is traversed by the R. Ste. Anne, and on the R. Chevrotière or Tesserie is a corn-mill, 2 stories high, built of stone, having 3 sets of stones; but one pair only can work when the water is slack: the mill is prettily situated in a picturesque valley formed by the course of the river. Captain Carispi lives on the W. bank below the mill and schooners come up nearly to his door.—This fief is in the parish of Deschambault.

Title.—" Concession du 3me Novembre, 1672, faite par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, à Démoiselle *de la Tesserie*, de la quantité de terre qui se trouvera entre la concession faite aux pauvres de l'Hôpital de *Québec*, jusqu'à celle de *Chavigny*, sur pareille profondeur que celle du dit *Chavigny*." — *Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 1, *folio* 35.—*Régistre Foi et Hommage.*

La Trinite (S.), *v.* Cap St. Michel.

Latuque, a small stream or outlet of a lake a few miles N. E. of the post of La Tuque. It runs into the N. Bastonais R.

La Tuque (Post), *v.* St. Maurice, R.

La Valliere, *v.* Yamaska, S.

Lavaltrie and its augmentation, seigniory, in the co. of Berthier, is bounded N. E. by Lanoraye and its augmentation; S. W. by St. Sulpice; in the rear by the T. of Kildare; in front by the St. Lawrence.—The original grant consisted of 1½ league in breadth and depth, and was made, Oct. 29, 1672, to Sieur de Lavaltrie: the augmentation, of the same breadth and 2½ leagues in depth, was granted to Sieur Marganne de Lavaltrie, April 21, 1734. Both grants remain in the possession of the heirs of the original grantee. —This is a very valuable property; the land is generally level from the rear to the St. Lawrence, whose banks here are rather low. The quality of the soil varies a little, but the major part is good and productive, and is either a light-grayish earth, a yellowish loam, or clay mixed with sand; nearly the whole is under culture, and yields ample crops under a system of husbandry in several respects creditable to the farmers. Wheat and grain form the chief part of the disposable produce of this tract, and good hay in great abundance is made from some very extensive and excellent ranges of meadow land. The R. L'Assomption winds its broad but shallow stream through the upper part of the seigniory, and the lower portion is watered by the rivulets Point du Jour and St. Antoine and the little river St. John, which turns a corn and saw mill near the St. Lawrence into which it falls.—The original grant forms the parish of St. Antoine de Lavaltrie. The 2nd grant or augmentation forms the parish of St. Paul de Lavaltrie, and the church and the chapel are in the concession S. of the rivulet St. Pierre, over which is a bridge, near the church, communicating with a little village, from which a good road leads to the Village of Industry. This seigniory contains 16 ranges of concessions, divided into 746 lots, and about 32,000 acres are under good cultivation. Houses are spread among the concessions, and thickly placed by the sides of the roads that lead along the St. Lawrence; the presbyterian church, the parsonage, a chapel, the manor-house, with a few others, are situated a little E. of the R. St. John, and at no great distance from the wood of Lavaltrie; which, even in Canada, is worthy of notice for its fine, lofty and well-grown timber-trees of various kinds.—The main road from Quebec to Montreal passes through this wood and along the St. Lawrence, presenting for several miles a succession of beautiful and romantic scenery. Besides the main road, there are several that lead into the populous seigniories on each side, which are intersected by others running at right angles into Kildare, and opening a most convenient and easy intercourse with the neighbouring townships. The rear boundary line of this seigniory had not, until the year 1811, been accurately measured; when it was discovered, that in addition to its proper depth of four leagues, there was still a space of about a mile in breadth between it and Kildare, which had always been supposed to form part of the grant, and many persons had settled thereon with titles from the seignior of Lavaltrie; this extra space is very well cultivated and has a church with a great many houses, which were built under the belief which all the parties entertained that they were within the just limits of the grant: under these circumstances a compromise was made, and an order passed the governor and council, in 1812, to grant the cultivated part to the present proprietors of the seigniory, and to reserve the remainder for the use of the protestant clergy and future disposal of the government.—The *Village of Lavaltrie* is in the P. of St. Antoine, and is seated at the foot of a small declivity on the verge of the bank of the St. Lawrence, which is at that place very low.—From the appearance of the settlements in the vicinity the inhabitants appear to be in easy circumstances.—In *the Parish of St. Paul* all the lands are conceded and surveyed, but none of them were conceded prior to 1759. The roads in this parish are very indifferent.—The *Village of Industry*, about 3 M. from the church and village of St. Paul, is prettily seated on the right bank of the R. L'Assomption and near a waterfall, many feet in height, the noise of which is heard at a considerable distance. Only a few years ago the site of this V., before the mills were built, was

covered with forest: there is now much land in cultivation, and 40 houses have been built, besides two fine mansions inhabited by Messrs. Joliette and Leodle, who are the joint proprietors with their brother-in-law, M. de Lanaudière, the seignior of Lavaltrie. It is to the spirit of enterprise evinced by these gentlemen that all the improvements in this place must be attributed; the most curious and the most worthy of the traveller's attention is the mill, which was begun by the proprietors June 1, 1823: it is solidly built with stone, three stories high, 120 ft. long and 45 ft. wide; it contains 3 sets of stones for grinding wheat, besides others for grinding barley; also conveniences for carding, fulling and sawing, and machinery for raising timber into the mill. The river L'Assomption supplies the mill with water, and, near the mill-head, it is of immense depth; and at the distance of a few feet is a chain of pebbles, scarcely covered with water, forming the fall of the mill, which is thereby most advantageously situated: the mill-dam is remarkable for its size, construction and solidity.—In front of the S. are the two Isles de Lavaltrie, appendages to the grant.

Statistics of the Parishes of St. Paul and St. Antoine.

Parishes.	Population.	Churches R.C.	Curés.	Presbyteries.	Schools.	Villages.	Corn-mills.	Carding-mills.	Fulling-mills.	Saw-mills.	Tanneries.	Potteries.	Potasheries.	Pearlasheries.	Medical men.	Notaries.	Shopkeepers.	Taverns.	Artisans.
St. Paul . .	2563	1	.	.	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	.	.	1	2	3	6	70
St. Antoine	1033	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	2	2	1	2	1	3	11
	3596	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	9	81

Parishes.	Annual Agricultural Produce, in bushels.							Live Stock.				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Ind. Corn.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
St. Paul . .	14292	14012	1780	95	500	5001	20000	1150	180	1380	4600	1380
St. Antoine	15400	10408	4000	100	200	6900	19006	700	775	3750	4200	1050
	29692	24420	5780	195	700	11901	39006	1850	955	5130	8800	2430

Title.—"Concession du 29me Octobre, 1672; faite par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, au Sieur *de Lavaltrie* d'une lieue et demie de terre de front sur pareille profondeur; à prendre sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, bornée d'un côte par les terres appartenantes au Seminaire de *Montréal*, et de l'autre par celles non-concédées; par devant par le dit fleuve et par derrière par les terres non-concédées, avec les deux islets qui sont devant la dite quantité de terre, et la rivière *St. Jean* comprise."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 1, *folio* 6.

Augmentation.—"Concession du 21me Avril, 1734, faite par *Charles, Marquis de Beauharnois*, Gouverneur, et *Gilles Hocquart*, Intendant, au Sieur *Marganne de Lavaltrie*, d'une lieue et demie de terre de front sur deux lieues et demie de profondeur, à prendre le dit front au bout de la profondeur et limite de la lieue et demie de profondeur du fief de *Lavaltrie*; pour être la dite prolongation en profondeur unie et jointe au fief de *Lavaltrie*, et ne faire qu'une même Seigneurie, laquelle, par ce moyen, se trouvera être d'une lieue et demie de front sur quatre lieues de profondeur."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 7, *folio* 24.

LAUZON, seigniory, forming the co. of Dorchester, is bounded N. E. by La Martinière; S. W. by Tilly, Gaspé and St. Giles; in the rear by St. Etienne and Jolliet.—6 l. in breadth by 6 in depth. Granted Jan. 15th, 1636, to M. Simon Lemaitre.—The soil throughout this extensive property, which contains the whole co. of Dorchester, is generally of a superior description; it includes almost every variety, but a rich lightish loam predominates, and, in situations lying rather low, a fine dark mould. In the front but little timber remains; in the interior and towards the rear some oak and beech, maple, birch and pine in great plenty; of the inferior sorts, cedar, hemlock and spruce are very abundant.—It is watered by the rivers Chaudière, Beaurivage, Etchemin, Boyer, and by several other inferior rivers and streams. The Chaudière and Etchemin traverse the S. S. E. and the Beaurivage S. W. Neither is navigable for boats or even canoes to any distance, on account of the great number of falls and rapids: their banks, but most particularly those of the Chaudière, are lofty and steep, presenting in many places almost

perpendicular rocky cliffs. The banks of the St. Lawrence are also high and steep, covered with trees of small growth in some places, but cleared and cultivated in others: the beach is sandy, considerably encumbered by rocks, with almost a regular reef stretching along the low water line; from the top of the bank the land rises by ridges and small hillocks (many of which are rocky) gradually to the rear.—There are two extensive domains, several small fiefs, and four churches dedicated to St. Joseph, St. Nicolas, St. Henry and St. Anselme. The cultivated land, which amounts to one third of the whole, is divided into numerous ranges of concessions, besides five ranges of concessions in wood-lands towards the rear. The most thickly settled and best cultivated parts of this valuable property are situated along the front and towards the interior, throughout which may be seen a succession of fine arable land under a very good system of husbandry, rich meadows, good gardens and orchards; but the produce of the latter is not of a very superior kind; the farm and other houses are neat and substantially built. In the other concessions agriculture is not so far advanced; on the Chaudière the best lands lie at some distance from the banks, nearly the same is the case with those on the Etchemin, the margins of both being generally flat rock with only a shallow covering of soil. Almost all the ranges are intersected by roads, and the main roads are very good and kept in excellent repair. Nearly opposite to Quebec, and on a little river which discharges itself into the St. Lawrence, are the extensive and valuable premises called the *Pointe Lévi Mills*, and farther W., at the mouth of the Etchemin, the no less important establishment called the *Etchemin Mills*, from both of which large exportations of flour are annually made. From Pointe des Peres to the R. Chaudière, the beach is almost wholly occupied as timber grounds. From Pointe des Peres and other places, in front of the S., are ferries to Quebec.—This S. is very populous: its quota of militia is large, and well disciplined.

In *the Parish of St. Henry de Lauzon* the lands granted before 1759 were 3 arpents in front, by 30 and some by 40 arpents in depth: 20 sols per arpent were paid, with one sol quit rent, and a reservation of sufficient timber was made for the purposes of building mills, churches and other public edifices.—The unconceded lands in this parish are considerable, and all fit for cultivation; but there is no road across them, and the greater part has been surveyed. Many young parishioners are both willing and able to make new settlements if they could obtain lands near home, or at a little distance, and there are more lands than could be required to satisfy this demand, and those lands are in general of good quality.

The *Parish of St. Joseph de la Pointe Lévi*, by the regulation of Sept. 20, 1721, confirmed by an order in council, Mar. 3, 1722, extends 3½ leagues and 4 arpents; viz. 21 arpents in Mont-a-peine, beginning at the house of Joseph Turgeon, fief de Vitré 10 arpents, Martinière 15 arpents, and 3 leagues of Lauzon to the R. Chaudière. At least one half of the lands in this P. were conceded before 1759, each containing from 4 to 12 arpents in front by 30 or 40 in depth. These lands were granted on the conditions of paying to the seignior annually one sol for each superficial arpent, and to give for each land of 3 arpents in front, two days *de corvées* and some capons, with a reserve of oak timber for the building of ships and mills. A considerable number of persons are desirous and able to make new settlements if they could obtain lands in the vicinity of their parish, or at a little distance from their parents or friends; and there are, near the limits of the parish, a certain extent of lands that are considered to be of good quality.—No one goes hence to settle in the townships.—Some of the youths who leave this parish settle in the neighbouring parishes, and others leave their homes to undertake long voyages, from which few return.

The *Town of Aubigny*, near Pointe Lévi, was so called in honour of the late Duke of Richmond, and was laid out by Sir John Caldwell in 1818. It is built opposite the city of Quebec, to which steam and other boats ply almost every minute. It contains from 40 to 50 houses and a Protestant church; some of the houses are built with sufficient taste to entitle them to the appellation of elegant cottages. The streets and building-lots are regularly laid out and of sufficient size; but the place has not increased in buildings and population so much as might have been expected, on account, chiefly, of the high price demanded for building-ground. The site of this little town is very elevated, the bank of the St. Lawrence being there very high. Below the town is a row of handsome cottages with an hotel, carried on by Mr. M'Kenzie in a very elegant and superior

style: here the citizens of Quebec have their country-houses, to which they retire not only for recreation but convenience, as the river is crossed in 15 minutes. In the rear of Aubigny are the heights of *Pointe Lévi*, where batteries were erected by the Americans. A little below Mr. M'Kenzie's hotel and between it and Pointe aux Peres is the place where the Indians chiefly encamp every summer when they repair to Quebec for the purpose of receiving their annual presents, and, the weather being fine, a concourse of visitors from Quebec is attracted to view the Indian camps and to enjoy the country. Aubigny may be considered almost a suburb of Quebec. The episcopal church is remarkable for its commanding position and is a neat edifice of wood. A great number of ferry-boats ply to and from Quebec at a fixed moderate price. The watermen, in all seasons, are ready with their canoes, which are large, very strong and made out of a single trunk of a tree and often out of two trunks strongly united together; they are managed with much dexterity and sometimes carry as many as 8 passengers each, besides 3 or 4 men employed as rowers.

The *Parish of St. Nicolas*, by the regulation of Sept. 20, 1721, confirmed by an order in council of Mar. 3, 1722, extends 3 leagues and 17 arpents in front from the R. Chaudière to fief Baudouin in the S. of Tilly; and by the same order the church, cemetery, presbytery and garden for the curé were directed to be placed, pursuant to the wishes of the inhabitants, on two superficial arpents, given for the purpose by Jacques Beaufort; besides which Sieur Charest voluntarily gave 4 arpents in front by 40 in depth.—In this S. are several fiefs abutting on the St. Lawrence, among which are those called Ursuline, Jesuits, Vilmai and Maranion.

Statistics of the Parishes of St. Henry, St. Anselme, St. Joseph and St. Nicolas.

Parishes.	Population.	Churches R.C.	Curés.	Presbyteries.	Schools.	Villages.	Corn-mills.	Carding-mills.	Fulling-mills.	Saw-mills.	Ship Yards.
St. Henry & St. Anselme	4269	1	1	1	1	1	2	·	·	4	·
St. Joseph	3698	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	3	3
St. Nicolas	2044	1	1	·	·	·	1	·	·	·	·
	10011	3	3	2	2	3	5	1	1	7	3

Parishes.	Annual Agricultural Produce.										Live Stock.				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Peas.	Rye.	Buck-wheat.	Indian corn.	Mixed Grain.	Maple sugar, cwts.	Hay, tons.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
St. Henry & St. Anselme	13700	11700	2600	33000	3600	·	95	780	200	580	3002	1253	800	2400	8002	3500
St. Joseph	18900	11000	1950	30000	7200	30	·	650	150	535	2520	1260	900	2004	7100	2401
St. Nicolas	15900	14100	900	20100	5000	·	·	400	100	178	1858	816	825	1601	4500	1205
	48500	36800	5450	83100	15800	30	95	1830	450	1293	7180	3329	2525	6005	19602	7106

Title.—"Concession du 15me Janvier, 1636, faite par la Compagnie, à Mr. *Simon Lemaitre*, de la côte de *Lauzon*, contenant l'étendue de terre ainsi qu'il suit savoir; la rivière *Bruyante*, (*Chaudière*) située au pays de la *Nouvelle France*, avec six lieues de profondeur dans les terres et trois lieues à chaque côté de la dite rivière."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 2, folio 37.*

LEECH PONDS, *v.* BASTONAIS (R.)

LEECHES POND AND STREAM, in the T. of Hereford. This small stream rises in Walls Pond and is obstructed by falls, making good sites for mills; its only advantage of transport is the running of logs. The pond, in the S. W. angle of the T., adjoins the province line; it is nearly 2 miles long, and above half a mile broad.

LEEDS, township, in the co. of Megantic, is bounded N. E. by St. Giles; S. W. by Ireland; N. W. by Inverness, Nelson, and Ste. Croix; S. E. by Thetford and Broughton.—Except in the N. W. quarter, where the land is poor and very stony,

the soil is generally of excellent quality, fit for the growth of all kinds of grain, flax, hemp, &c.—This T. is well stocked with various timber, as beech, birch, maple, basswood, elm, ash, ironwood, spruce fir and hemlock.—It is very well watered by the Becancour, which divides itself into several branches, and by many small streams.—In the last few years cultivation has made considerable progress, and the settlements have increased, particularly along Craig's Road and in its vicinity. One quarter of the T. was originally granted to Mr. Isaac Todd, but at present that tract belongs to the heirs of Joseph Frobisher, Esq. Several individuals have obtained grants, and George Hamilton, Esq., of Quebec, holds 8000 acres by purchase from government, as lands were sold for the purpose of defraying some of the expenses incurred in constructing Craig's Road.—*Ungranted and unlocated* 5,225 acres.

Statistics.

Population	173	Saw-mills	2

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	1,036	Barley	100	Peas	50
Oats	400	Potatoes	5,400	Indian corn	40

Live Stock.

Horses	8	Cows	45	Swine	32
Oxen	30	Sheep	30		

LE GOUFFRE (S.), *v.* GOUFFRE.

LENNOXVILLE (V.), *v.* ASCOT, T.

LEPAGE and TIBIERGE, seigniory, in the co. of Rimouski, is bounded N. E. by Pachot; S. W. by Lessard; in front by the St. Lawrence.—This S. and its augmentation appear to have been granted at two different times, with an interval of a few months only: the S. was granted Nov. 14, 1696, and the augmentation on the 7th of May following. The grantees were the same in both instances, viz. the Sieurs Louis Lepage and Gabriel Tibierge. The title to the first grant represents it to extend from Pachot to Lessard, with a depth of one league; the grant of augmentation was for 2 leagues in depth, adjoining the rear of the first grant and extending, on one side, to the grant of Sieur *Pachot* and on the other to the grant of Sieur *Lessard*, comprising the breadth of both, *with the isles and islets*, in that extent. As there can be no *isles and islets* in the augmentation, probably it was granted in lieu of the original concession, particularly as the dates are so nearly coeval. If this idea be correct, the ambiguity will cease and the depth of the S. be easily proved to be 2 leagues from the St. Lawrence and not from the original grant, and its width, *in front*, from Pachot to Lessard, and in the rear from the N. E. line of the former to the S. W. line of the latter. Thus the rear line will run as far back as the first lake in the R. Mitis.

Title.—"Concession du 14me Novembre, 1696, faite aux Sieurs *Louis Lepage* et *Gabriel Tibierge*, d'un terrein qui se trouve entre la concession du Sieur *Pachot*, et celle du Sieur *Lessard*, située au lieu dit *Rimousky*, sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, du côté du Sud, sur une lieue de profondeur."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 5, folio* 3.

Augmentation.—"Concession du 7me Mai, 1697, faite par *Louis de Buade*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, au Sieur *Louis Lepage* et *Gabriel Tibierge*, de deux lieues en profondeur, joignant le derrière de la concession à eux déjà accordée, située au lieu dit *Rimousky*, sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, du côté du Sud, tenant d'un côté à la terre du Sieur *Pachot*, et de l'autre à celle du Sieur *Lessard*, sur toute la largeur d'icelle, avec les isles et islets qui se trouveront dans la dite étendue."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 5, folio* 16.

L'EPINAY, seigniory, in the co. of L'Islet, lies in the rear of St. Thomas; 3 leagues in breadth by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in depth on an average. Granted, Apr. 7th, 1701, to Sieur de L'Epinay.—The soil is good, being a yellowish loam, or a good black earth; in front the surface is rather irregular, and towards the rear it becomes mountainous. The part adjoining St. Thomas is thickly settled and there cultivation has made considerable advances; but this portion is small compared to the extent of the S. The timber consists of maple, birch and beech in profusion, with some very good pine, besides a great plenty of inferior sorts.—Watered by a few small streams descending from the mountains and running into the Rivière du Sud.—In the rear of this S. are some fine valleys, particularly at the distance of about 8 leagues.

Title.—"Concession du 7me Avril, 1701, faite par *Hector de Callière*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, au Sieur *de l'Epinay*, du peu de terrein qui se trouve entre la Seigneurie de *Jean de Paris* et celle de la rivière du *Sud*, près de *Québec*, lequel terrein se termine en triangle au fleuve *St. Laurent*, et tient d'un bout aux terres non-concédées, et de l'autre par la pointe au dit fleuve; ensemble que le dit terrein sera borné à la hauteur de la concession du dit *Jean de Paris*, par une ligne parallèle qui sera tirée Nord-est et Sud-ouest jusqu'à celle de la petite rivière du Sud."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 5, folio* 32.

L'EPINAY or ST. JOSEPH, seigniory, in the co.

of Quebec, joins St. Ignace and is bounded by the R. St. Charles in front and the T. of Stoneham in the rear. Eleven arpents in breadth by four leagues in depth. Granted, on the last day of February, 1626, to Louis Hebert.—The soil is light and sandy, intermixed with clay about the front; proceeding inwards it changes to a black mould and near the mountains is a good yellow loam. Near the river St. Charles are fine meadows and pastures.

Title.—" Concession du dernier jour de Fevrier, 1626, faite par Mr. le *Duc de Vantadour*, à *Louis Hebert*, d'une lieue de terre de front, près de la ville de *Québec*, sur la rivière *St. Charles;* sur quatre lieues de profondeur."—*Papier Terrier, No.* 15, *folio* 75, 3 *Février*, 1781.—" This fief is said to contain but one quarter of a league in front upon four in depth, by a certificate of examination of the title of Concession; as also by mention in the act of donation of this fief in marriage with Demoiselle Chavigny to Sieur de l'Epinay. N. B. This fief, by actual measurement, only eleven arpents in front."—*Cahiers d'Intend.* 10 *à* 17, *folio* 577.

LESSARD, seigniory, in the co. of L'Islet, is bounded N. E. by the augmentation to Ashford; S. W. and in the rear by waste lands; in front by the S. of L'Islet.—One league square. Granted, June 30, 1698, to Pierre Lessard, and now belongs to Andrew Stuart, Esq.—This small tract is valuable though uncultivated, and lies on the brow of the ridge of rising grounds extending more or less along the rear of the seigniories fronting the St. Lawrence. Although the surface is broken and uneven, the soil and timber are unexceptionably good; the timber is maple, beech, birch, ash, pine, &c.—It is well watered by a branch of the R. du Sud called Bras St. Nicolas and by minor streams running into it from several small lakes in the S.—Should the road from L'Islet to St. John's be opened it would materially encourage the making of new settlements here and in the adjacent country.

Title.—" Concession du 30me Juin, 1698, faite par *Louis de Buade*, Comte de *Frontenac*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, à *Pierre Lessard*, d'une lieue de terre de front, sur pareille profondeur, située sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, proche l'Islet *St. Jean*, au derrière de la Seigneurie de Mademoiselle *Dutartre;* tenant d'un côté à la terre du Sieur *de la Chenaie*, et de l'autre à celle de *François Bellanger;* d'un bout à la Seigneurie de dite Demoiselle *Dutartre*, et de l'autre aux terres non-concédées."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 5, *folio* 23.

LESSARD, seigniory, in the co. of Rimouski, is bounded N. E. by Lepage; S. W. by St. Barnabé; in front by the St. Lawrence.—1½ league in front by 2 leagues in depth. Granted, Mar. 8, 1696, to Pierre Lessard.—At *Father Point*, at the N. W. angle of this S., the St. Lawrence pilots reside, in the enjoyment of a competent degree of ease as a reward for the perils they encounter and the responsibility for which they are held.

Title.—" Concession du 8me Mars, 1696, faite par *Louis de Buade*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, à *Pierre Lessard*, d'une lieue et demie de terre de front sur deux lieues de profondeur, située au lieu dit le *Bic*, le dit front à prendre depuis la pointe aux *Peres*, appartenant au Sieur *René Lepage*, à cause d'un échange fait avec le Sieur *de la Cardonière*, et continué le dit front au Nord-est en allant le long du fleuve *St. Laurent*, tant que la dite lieue et demie pourra s'étendre."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 4, *folio* 28.

LEVRARD or ST. PIERRE LES BECQUETS, seigniory, in the co. of Nicolet, is bounded in front by the St. Lawrence; N. E. by the district line between Quebec and Three Rivers; S. W. by the S. of Gentilly: in the rear by the T. of Blandford.—2 leagues in front by 4 in depth. Granted, together with Isle Madame below the Island of Orleans, Apr. 27, 1683, to Sieur Levrard, and is now the property of A. Lanaudière, Esq. and the Honourable F. Baby.—This seigniory is but very little settled, although the soil is fertile and yields good crops of grain. The soil is generally a fine clay mixed with a rich black mould. This S. is plentifully stocked with timber, some of which is of the best description, but much the greater proportion is cut for firewood, which is sent in large quantities to Quebec. It is watered by part of the Rivière du Chêne and some small streams. In the first and second ranges of concessions are a few farms in a very improved state. The church of St. Pierre, the parsonage and a chapel are situated on the bank of the St. Lawrence, along which the main road passes.

Statistics.

Population	1,653	Presbyteries	1	Saw-mills	1
Churches, R. C.	1	Corn-mills	1	Artisans	16
Curés	1				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	8,950	Potatoes	6,000	Rye	100
Oats	4,800	Peas	2,000	Indian corn	15

Live Stock.

Horses	660	Cows	1,320	Swine	650
Oxen	300	Sheep	3,300		

Title.—" Concession du 27me Avril, 1683, faite par les Sieurs *Lefèbvre de la Barre*, Gouverneur, et *de Meulles*, Intendant, au Sieur *Levrard*, d'une étendue de terre de

deux lieues ou environ de front sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, du côté du Sud, et généralement tout ce qui se rencontre entre la Seigneurie de *Gentilly* et celle de *Deschaillons*, avec les isles et batures qui sont dans le dit fleuve, au-devant du dit espace; aussi l'isle appelée *Madame* située au Sud de l'isle et comté de *St. Laurent*, d'une lieue de tour ou environ."—*Régistre d'Intendance, Let.* B, *folio* 38. —" Acte du premier Avril, 1751, fixe la profondeur de la Seigneurie qui se trouve entre *Gentilly* et *Deschaillons* (*Levrard*) à quatre lieues."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 9, *folio* 78.

Lievres, aux, river, rises in numerous lakes lying far in the waste lands in the rear of Buckingham and Portland. It is a large, wild and rapid stream, remarkable for the peculiar singularity of its bends and the varieties of its width. Its source is near that of the Gatineau, with which it runs parallel for a considerable space. It traverses Buckingham in a general course from N. to S., winding variously and forming, at intervals, several bays and spacious basins, until it reaches the middle of the first range, where it divides into two principal channels, that of the S. E. running towards the Ottawa, while the other running S. W. disembogues into an extensive pond lying parallel to the Ottawa and extending from lot No. 15 to 22. This pond communicates with the Ottawa through the entrance of the Lièvres, whose width at its juncture with the former is about 5 chains. About 2 miles up the river, and upon the division line between the 1st and 2nd ranges, is a basin nearly circular perfectly accessible by the steam-boat, which plies between Grenville and Hull: for about 4 m. above the basin the rapids impede all navigation, after which, for 30 m., it is navigable for bateaux and the water is very smooth: about 90 m. up this R. is Lake des Sables, at the head of which this R. is still navigable for a great distance to other lakes. The Indians who trade in the back country ascend this R. in canoes. Along the first thirty miles of the aux Lièvres, as far as the Falls de Montagne, there appear to be considerable tracts fit for settlement, but after ascending the ridge which occasions these falls and following the northern waters of the R. upwards of 150 miles, or perhaps about 80 miles in a direct line, it appears to be almost entirely what is called a good hunting country, which may be interpreted a very bad settling country, being rocky, swampy and hilly, with but little good soil which is confined to the valleys here and there. The hills frequently rise abruptly to a height of 400 or 500 feet above the general level, and there are abundance of small lakes well stocked with the finest trout.—The banks of this R. are elevated and afford many very excellent mill-sites, besides those in the 4th range of Buckingham, where the mills of Mr. Beaumont and Mr. Bigalow are erected.—This R. is well stocked with fish.

Lingwick, township, in the co. of Megantic, is bounded N. E. and in front by the unsurveyed townships of Stratford and Hampden; S. W. and in the rear by Bury and Weedon.—This tract is very similar in quality to the level district of Dudswell: the timber is also of nearly the same description.—Watered by several streams of tolerable size that run into the St. Francis. The W. half has been surveyed and granted to divers individuals.

Linctot (F.), *v.* Dutord, F.

L'Isle, de, river, rises in the T. of Roxborough, in Upper Canada, and, traversing the T. of Kenyon, enters the lower province at the S. W. angle of the T. of Newton, and running for some distance near its S. boundary traverses the location of Lt.-col. de Longueuil; then intersecting the N. angle of New Longueuil it enters the S. of Soulange and falls into the St. Lawrence at Côteau du Lac a little below Lake St. Peter.

L'Isle de la Fourche, *v.* Nicolet, S.

L'Islet, county, in the district of Quebec, is bounded N. E. by the co. of Kamouraska; S. W. by a line parallel thereto running from the W. angle of the S. of the river du Sud, prolonged to the S. boundary of the province; N. W. by the St. Lawrence, together with all the islands in the St. Lawrence nearest to the county, and in the whole or in part fronting it; and S. E. by the S. boundary of the province.—It comprises the seigniories of St. Roch des Aulnets, Reaume, St. Jean Port Joli, Islet, Lessard, Bonsecours, Vincelot and its aug., Cap St. Ignace, Gagnier, Ste. Claire, Rivière du Sud and Lepinay.—Its extreme length is 82 miles and its breadth 37½, containing 3034 square miles; its centre is in lat. 46° 40′ 30″ N. long. 69° 52′ W. It sends two members to the provincial parliament and the place of election is at L'Islet.—The surface of this county is uneven and mountainous, being traversed by detached rocky ridges which appear from the St. Lawrence like a continued range of mountains, presenting a background to handsome and flourishing settlements. The scenery in many places is varied and inte-

resting. The county is abundantly watered by rivers and several beautiful lakes; the principal rivers are the Rivière du Sud and its various branches, the Trois Saumons, Port Joli and Rivière Ferré, all of which descend to the St. Lawrence. In the rear it is most beautifully watered by the R. St. John and its large and wide spreading branches: this river runs an average course of about 50 miles from the St. Lawrence in a parallel direction towards the N. E.; the land on its borders and in its vicinity is of good quality and fit for settlement. Although this county appears mountainous it presents many tracts of good arable land. The houses and cultivated farms in the front grants, particularly on the shore of the St. Lawrence, are remarkable for handsome villages and churches, which considerably heighten the beauty of the scenery: the most conspicuous is the village of St. Thomas in the S. of Rivière du Sud, which, from its size, the elegance and magnitude of its conspicuously situated church, its handsome houses and edifices, and the bridges, called the Regent and the Prevost, over the du Sud and the Bras St. Nicolas, deserves the particular admiration of the traveller. The population consists of French Canadians.

Statistics.

Population	12,777	Saw-mills	29	Taverns	25
Churches, R. C.	6	Carding-mills	3	Artisans	107
Curés	5	Fulling-mills	2	Ship yards	2
Presbyteries	6	Tanneries	2	River craft	12
Schools	5	Medical men	4	Tonnage	193
Villages	3	Notaries	11	Keel boats	30
Corn-mills	6	Shopkeepers	37		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Cwts.
Wheat	93,806	Indian corn	4,550	Maple sugar	982
Oats	73,500	Mixed grain	6,568	Flax	343
Barley	5,714	Buck wheat	2,100	Butter	3,965
Peas	15,824	Potatoes	247,137	Hay, tons	41,033
Rye	8,669				

Live Stock.

Horses	3,201	Cows	7,855	Swine	9,990
Oxen	2,910	Sheep	30,805		

L'ISLET, seigniory, in the co. of L'Islet, is bounded by the St. Lawrence in front; by Lessard in the rear, and lies between Bonsecours and St. Jean Port Joli.—One league in breadth by two in depth; granted May 17th, 1677, to Demoiselle Génevieve Couillard.—The front is low, but receding from the river towards the mountains the land rises gradually; the soil in general is good, producing grain of all kinds; in the rear it is a

light-coloured loam that continues up to the high lands. About one-third is under occupation and is tolerably managed and thickly inhabited.—Watered by a continuation of the Bras St. Nicholas and by several small runs of water.—Beech, birch and maple are the prevailing kinds of timber, but there is likewise some pine of very good growth. —The church and parsonage-house are close to the St. Lawrence, near a point of land on which is placed the telegraph station, No 7. At high water this point is completely insulated, from which circumstance it derives its name of Islet de St. Jean.—This S. is divided into 4 ranges of concessions; the 1st and 2nd are settled, and the 3rd and part of the 4th are fit for settlement. Almost all the land in the 3rd and 4th ranges belongs to proprietors of land along the St. Lawrence, who thence derive their fire-wood, which circumstance in some degree prevents the settlement of those ranges. In consequence of there being no other lands to concede, many of the youths desirous of settling quit the seigniory.

Title.—" Concession du 17me Mai, 1677, faite par *Louis de Buade*, Comte de *Frontenac*, Gouverneur, à Demoiselle *Génevieve Couillard*, d'une lieue de terre de front le long du fleuve *St. Laurent*, du côté du Sud, à commencer depuis les deux lieues promises à *Noël Langlois*, en remontant le dit fleuve, vers celle qui appartient à la Demoiselle *Amiot*, avec deux lieues de profondeur, ensemble un islet étant dans le fleuve, au devant de la dite lieue de front, contenant quatre à cinq arpens ou environ."—*Insinuations du Conseil Supérieur, Let.* B. *folio* 39.

L'ISLET, Notre Dame de (V.), *v.* Bonsécours, S.

L'ISLETTE, rivulet, runs into the R. Saguenay above Ha Ha bay.

LITCHFIELD is a projected township in the co. of Ottawa; it is a triangular tract bounded W. by the R. Ottawa where it forms the island of Grand Calumet. This T. will become a subject of considerable interest on account of the Falls of the Grand Calumet which are in its front.

LITTLE RIVER, in the co. of Bonaventure, falls into the mouth of the Ristigouche. N. E. of this R. and at the head of Ristigouche bay is an Indian village mission, which has a church and is a small fief.

LITTLE VILLAGE, *v.* Notre Dame des Anges, S.

LIVAUDIERE or DESCHENAUX, in the co. of Bellechasse, is bounded in front by Vincennes; N. E. by the augmentation to Beaumont; S. W. by Mont-à-Peine; in the rear by St Gervais.—

About ¾ of a league in front by 3 leagues in depth. Granted, Sept. 20, 1734, to Sieur Pean de Livaudiére.—Upwards of one-third of this tract is in a very high state of cultivation. The soil, rich and fertile, produces large crops of grain, &c.; the surface is somewhat uneven, but not to such a degree as to cause serious impediments to agriculture, except near the rear boundaries where the elevation is abrupt. There is a great quantity of beech, birch and maple; from the latter, considerable quantities of sugar are made every year.—All the lands are conceded and the farms are 4 arpents in front, but the grantees pay for only 3 because they are not 40 arpents in depth, and the rent is 40 sols per front arpent and 1 sol for quit-rent. This S. is well watered by the river Boyer, each side of which presents some of the best cultivated land in the different concessions: towards Vincennes are also many specimens of very good husbandry. Roads, generally kept in thorough repair, pass through the S. to the main road on the river Etchemin.—*The Parish of St. Charles* is bounded by the 2nd concession of Beaumont; S. E. by an arm of the R. du Sud; N. E. by St. Michel; S. W. by Lauzon. All the lands are under cultivation, and those parts that lie in Beaumont, Livaudiére and Martiniére are supposed to have been conceded, at least the greater part, before 1759. The extent of each farm is 3 arpents in front by 40 in depth, paying 1 sol quit-rent and the annual rent of 2 or 3 livres, *argent tournois*, for each arpent, with an obligation of grinding their corn at the seignorial mill, and a reservation of timber materials for works of public utility, such as churches, presbyteries, and manor-house, also the right of *retraite* and the obligation *de tenir feu et lieu dans l'an et jour*; a breach of covenant occasions the forfeiture of the land. The church and parsonage are on the N. W. bank of the Boyer.

Statistics of the Parish of St. Charles.

Population	2,°86	Churches, R. C.	1

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	11,400	Potatoes	40,000	Rye	520
Oats	21,600	Peas	2,080	Hay, tons	18,000
Barley	260				

Live Stock.

Horses	800	Cows	1,600	Swine	4,500
Oxen	800	Sheep	4,800		

Title.—" Concession du 20me Septembre, 1734, faite par le Marquis *de Beauharnois*, Gouverneur, et *Gilles Hocquart*, Intendant, au Sieur *Pean de Livaudiére*, de trois quarts de lieue de front ou environ, sur trois lieues de profondeur; bornée par devant au bout de la profondeur de la Seigneurie de *Vincennes*, d'un côté au Nord-est à la ligne de la Signeurie de *Beaumont*, d'autre côté au Sud-ouest à la Seigneurie de *Mont-à-peine*, et par derrière aux terres non concédées, pour la présente concession ne faire néanmoins qu'une seule et même seigneurie avec la moitié de celle de la *Durantaie* dont le dit Sieur *Pean* est propriétaire."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 9, folio* 25.

Lochaber and Gore or augmentation, sometimes called Suffolk, in the co. of Ottawa, is bounded N. E. by La Petite Nation; S. W. by Buckingham; in the rear by waste lands; in front by the R. Ottawa.—This T. is equal if not superior in fertility of soil to Hull, Templeton, or Buckingham, and is well timbered. 13,261 acres were granted in 1807, to Archibald M'Millan and others, emigrants from Scotland; of this portion very little has been cultivated. Along the front, the river forms several deep bays, in which direction the land is so low that it is frequently overflowed; but if the settlements should become more numerous, embankments might be raised to repress the incursion of the waters; this part would then become good meadow, and, at a short distance towards the interior, much of it would be good arable. Proceeding to the rear, the land is broken and rugged up to the ridge of mountains, beyond which there is no part improvable, at least in their vicinity. Much of the timber, both oak and pine, is fit for naval purposes. Several rivers and streams wind through the township, but neither of them is navigable for boats, though timber may be floated down them to the Ottawa, which here expands greatly in breadth, and has several islands all well covered with wood; the largest is a mile long, and about a quarter of a mile broad. The Blanche, which is the principal river, spreads into 3 branches, rather more than a mile from its junction with the Ottawa into which it falls near the centre of the front of the T.—*Black Bay* which lies in front of Lochaber Gore is about 4½ m. long and its extreme width is 1¼ mile.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated* in the T. 17,600, in the Gore 3,388 acres.

Statistics.

Population	148	Potasheries	2	Shopkeepers	1
Saw-mills	1	Pearlasheries	1	Taverns	3

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	496	Potatoes	1,890	Indian corn	930
Oats	300	Rye	250	Hay, tons	125

Live Stock.

Horses	19	Cows	43
Oxen	37	Swine	79

LOMBRETTE, river, in Côte de Beaupré, rises in the S. W. extremity of the parish of La Petite Rivière, and traversing the P. of St. Joachim, crosses the road to St. Paul's Bay and joins the R. Ste. Anne.

LONGUEUIL, seigniory and barony, in the co. of Chambly.—*The seigniory* is bounded N. E. by Tremblay and Montarville; S. W. by La Prairie; in front by the St. Lawrence; in the rear by the *barony* and West Chambly.—2 leagues in breadth by 3 in depth. Granted, January 26, 1700, to Sieur Lemoine de Longueuil and is now the property of Madame Grant, baroness of Longueuil.—This tract from front to rear is quite level, the soil generally a fine black mould, very congenial to the growth of grain and most other agricultural produce; towards the middle is a swampy patch, called *La Grande Savanne*, and at a little distance from the front is another, called *La Petite Savanne*; but a good system of drainage has proved so beneficial, that they are both nearly converted into good fertile land. Almost the whole of the S. is conceded, and full two-thirds are in a good state of cultivation; it is more sparingly watered than, perhaps, any other seigniory on the banks of the St. Lawrence, as the little rivulet St. Antoine near its front, and another equally insignificant that crosses the lower corner into the R. Montreal, are the only streams. Many good roads cross it nearly in all directions; but the most public are, one leading from the village of Longueuil to Fort Chambly and Fort St. John's; the middle road of Côte Noir to Longueuil ferry; and the upper road from Laprairie to the same place. One-third of the annual produce, except peas and potatoes, is generally sold. The S. is divided into seven concessions, which are settled as follows:

	Families.
1. Rang du Fleuve	69
2. Coteau Range and Ruisseau St. Charles	24
3. Tremblée and Savanne	38
4. Gentilly	20
5. Grand Ligny, or Côte Noir	61
6. Chemin de Chambly	114
7. Isle Ste. Marguerite	3
	329

The *Village of Longueuil* is on the shore of the St. Lawrence and near the rivulet St. Antoine; it contains 65 houses including a parsonage and 2 schools, at each of which 16 scholars are instructed. Near the village was the ancient fort of Longueuil, one of the many formerly raised as barriers against the Iroquois nation; but its site is now covered by a very handsome well-built church, 130 ft. by 55, which stands on the west side of the road to Chambly. The situation of this little place and its vicinity is so pleasant, that many persons of the first respectability reside hereabout; it was long the favourite retreat of the late catholic bishop of Quebec, M. Deneaux, who when raised to that dignity would not forsake the spot he so much admired. The Isle Ste. Hélène, which belongs to government, lying nearly in front of Montreal, Isle Ronde with several of smaller size, and Isle au Heron, are appendages to this S. St. Hélène, being rather high, commands a view of the city of Quebec in its most favourable point; it is very fertile, exceedingly well cultivated and embellished by some very fine timber. On this island are the extensive mills called Grant's Mills.

The *Barony of Longueuil* is bounded N. E. by Chambly; S. W. by Laprairie and De Léry; in front by the Richelieu; in the rear by the *seigniory*.—3 leagues in front. Granted July 8, 1710, to the Baron de Longueuil and is now the property of Madame Grant, baroness of Longueuil.—This is a very level and exceedingly fertile tract, well settled and cultivated; it is traversed by the great southern road and by several other roads.—The concessions made prior to 1759 were granted on the terms which the grantees now pay, viz., 4 livres 10 sols and 2¼ bushels of wheat for each farm of 3 arpents in front by 30 in depth.—This barony is watered by the Richelieu, and is conveniently situated for water-carriage. It contains the town of Dorchester and Fort St. John. *Dorchester* scarcely merits the name of a town, but will probably in a few years rise to some importance, from being so favourably situated as to become an entrepôt for merchandise in its transit, either by land or water, between this province and America, both in summer and winter: during the latter season a very brisk intercourse takes place by means of sleighs travelling upon the frozen surface of the lakes and rivers. Before the last war the timber trade was carried on here to a great extent. A large proportion of the inhabitants are American emigrants, who have sworn allegiance to the British government; some of them keep the best inns in the place, and are proprietors of the stage coaches that travel regularly

to Laprairie and to the states of Vermont and New York.—*Fort St. John*, on the w. bank of the Richelieu, is of an irregular figure, and is an old frontier post; but little can be said in favour of its construction, or of the defences that surround it, as they are merely field works strengthened by palisades and picketings; within the fort are 20 houses, including public storehouses, magazines, &c. The British naval force employed on Lake Champlain has its principal station and arsenal here, where vessels mounting from 20 to 32 guns have been built.—The seigniory and barony are within the limits of the parishes of St. Antoine, St. Luc and Blairfindie.

Statistics of the Parishes of Blairfindie, St. Antoine and St. Luc.

Parishes.	Population.	Churches R.C.	Curés.	Presbyteries.	Schools.	Villages.	Corn-mills.	Carding-mills.	Fulling-mills.	Saw-mills.	Medical men.	Notaries.	Shopkeepers.	Taverns.	Artisans.
Blairfindie .	5870	1	1	1	.	1	4	1	1	3	1	2	5	10	15
St. Antoine .	3495	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	.	.	1	1	3	19	24
St. Luc .	3464	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	1	1	7	5	11
	12829	3	3	3	2	3	7	2	1	3	3	4	15	34	50

Parishes.	Annual Agricultural Produce, in bushels.								Live Stock.				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Peas.	Rye.	Indiancorn.	Maple sugar, cwts.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
Blairfindie .	42000	23000	5000	80000	21780	10000	7500	9	2350	3552	4696	1270	3360
St. Antoine .	39384	19100	2100	3200	9800	180	2300	.	1045	1302	1906	5128	1770
St. Luc .	31200	30500	3910	30500	18500	2000	4050	.	920	1211	1450	5100	1000
	112584	72600	11010	113700	50080	12180	13850	9	6315	6065	8052	11498	6130

Titles to seigniory and barony.—"Lettres du 26me Janvier, 1700, faite par sa Majesté à Mr. *Lemoine de Longueuil*, érigeant en Baronie la Seigneurie de *Longueuil*, située dans le district de *Montréal* contenant deux lieues ou environ de front sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, sur trois lieues et demie de profondeur. Autre concession du 8me Juillet, 1710, faite par Mr. *de Vaudreuil*, Gouverneur, et *Raudot*, Intendant, au *Baron de Longueuil*, de trois lieues de front, ayant profondeur jusqu'à la rivière *Chambly*, savoir, la continuation d'une lieue et demie de front au bout de la profondeur de la Baronie de *Longueuil*, devant s'étendre jusqu'à la dite rivière *Chambly* avec une autre lieue et demie de même front au Sud-ouest de la première, s'étendant pareillement jusqu'à la rivière *Chambly*, sur le rumb de vent des autres Seigneuries du pays; étant les dites concessions en augmentation de la *Baronie de Longueuil*."—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage*, *No.* 20, *folio* 99, 6*me Février*, 1781.—*Régistre d'Intendance*, *No.* 5, *folio* 25. —*Insinuations du Conseil Supérieur*, *lettre* B. *folio* 131. —*Cahiers d'Intend. No.* 2 *à* 9, *folio* 210.

Longueuil, New, seigniory, in the co. of Vaudreuil, is separated from Upper Canada by the province line which forms its s. w. boundary; extending along the n. shore of Lake St. Francis it is bounded n. e. by Soulange, and is separated on the n. from the t. of Newton by the location of 1000 acres granted to the late Lieut. Col. de Longueuil.—2 leagues in front by 3 in depth. Granted to the Chevalier de Longueuil, April 12, 1734, and now belongs to Saveuse de Beaujeu, Esq.—This tract lies rather low; on the n. e. side part of a great swamp spreads over a large space covered with cedar, spruce, fir and hemlock, the usual tenants of such a soil, but which requires only draining to become good and profitable land. To the s. w. the ground rises much above the level of the opposite side, and abounds with many spots suitable to the production of grain, hemp and flax.—The woods afford abundance of fine trees, but beech and maple most predominate.—The rivers Delisle and Baudet, on which are 2 bridges, a corn-mill and two saw-mills, water this S. very conveniently: the first crosses it diagonally from Upper Canada, where it has its source, into the S. of Soulange; and the latter, at the s. w. angle, descends from the upper part of the t. of Lancaster to Pointe au Baudet: neither is navigable, though on the latter, whose banks are much higher and current stronger, large quantities of staves and timber felled in its vicinity are

floated down to the St. Lawrence in the spring, when the stream is swelled by the melted snow and ice; they both turn some good corn and saw-mills.—The front of the seigniory, along the St. Lawrence, between Anse aux Bateaux and Pointe au Baudet, is very low, and overflowed so frequently as to make it impracticable to maintain a proper road; but in winter, the route upon the ice along this part, and on the north side of the lake into Upper Canada is preferred, as being shorter than the road leading by the side of the river Delisle: this road is, however, called the principal one between the two provinces, but it will require much amendment to render it so convenient as it ought to be for the increasing intercourse between these parts.—The greatest part of the concessions are near Anse aux Bateaux and Pointe au Baudet; on each side of the river Delisle; and still farther to the rear in the Côtes St. George and St. André, where a number of Scotch families are settled, whose industry has so far benefited their lands, that they are now among the best parts of the seigniory, although the other conceded lots are in a very fair state of agricultural improvement. The male inhabitants are mostly *voyageurs*, a name given to the persons employed in the N. W. fur trade, whose wandering mode of life, toilsome and laborious in the extreme, has more charms for them than the more regular and profitable pursuits of husbandry.—All this S. is fit for cultivation, and it is supposed there are about 200 farms unconceded which would be soon taken if they were surveyed and the terms not too severe; these non-conceded lands, which for the most part are behind at the ends of the farms of 20 arpents, would be preferred by the inhabitants provided their lands were thereby increased to 40 arpents. There is no road across the non-conceded lands, and all the lands on the Côté north of the R. Delisle have been conceded, which extend only 20 arpents, but at the end of these 20 arpents the lands have neither been conceded nor surveyed; these lands the grantees ardently desire to have in concession, in order to lengthen their farms, although all the wood has been cut down and removed.—No lands were conceded previous to 1759.—The *Parish of St. Polycarp* is co-extensive with the S., and contains a chapel and about 500 families; although there is no village, this P. contains blacksmiths, joiners, carpenters and tanners.—There are 5 small isles in front which are appendages to the S.

Statistics.

Population	2,754	Carding-mills	1	Pearlasheries	3
Chapels	1	Fulling-mills	1	Shopkeepers	3
Curés	1	Saw-mills	2	Taverns	2
Corn-mills	1	Potasheries	5	Artisans	19

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	15,900	Barley	950
Oats	11,300	Potatoes	78,600

Live Stock.

Horses	784	Cows	1,176	Swine	1,190
Oxen	790	Sheep	2,001		

Title.—"Concession du 21me Avril, 1734, faite par *Charles Marquis de Beauharnois*, Gouverneur, et *Gilles Hocquart*, Intendant, à *Joseph Lemoine*, Chevalier de *Longueuil*, de l'étendue de terre qui se trouve sur le bord du fleuve *St. Laurent*, au lieu appelé *les Cascades*, depuis la borne de la Seigneurie de *Soulange* jusqu'à la *Pointe du Baudet* inclusivement; faisant environ deux lieues de front sur trois lieues de profondeur; avec les isles, islets et batures y adjacentes."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 7, *folio* 24.

LONGUE POINTE, la (P.), *v.* Montreal, S.

LORETTE (V.), *v.* St. Gabriel, S.

LORMIERE, river, rises in the rear part of Carufel, and after intersecting the S. W. angle of Maskinongé joins the Ruisseau du Bois Blanc, and their united waters fall into Lake St. Peter a little S. W. of the mouth of the R. Maskinongé.

LOTBINIERE, county, in the district of Quebec, is bounded N. E. by the S. W. boundary line of the seigniories of Lauzon, St. Etienne, and Ste. Marie, to the south angle of Ste. Marie; S. W. by the south-west boundary of the S. of St. Jean d'Eschaillons and its augmentation; S. E. by the rear lines of the seigniories of St. Giles, Ste. Croix, and the augmentation of the seigniories of Lotbinière and St. Jean d'Eschaillons; S. W. by the St. Lawrence. It comprises the seigniories of Tilly or St. Antoine, Gaspé, St. Giles des Plaines, Bonsecours, Ste. Croix, Lotbiniére and St. Jean d'Eschaillons, and their augmentations.—Its extreme depth is 34 miles, and its breadth 29, containing 735 square miles; its centre is in lat. 46° 28″ N. lon., 71° 37′ 30′ W. It sends two members to the provincial parliament, and the place of election is at Ste. Croix.—The surface is generally level, rather low in the centre, and in some parts swampy. The lands near the St. Lawrence are, however, elevated and bold, and towards the S. E. extremity of the co. rise into large swells of hard timbered land. The soil is generally excellent, and fit for the cultivation of

every species of grain. On the elevated grounds the timber is beech, maple, birch, hickory and pine; on the low parts spruce, basswood and fir. This co. is not so abundantly watered as the generality of the counties in the province. The rivers which traverse it are the Grande and Petite Rivière du Chêne, the Beaurivage and Rivière du Moulin. The Grande Rivière du Chêne runs through the western section, and the Beaurivage traverses the S. of St. Giles, and spreads its branches over the rear part of that seigniory.—The chief settlements are along and in the vicinity of the St. Lawrence partly on the Grande Rivière du Chêne, and along the whole extent of the R. Beaurivage, near which passes the main route leading to the southern townships which connects with Craigs Road in Leeds; another road traverses St. Giles, and enters the S. of Ste. Marie; the main road, along the borders of the St. Lawrence, exhibits flourishing and well cultivated farms with substantial and comfortable dwellings; several other roads traverse this co. in various directions. Much of the fire-wood consumed in the city of Quebec is cut in this county, and conveyed away in rafts.

Statistics.

Population	7,712	Corn-mills	6	Shopkeepers	6
Churches, R. C.	5	Saw-mills	12	Taverns	6
Curés	4	Just. of Peace	3	Artisans	86
Presbyteries	4	Medical men	1		
Schools	3	Notaries	2		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	59,700	Peas	11,000	Mixed grain	4,350
Oats	42,250	Rye	2,490	Maple sugar,	
Barley	1,991	Buck wheat	1,000	cwts.	647
Potatoes	30,440	Indian corn	1,885	Hay, tons,	22,218

Live Stock.

Horses	2,802	Cows	5,684	Swine	6,555
Oxen	1,694	Sheep	17,452		

LOTBINIERE, seigniory, with its augmentation, in the co. of Lotbiniére; bounded E. by Ste. Croix; W. by Deschaillons and its augmentation; in the rear by the townships of Somerset and Nelson; in front by the St. Lawrence.—This S. was granted in several parcels, viz.—Nov. 3rd, 1672, half a league in front by 1½ in depth, on the W. side to the Sieur Marsolet. Nov. 3rd, 1672, 2½ leagues in front by 2 in depth, adjoining Ste. Croix, to Sieur de Lotbiniére. April 1st, 1685, half a league in front by 2 leagues in depth to Sieur de Lotbiniére; being the vacant space between the two former grants. The augmentation, 3½ leagues in front by four in depth, 25th Mar. 1693, to Sieur de Lotbiniére. The whole, being 3½ leagues in front by 6 in depth, is now the property of Gustave Joly, Esq.—The soil in general is excellent and so advantageously varied, that every production of the country may be raised. It is well stocked with fine elm, ash, maple, beech, plane, wild cherry and other timber: the banks of the rivers du Chêne, Huron and Boisclere produce pine of first rate growth. This S. is very well watered by these three rivers: the first is navigable at all times as far as the place called the *portage*, distant about two miles from the St. Lawrence; but the two latter only during the rise of the waters in spring and autumn. Notwithstanding the superior fertility of the soil, about one-sixth part only of the grants are settled. There are seven ranges of concessions parallel to the St. Lawrence, and one perpendicular to it, which contain 580 farms, of 3 acres in front by 30 in depth; of this number, 465, under the management of industrious tenants, who are good cultivators, yield abundant crops of grain, &c. Near the middle of the front stand a handsome stone church and parsonage-house, and near to them a few neat and well-built houses. On the E. side, near the St. Lawrence, is a small domain of only twelve acres, wholly uncultivated, thickly clothed with timber-trees of a superior description, and containing the seignorial mill. On the different streams are six saw-mills, and five manufactories of potash.—All the roads in the S., as well as the main road along the St. Lawrence, are always kept in excellent repair.

Statistics of the Parishes of Lotbiniére and St. Antoine.

Parishes.	Population.	Churches R.C.	Curés.	Presbyteries.	Schools.	Corn-mills.	Saw-mills.	Notaries.	Shopkeepers.	Taverns.	Artisans.	Annual Agricultural Produce, in bushels.							Live Stock.				
												Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Ind. corn.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
Lotbiniére	2406	1	1	1	1	2	4	·	1	·	19	18600	8900	·	350	2900	1500	60	800	550	1600	5900	1900
St. Antoine	2092	1	1	1	1	·	1	1	2	2	17	18400	11500	1001	540	2800	10800	100	760	410	1750	4940	1900
	4498	2	2	2	2	2	5	1	3	2	36	37000	20406	1001	890	5700	12400	160	1560	960	3350	10840	3800

Title.—Premiere Partie.—" Concession du 3me Novembre, 1672, faite par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, au Sieur *Marsolet* d'une demi lieue de front sur une lieue et demi de profondeur, à prendre sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, depuis la grande rivière *du Chêne*, jusqu'aux terres non concédées, tirant vers les terres de *St. Croix*."—*Cahiers d'Intend. No.* 10 *à* 17, *folio* 492.

Seconde Partie.—" Concession du 3me Novembre, 1672, faite par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, au Sieur *de Lotbiniére*, de l'étendue de terre qui se trouve sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, depuis la concession du Sieur *Marsolet* jusqu'à celle des Religieuses Ursulines (*Ste. Croix*), sur deux lieues de profondeur."—*Cahiers d'Intend. No.* 10 *à* 17, *folio* 494.

Troisième Partie.—" Concession du premier Avril, 1685, faite à Mr. *de Lotbiniere* de trois quarts de lieue ou environ de terre non concédée, à prendre d'un bout le long du fleuve *St. Laurent*, à la grande rivière *du Chêne*, joignant le commencement de la demi lieue de concession, faite au Sieur *Marsolet*, et de l'autre en remontant vers la petite rivière *du Chêne*, aux terres du Sieur *St. Ours*, avec deux lieues de profondeur."—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage, No.* 42, *Page* 183, *le* 23*me Février*, 1781. *Cahiers d'Intendance, No.* 10 *à* 17, *folio* 502.

Quatrième Partie, ou Augmentation.—" Concession du 25me Mars, 1693, faite par *Louis de Buade*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, au Sieur *de Lotbiniere*, de trois lieues et demie de front avec quatre lieues et demie de profondeur, à prendre au bout et où se termine la profondeur du fief de *Lotbiniere*, et celui appelé la petite rivière *du Chêne* (les trois concessions précédentes à lui appartenante) ensemble tous les bois, près, isles, rivières et lacs qui s'y trouvent."—*Cahiers d'Intendance, No.* 9, 10, *à* 17, *folio* 510.

Loup, du (R.), in the S. of Riv. du Loup, *v.* Du Loup.

Loup, du, (S.), *v.* Riviere du Loup.

Loutres, aux, river, rises in the S. W. part of the fief St. Etienne, and traversing the S. of Pointe du Lac runs into the N. side of Lake St. Peter.

Lussaudiere, seigniory, in the co. of Yamaska, is bounded N. E. by Baie St. Antoine; S. W. by St. François; in the rear by Pierreville; in front by the St. Lawrence.—One league square. Conceded Oct. 22, 1672, to Sieur de la Lussaudiére, and after it had lapsed to the French crown it was granted, July 26, 1683, to Sieur de Lamotte de Luciére.—The land is generally of a better quality than that in the adjoining seigniory of Yamaska, with less of a sandy description: the front is so low as to be overflowed in the spring by Lake St. Peter, and consists of very fine meadow and good pasturage: towards the rear the ground rises gradually, with some patches of fair arable land. The timber is not of the best kinds, particularly in front. About one-third of the seigniory is cultivated, and the most improved settlements are contiguous to the main road on either side, where some of the lots and farms denote a favourable state of husbandry.

Title.—" Concession du 26me Juillet, 1683, faite par Messrs. *Lefebvre de la Barre*, Gouverneur, et *de Meulles*, Intendant, au Sieur *de Lamotte de Luciére*, de la terre et seigneurie de la *Lussaudiere*, concédée par Mr. *Talon*, Intendant, le 22me Octobre, 1672, au Sieur *de la Lussaudiere*, et réunie au domaine de sa Majesté par l'Ordonnance du 26me Mai, 1683, consistant en une lieue de front sur une de profondeur, à prendre depuis les terres du Sieur *Crevier*, en descendant vers la rivière *Nicolet*, le chenail tardif y compris."—*Cahiers d'Intendance, No.* 2 *à* 9, *folio* 305. *Insinuations du Conseil Supérieur, lettre* B. *folio* 125. *Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 4, *folio* 22.

Lusson, seigniory, in the co. of Saguenay, lies along the St. Lawrence and extends 1 league in front, and is ½ league S. W. of the little river between Echaffaud au Basque and the R. Saguenay. Granted Nov. 7, 1672, to Sieur de St. Lusson.

Title.—" Concession du 7me Novembre, 1672, faite par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, au Sieur de *St. Lusson*, d'une lieue de terre de front sur *(en blanc)* de profondeur, à prendre sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, savoir, une demie lieue en deça de la petite rivière qui est entre l'*Echaffaud au Basque*, et le *Saguenay*, et une demie lieue au delà; ensemble l'isle nommée l'isle au *Sieur*."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 1, *folio* 45.

M.

Machiche, rivers, in the co. of St. Maurice. The Grande Rivière Machiche, or Rivière à Marcin, rises in a large lake near the N. W. extremity of the rear boundary line of Caxton, and running S. through that T. traverses the rear part of Gatineau and enters Dumontier; where, meandering on the boundary line of those seigniories, it penetrates the N. E. angle of Grosbois or Machiche, and in that S. taking a sudden turn to the S. W. falls into Lake St. Peter.—The Petite Rivière Machiche rises in several small lakes in the T. of Caxton also, and, running S. through the lands belonging to the Forges of St. Maurice and part of fief St. Etienne, intersects the N. W. angle of Pointe du Lac and traverses the front of Gatineau; it then enters Grosbois and soon after falls into Lake St. Peter one mile S. of the church.—These two small rivers are about 18 m. from the R. St. Maurice and are of sufficient force to drive mills but are not navigable, the Greater Machiche being capable of carrying *bateaux* only as far up as the mill, half a mile from its mouth; down this R. however lumber has been floated.

Machiche (S.), *v.* Grosbois, S.

Madame Drapeau, fief, in the S. of Eboulemens, fronts the St. Lawrence, opposite Isle aux Coudres.

Madame Drapeau, fief, in the Island of Orleans near the s. w. end.

Madame Reid, fief, in the S. of Livaudiére.

Madawaska and Temiscouata, fiefs and settlements, in the co. of Rimouski, extend along Lake Temiscouata and the r. Madawaska, and are likely to become of considerable importance on account of their situation on the only land-route of communication between Quebec and Halifax in Nova Scotia; they must therefore become the medium of intercourse between the sister provinces. The soil of these tracts is considered to be generally good and is timbered chiefly with maple, birch, beech, and the several species of pine, of which the white and yellow predominate. Numerous small rivers present advantageous sites for mills, and both the rivers and lakes are well stocked with superior fish of various kinds. Limestone and iron ore have been found in abundance. The scenery in that part lying near the lake is bold and beautiful; the gentle slope of the land verging to the water's edge, the broad expanding lake bounded on the opposite shore by abrupt cliffs and stupendous hills, at the base of which several streams discharge themselves into the lake, form a *tout ensemble* in the highest degree interesting. This large portion of these extensive settlements has made some progress since Alex. Fraser, Esq., a gentleman of known wealth and the chief proprietor of these fiefs, has established his residence at the village of Kent and Strathern, which is at the s. e. extremity of the portage on the borders of the lake. The inhabitants of this settlement are not numerous, and almost all of French extraction and Catholics. Near the Little Falls of the r. St. John the Madawaska settlement begins and continues, by intervals, on each side of the r. St. John for about 25 miles; it consists of about 200 families of Acadians and Canadians. The cottages are for the most part neatly built, and both fields and gardens well cultivated. On the east side of the r. at the beginning of the settlement are a church and parsonage-house; there are also 2 corn-mills. From the termination of this little colony to the Great Falls of the r. St. John the distance is 15 miles, where there is a military post, or more properly speaking a few old houses occupied by a non-commissioned officer and a few privates, detached by some of the corps serving within the province of New Brunswick. From this post down to Presqu' Isle is 52 miles, where there is a similar establishment.—The present proprietors of these extensive properties are Col. Alex. Fraser, Dan. Sutherland, Esq. and Fr. Languedoc, Esq.

Statistics.

Population	65	Corn-mills	1	Saw-mills	1

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	400	Barley	25	Peas	100
Oats	200	Potatoes	450	Mixed grain	100

Live Stock.

Horses	5	Cows	15	Swine	45
Oxen	10	Sheep	18		

Title.—" Une autre concession de Mr. Le Febvre, de la Barre et de Meulles, Gouverneur-Général et Intendant, en ce païie, en datte du 25me Nov. 1683, par laquelle sur la representation du Sr. Aubert de la Chesnaye, j'accordent et concedent à Antoine Aubert et Marguerite Angelique de la Chesnaye, ses enfans, une etendue de trois lieues de terre le long de *chacun des deux bord de la rivière nommée Madouiska*, proche la Rivière St. Jean, avec le lac appellé Oumiskousta, et deux lieues de profondeur dans les terres, le tout à titre de fiefs et seigneurie haute, moyenne et basse justice, avec droit de chasse de pesche dans l'etendue des dits lieux, pour en jouir eux, leurs hoirs, et ayans cause à la charge de la foy et hommage au rendre au chateau St. Louis de Quebec. Reçu a foy et hommage aux fiefs et seigneuries, Rivière du Loup, Fief Madouiska, circonstances dependances à laquelle nous l'avons reçus, &c."—*Régistre des Foys et Hommages pour les fiefs du Canada, Fev.* 1723.

Madawaska, river, in the rear part of the co. of Rimouski, rises in Lake Temiscouata, and running s. falls into the r. St. John at the head of the Madawaska settlement. The land on both sides of this r., from its source to its confluence with the r. St. John, 10 leagues, is of excellent quality. This r. is navigable for canoes and flat-bottomed boats, excepting where there are falls which occasion portages. Above the Little Falls to Lake Temiscouata the current is gentle and the navigation easy and periodically fit for steamboats. The banks are generally low and the lands fit for settlements; some indeed are now in progress near the Trout and Birch rivers, and the settlers are composed of disbanded veteran soldiers. In this r. the waters rise considerably in spring and autumn, and there are shallow places but no rapids. Its breadth varies from 90 to 150 yards, and in many parts is so very shallow during the summer that it is not navigable for any thing larger than a canoe; it is, however, possible that it might be navigated by very flatly constructed boats even during that season, but the strength of

the current would make it difficult to get them up again; in the spring, it is said, large rafts of timber descend this river. The Little Falls, which are near its junction with the St. John, render a portage from 50 to 100 yards necessary even with a canoe.—There is a great abundance of the usual varieties of fish in this river, as well as in the Bouleau, Perche and Trout rivers, all of which mingle their waters with the Madawaska.—The lands on the banks of this river and its tributary streams are considered to be, in most places, of a superior quality.—A road from Long's, at the end of the portage to Degelé, passing near the edge of the lake, is very much wanted; the distance is about 15 miles: it would connect the portage with a road opened a few years past by the province of New Brunswick, which cost 300*l.* and extends 28 miles and is 12 ft. wide.—Every part of both sides of this R. would be without doubt soon settled if good roads were made.

MADDINGTON, township, in the co. of Nicolet, is bounded N. E. by Blandford; N. and N. W. by the seigniories of Gentilly, Cournoyer, Dutort and Becancour; it fronts S. and S. W. on the R. Becancour, which separates it from the townships of Bulstrode and Aston.—The land is level in the interior and towards the S., but more elevated towards the W. and S. W. in the direction of the R. Becancour. There are many savannas and the soil in general is tolerably good; in some places of a superior quality, in others rocky and very inferior. Some parts would produce hemp and flax. In the surveyed parts, lying contiguous to the river, the land is of the same nature and quality as that of Aston, and equally capable of being turned to good account in the hands of able farmers. On the higher grounds some excellent timber may be found, but on the lower parts only the indifferent assortment of cedar, hemlock, and similar kinds. This T. is watered by the Gentilly and the Becancour, and the latter, which winds in a circular direction from the S. E. to the N. W. angle, presents several very eligible situations for the erection of mills.—The principal proprietors are Mr. Allsop and the heirs of the Hon. Jenkin Williams.—A winter road traverses this T. and communicates from the village St. Antoine, in Becancour, to the river of that name, about 12 m. in length.—There is only one settlement near the river Becancour, on the side of Blandford, on which are 12 persons.

Statistics.

Population . 20

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat .	30	Potatoes .	55	Indian corn	20
Oats . .	40	Peas . .	15		

Live Stock.

Horses .	2	Cows .	4	Swine .	5
Oxen .	3	Sheep .	12		

MADRID (F.), *v.* GRANDPRE.

MAGDELAINE, fief, in the co. of Gaspé, is bounded E. by the S. of Grande Vallée des Monts; W. and S. by waste lands; in front by the St. Lawrence.—One league in breadth by 2 leagues in depth. Granted to Sieur Riverin, March 28, 1689.—This F. is traversed by the R. Magdelaine.

Title.—" Concession du 28me Mars, 1689, faite par *Jacques de Brisay*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, au Sieur *Riverin*, de la rivière *de la Magdelaine*, étant au dessus des monts *Notre Dame*, du côté du Sud, ensemble demi lieue au dessus et demi lieue au dessous de la dite rivière, le long du fleuve *St. Laurent*, avec deux lieues de profondeur."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 3, folio* 26.

MAGDELAINE, river, rises in waste lands in the co. of Gaspé, and traversing the S. of Magdelaine falls into the St. Lawrence.

MAGDALEN ISLANDS are in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between the parallels of lat. 47° 30′ and 47° 38′ N. and the degrees of lon. 61° 27′ and 62° W. from the meridian of Greenwich.—These small islands are in a cluster and are 11 in number, and are included in the co. of Gaspé. Five of them are inhabited. They are called

Magdalen Island, Isle Royale, or Coffin's Island	Saunder's Isle
Brion, or Cross Island	Wolfe's Isle
Bird Isles, two	Entry Isle
Shug Isle	Deadman's Isle
	Amherst Isle.

Magdalen Island (N. E. point) is in lat. 47° 37′ 37″ N. and in lon. 61° 26′ 51″ W., the variation of the compass being 22° 25′ W. This island, which is also called Isle Royale and Coffin's Island, is in general barren and mountainous. It contains some settlements and is 17 leagues in length; in some places it is about 1 league wide, while in other places it is only one arpent wide. In the lower parts the land is sandy and soft, comprising a number of quicksands, occasioned by several small channels that originally had a communication with the sea, but which have since been filled up by the violence of the winds. It is uni-

versally declared by the old inhabitants that into the largest lake, which is near the E. point, they have seen ships of 3 masts and tolerable burthen go in and out with safety, though the entrance is at present dry at low water.

Brion Island, containing about 60 or 70 square arpents, bears N. by the compass and is about 10 miles from Magdalen Island. It is nearly surrounded with high capes, and on the N. side is some clear land of tolerably good quality. Its lat. (N. E. point) is 47° 48′ 8″ W.

Bird Islands, northernmost, in lat. 47° 50′ 28″ and in lon. 61° 12′ 53″ W., are two in number and contain about 4 square arpents each and consist of two rocks, elevated above the water upwards of 100 feet; their flattened summits, each not exceeding in circumference 300 paces, exhibit a resplendent whiteness produced by the quantities of ordure with which they are covered from immense flocks of birds, which, in summer, take possession of the apertures in the perpendicular cliffs, where they form their nests and produce their young; when alarmed they hover above the rocks and overshadow their tops by their numbers. The abundance of their eggs affords to the inhabitants of the neighbouring coast a material supply of food.

Entry Isle contains nearly 100 square arpents. —The population of these islands, although it does not exceed 1000, has considerably increased since 1763, when, it is said, there were only 10 families. In 1791 there were 13 heads of families; in 1797 the population amounted to 500; in 1798, when Sir Isaac Coffin took possession of these islands by virtue of a grant from the British crown, there were 100 families, the descendants of Acadians or Canadians; in 1821 the number of families had increased to 133, and now amounts to 153, the present population being about 1000, chiefly French Acadians, among whom there are 5 Irish families and 11 English women. They are all catholics, except 4 or 5 families. The inhabitants, who derive their subsistence chiefly from the fisheries, are in general remarkably hale and healthy, with light complexions and flaxen hair. They are cheerful in character, and the females remarkably modest and ingenuous. The inhabitants suffer great inconvenience from the shipwrecks which frequently happen on these islands, when each family is sometimes obliged to support 3 or 4 persons, who would perish without such succour; this indispensable charity, added to their remoteness from any provision market, frequently creates a scarcity of provisions, more especially as, for 6 or 7 months in the winter, their communication with every other part of the world is cut off. So frequent have shipwrecks been on these islands that Capt. Fougire, for 10 successive years, brought off these islands annually about 200 shipwrecked persons, who, without the charitable assistance of the poor native inhabitants, would have perished.—The houses are built with timber only, and are in size from 26 to 30 ft. by 18 to 20 feet wide; the chimneys are built of clay or earth of a reddish colour.—There are but few roads in these islands, and to pass through the woods on the high capes is very difficult.—The quality of the wood is very inferior and chiefly consists of sapin, red and white epinette, and birch. —There are no minerals of any consequence in these islands, although in some places are found plaster of Paris and ochre of various colours, red, yellow, white and some bordering on sky-blue, and Entry Isle produces fine red.—These islands are totally unfit for the general purposes of agriculture, or, at least, that means of subsistence is wholly neglected, the inhabitants relying entirely on the profits of their fisheries; potatoes, which however generally fail, are the only produce of the soil, with the exception of forage grown on the natural meadows and pastures, with which a tolerable proportion of live stock are sustained. Some fowls are bred but no geese, and bustards are to be met with in spring and autumn. That agriculture ought not to be so entirely neglected may be reasonably inferred from the fact, that every season produces a great quantity of juniper berries, strawberries, raspberries, &c.—No reptiles of any kind are to be found in these islands, and the only wild animals are rabbits and a great number of foxes of a silver or gray colour.— There are two churches and a presbytery for the resident missionary; one church is 50 ft. by 30, the other 55 ft. by 33; the presbytery, which is built of wood, is 36 feet by 26 and has the convenience of a stable and garden. The tithes payable to the missionary consist in half a quintal of fish from each family, which is generally sold at 10*s.* per quintal.—The fisheries constitute the only wealth of these islands and the sole means of subsistence for the inhabitants. The fisheries are chiefly for seal, herring and cod; eels are caught

with the harpoon, fine trouts are also harpooned in the rivers at the flambeau; and flattans, a fish measuring about $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. long by 7 or 8 inches, are caught and also macrow lobsters, which are consumed by the inhabitants. Codfish, valued at 14*s.* per quintal, is exchanged for pork valued at 7*l.* per barrel, and when it is sold for cash it brings 10*s.* per quintal. 300 quintals of codfish and 3000 seals are caught annually, and each seal generally produces 7 gallons of oil. Some of the fisheries are conducted on shares, which are divided among 5, 6 or 7 men, who are employed in one vessel; the fish caught are divided among them equally after reserving one share for the owner of the vessel. The fisheries were described, in 1821, to have been reduced to one-third of what they were 15 or 16 years before that period. The inhabitants earn their living chiefly by the cod fishery, and in the spring some of them go in pursuit of seals. Formerly the sea-cow abounded here and a considerable trade was carried on in the sale of that animal; but it is no longer found and the trade has ceased for nearly 40 years. The sea-cow is an unwieldy amphibious animal, resembling in figure and colour the toad, with a head bearing some resemblance to that of the ox. The sea-cow fishery has ceased to be practised in the Magdalen Islands, very probably on account of their being frightened away by unskilful fishermen, the too frequent approach of boats, or an indiscreet use of fire-arms in shooting them in their *echouages* or strands, where they were formerly taken by 300 or 400 together. The sea-cow fishing was an object of considerable interest from its immense produce, and it is much to be lamented that so valuable a branch of the St. Lawrence fisheries should have been thus discontinued. In order to protect the fisheries, French vessels are not permitted to approach these islands nearer than 3 leagues. The Americans, however, fish there and anchor in the harbours, and about 20 vessels come every year and sometimes all of them arrive in the space of 8 days, viz. between the 8th and 16th of May.—There are about four harbours on the Magdalens, viz. that of Jupiter, Amherst, Basque and Haywood. The harbour of Jupiter has most water upon the bar. At Amherst harbour, which is esteemed the second best, the proprietors have their house and carry on the cod fishery; the harbour of Haywood has only 6 feet at low water upon the bar. Three of these are very safe for such vessels as can enter them. Basque harbour was formerly very good, having had three channels into it and a great depth of water; but at present it is so choked up with sand, which the sea has thrown up, that there is not above 3 or 4 feet of water at the entrance, and it is, consequently, impracticable for any thing but shallops or boats.—The Magdalen Islands were granted to Sir Isaac Coffin as a reward for his naval services.—The inhabitants are very dissatisfied and have required by petition the repossession of their fishing-grounds; and say, that, instead of being discouraged by annual rents, they ought rather to receive encouragement to remain, and that stores ought to be established in the islands on account of the shipwrecks which annually occur, these islands producing absolutely nothing.—There are no crown reservations in these islands, although there are clergy reservations.

Statistics.

Population . 1000

Horses	100	Sheep	550
Cows	316	Swine	360
Oxen	140	Some fowls and bustards.	

Home-made cloth . 1275 yards.

Shallops . 30 from 25 to 30 tons each.
Fishing-boats . 100.

Magog, river, in the cos. of Stanstead and Sherbrooke, rises in Lake Memphramagog, from the N. E. extremity of which in the T. of Hatley it issues, and running through Lake Scaswaninepus forms the boundary line between Ascot and Orford, and falls into the R. St. Francis at the village of Sherbrooke, where it constitutes the Forks of Ascot commonly called the Lower Locks.—It runs about 14 miles from the Lake Scaswaninepus.

Maheu, river, rises near the centre of the island of Orleans, and running S. falls into the St. Lawrence. It drives a mill near its mouth.

Mailloux, river, in the S. of Murray Bay, rises in the concession of Lisle, and running S. E. traverses the concession of St. Charles, and falls into the St. Lawrence. It drives a saw and a corn-mill near its mouth.

Malbay, river, rises in the Montagnes des Roches in the co. of Saguenay. It runs S. to the St. Lawrence between the seigniories of Murray Bay and Mount Murray.

Malbay (S.), *v.* Murray Bay.

MAL BAY, in the co. of Gaspé, lies S.W. of Gaspé Bay. It is about 6 miles deep and 6 miles wide at its entrance. Very near its southwardly point is a remarkable rock rising about 200 feet out of the water and of about 1200 feet in length, in which there are three arches completely wrought by nature; the centre one is sufficiently large to admit a boat under sail to pass through it with ease: from this rock, round Malbay to Point Peter, there is an excellent beach for fishing, part of which is named La Belle Anse, or Lobster Beach: close to this place is the house of the late Governor Coxe.—Mal Bay River empties itself at the head of the bay; its estuary, with the exception of the bed of the river, is almost dry at low water and affords a convenient strand for river craft and boats.

MANICOUAGAN or BLACK River, rises in the territory of Labrador and entering into the N. E. part of the co. of Saguenay falls into the St. Lawrence. It is a considerable stream. The *Manicouagan Shoal* advances from the N. shore of the St. Lawrence upwards of 2 leagues, and derives its name from the river.

MANIGOUSITO (R.), *v.* Shawenegan.

MANSFIELD, a projected township fronting the N. channel of the Ottawa, which divides the T. from the Island of Grand Callumet. Midway of the frontage of this T. are the Little Falls of the Grand Callumet. The N. W. angle is watered by the R. Coulonge.

MARAIS, des, a small river running into the R. Saguenay.

MARANDA, fief, in the co. of Lotbinière, fronts the St. Lawrence for three quarters of a league, lying between the seigniories of Tilly and Bonsecours. It was granted in equal moieties to the Sieurs Duquet, father and son, Nov. 3rd, 1672.—This fief is watered by the R. Vilieu.

Title.—Partie nord-est.—"Concession faite au Sieur *Duquet*, Père, le 3me Novembre, 1672, par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, de trente arpens de terre de front sur cinquante de profondeur, à prendre sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, depuis la concession du Sieur *Duquet* son fils, jusqu'aux terres non-concédées."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 1, *folio* 25.

Partie sud-ouest.—"Concession faite au Sieur *Duquet*, fils, le 3me Novembre, 1672, par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, de trente arpens de terre de front sur cinquante de profondeur, sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, depuis la rivière *Vilieu* jusqu'aux terres non-concédées."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 1, *folio* 25.

MARANION (F.), *v.* LAUZON.

MARES, des, river, in the S. of Côte de Beaupré, rises in the rear of the concession St. Gabriel which it traverses, and, in the concession of Mare à la Trinité, it runs into the R. du Gouffre. Near its mouth it turns a saw-mill.

MARIA, township, in the co. of Bonaventure, fronts the Bay of Chaleurs and is bounded E. by Richmond, W. by Carleton, and in the rear by waste lands. The front of this T. forms the W. side of an open bay called Cascapebiac, where the anchorage, even for vessels of the smallest burden, is a mile from the shore, on account of the shoals at low water. In this T. are lofty mountains.

Statistics.

Population	522	River-craft	3	Keel-boats	18
Shopkeepers	8	Tonnage	225		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	1,760	Potatoes	15,800
Oats	2,680		

Live Stock.

Horses	70	Cows	181	Swine	272
Oxen	146	Sheep	612		

MARIE ANNE (F.), *v.* Carufel, S.

MARIENEQUATACOOK, or "The beautiful land turtle," river, in the co. of Rimouski, rises in two lakes, one N. E. and the other S. of Long Lake, with which they are connected by portages. It runs S. E. into the R. St. John.

MARIGEAN, river, in fief Lepinay in the co. of Quebec.

MARLOW, township, in the co. of Beauce, extends N. E. and S. W. from the R. du Loup to the R. Chaudière, and is bounded on the other sides by Jersey and Risborough.

MARSOLET, fief, in the S. of Cap de la Madeleine, is half a league in front on the St. Lawrence and 2 leagues in depth.

MARSOLETTE, river, in the P. of St. Joachim in Côte de Beaupré, falls into the St. Lawrence opposite the N. E. point of the Island of Orleans.

MARSTON, township, in the co. of Sherbrooke, is bounded S. by Clinton and Chesham, N. by Hampden, and fronts the W. side of Lake Megantic. The whole of this T. has been surveyed, but only one quarter of it granted and no part settled. The land is irregular, hilly and frequently very stony, but mostly of a moderately good soil, and many spots present eligible situations for the culture of hemp and flax. The

timber forms but an indifferent mixture of maple, fir, hemlock, cedar and spruce.—Watered by several streams and small lakes, besides Lake Megantic, near which are some very excellent meadows. The scenery in the vicinity of the lake is beautifully picturesque, as the land rises gradually from its borders clothed with a rich verdure, and embellished by large groups of stately trees ranging above each other until they crest the summit, and exhibit a most enchanting variety of foliage. The waters abound with excellent fish, and the country around this sequestered and romantic spot is the resort of almost every species of game.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated*, 43,996 acres.

MARTEL, fief, is in the S. of L'Assomption; its centre is about 4 m. from the R. L'Assomption. In this small fief rises the Ruisseau de la Cabanne Ronde, which runs into the R. Mascouche.

MARYSTOWN, *v.* Beauharnois, S.

MASCOUCHE (R.), *v.* STE. ANNE, R. in the S. of Lachenaye.

MASCOUIANE LAKE is connected with Lake Wiscouamatche by a short portage. It is 1½ m. wide and about 4 m. long; it is very deep and abounds with excellent fish. There are several islands in this lake on the east side, and on that side the mountains rise to an extraordinary height.

MASKINONGE, river and lake.—The river rises in the lake which lies in the N. angle of the T. of Brandon. It runs through much rough and mountainous country, and 200 miles from its source falls into the St. Lawrence. After leaving the lake, this R. directs its course S. E. and then S. passing through the S. of Lanaudière, then through fief Carufel, and lastly through the S. of Maskinongé, where it falls into the bay of that name and loses its waters in the St. Lawrence. About 8 miles from its mouth it is navigable for boats and canoes as far as the Great Rapids, where there is a great fall of more than 300 ft. The banks of this R. are from 10 to 18 ft. high, and over it a new bridge has been erected near a small village that contains a church, a few taverns and some shopkeepers.—Along this R. are many mill-sites, particularly at its mouth, where there are, for about 12 arpents, cascades and rapids which offer successively the most advantageous situations for the erection of mills. In the vicinity of its fall is a number of iron mines, where forges might be established at little expense.—*Maskinongé Lake* is about 4 miles long, 1½ m. broad and 9 m. in circumference. It is well stocked with various kinds of excellent fish, particularly that called Maskinongé, and around it is a considerable extent of marshy ground producing wild hay. The surrounding scenery possesses many natural beauties of a wild and sublime description, presenting an amphitheatre of rising grounds and lofty hills, backed by the magnificent ridge of mountains running westwardly from Quebec, and many other bold features of a romantic country.

MASKINONGE or LANAUDIERE, seigniory, in the co. of St. Maurice, lies in the rear of Carufel. It is 2 leagues in front and extends in depth so far as to comprehend Lake Maskinongé. Granted, Mar. 1, 1750, to C. F. T. de Lanaudière, and is now the property of the Hon. T. Pothier.—This seigniory includes Lake Maskinongé, by which it is watered as well as by some small lakes, but principally by the river Maskinongé.—No part of this S., except the fief Marie-Anne, is conceded, and there is no road across the non-conceded lands, which were partly surveyed in 1804. The number of concessions is, therefore, small in proportion to the extent of the S.

Statistics.

Population .	199	Saw-mills . .	1

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat .	380	Potatoes	3,900	Indian corn	100
Oats . .	500	Peas .	200		

Live Stock.

Horses .	39	Cows .	78	Swine .	90
Oxen .	19	Sheep .	50		

Title.—"Concession du premier Mars, 1750, faite par le *Marquis de la Jonquiere*, Gouverneur, et *François Bigot*, Intendant, au Sieur *Charles François Tarieu de Lanaudière*, de deux lieues ou environ de front, à prendre au bout du fief *Carufel*, sur la profondeur qui se trouve jusqu'au lac *Maskinongé*, le dit lac compris dans toute son étendue, avec les isles, islets et batures qui se trouveront en icelui."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 9, *folio* 48.

MASKINONGE, seigniory, in the co. of St. Maurice, is bounded N. E. by the S. of Rivière du Loup; S. W. by Berthier; in the rear by Dusablé and Carufel; in front by Lake St. Peter. It contains two separate grants: that of the N. E. part, 1½ league in front by the same depth, was made, Nov. 1672, to Peter and John Baptiste Legardeur, Sieurs de St. Michel; and the S. W. part, a league in front by a league in depth, on the same day to Sieur John Baptiste Legardeur. The soil is rich, and in some places would be ex-

cellent for hemp and flax. The land in general is rather flat, and towards the front is so low as to be sometimes overflowed in the spring; but this only serves to enrich the fine meadows and good pasture-grounds that border the river. The timber has been very much thinned. This S. is very well watered by some small streams and the large river Maskinongé, which winds through the centre and is navigable for boats and canoes for several miles up.—About two-thirds are in cultivation. The best settlements are on the borders of Chenail du Nord, on both sides of the road leading to Quebec, and on the east bank of the Maskinongé, over which there is a bridge. There is no village in the seigniory, but it has a church and parsonage-house, one corn-mill and one saw-mill. At the entrance of the Maskinongé there are two or three large islands, forming different channels into it; they are all flat and low, but covered with various sorts of inferior wood. Timber from Carufel, &c. and the townships in the rear, is brought down the Maskinongé into the St. Lawrence.—The fief Petit Bruno lies at the s. w. angle of this S.; it is nearly square, and fronts the North Channel, which separates it from Isle Dupas. —The *Parish of Maskinongé*, by an Order in Council, dated Mar. 3, 1722, extends 2½ leagues in front, viz. 1½ league square N. E. and 1 league square S. W., including Carufel. Many farms in this P. near the river Maskinongé were conceded before 1759 and measured 4 arpents by about 90 in breadth, each paying to the seignior an annual rent of one pistole.

Statistics.

Population	3,770	Fulling-mills	1	Notaries	1
Churches, R. C.	1	Saw-mills	8	Shopkeepers	6
Curés	1	Tanneries	1	Taverns	6
Presbyteries	1	Potasheries	1	Artisans	18
Schools	1	Pearlasheries	1	River-craft	1
Villages	1	Distilleries	1	Tonnage	25
Corn-mills	3	Just. of peace	1	Keel-boats	1
Carding-mills	1	Medical men	1		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	20,900	Potatoes	29,200	Rye	200
Oats	27,800	Peas	4,000	Indian corn	75
Barley	3,900				

Live Stock.

Horses	750	Cows	1,890	Swine	1,400
Oxen	805	Sheep	5,000		

Title.—Partie nord-est.—"Concession du 3me Novembre, 1672, faite par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, à *Pierre* et *Jean Baptiste Legardeur*, Sieurs de *St. Michel*, d'une lieue et demi de terre de front sur pareille profondeur; à prendre sur le Chenail du Nord du fleuve *St. Laurent*, savoir: trois quarts de lieue au dessous de la rivière *Maskinongé*, et autant au dessus; la dite rivière comprise."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 1, *folio* 24.

Partie sud-ouest.—"Concession du 3me Novembre, 1672, faite par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, au Sieur *Jean Baptiste Legardeur*, d'une lieue de terre de front sur une lieue de profondeur, à prendre sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, depuis les trois quarts de lieues accordés au Sieur *Legardeur* de *St. Michel*, sur trois audessus de la rivière de *Maskinongé*."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 1, *folio* 34.

Massiwippi, lake, in the co. of Stanstead. Commissioners were appointed in 1829 by the House of Assembly to superintend the making and repairing the road from Lake Massiwippi to Yamaska Mountain in the S. of St. Hyacinthe, and the sum of £1,500 was voted to carry the necessary measures into effect. As this road is the grand thoroughfare to Montreal for the townships of Hatley, Barnston, Stanstead, Ascott, Orford, Eaton, Newport, Compton, Hereford and the country east of Lake Memphramagog, it must be regretted that the sum appropriated is not adequate, according to the report of the commissioners, to meet the expense any farther than Stukeley line, which leaves Shefford and Stukeley without any assistance, a distance of more than 20 miles. The mode in which this sum of £1,500 has been expended is as follows:

	£	s.	d.
On the 7½ miles of wilderness from Lake Massiwippi to the outlet of Lake Memphramagog	693	10	0
55 rods W. of Orford Mountain	25	0	0
90 rods round the base of Orford Mountain	187	10	0
600 rods in the T. of Granby	175	0	0
	1,081	0	0
Expended in day labour on the road from the outlet of L. Memphramagog to Stukeley line	419	0	0
	1,500	0	0

The sum already granted appears to be very inadequate to the end proposed, especially as more than usual difficulties occur in Shefford on account of the disproportionate extent of crown and clergy reservations in that township. The commissioners report that an additional sum of at least £2,000 will be required to effect the object in view.

Massiwippi, river, rises in Lake Tomefobi in the T. of Hatley, and after traversing the 1st, 2nd and 3rd ranges runs through the N. W. angle of Compton to Ascot, where it joins the Coaticook at the S. extremity of the 7th and 8th ranges. The junction of these rivers is remarkable for

having been the site of the first settlements formed by Mr. Hyatt.

MATANE, river, rises in the rear of the Paps of Matane in the T. of St. Dennis, and taking a circuitous course enters the S. of Matane at the S. W. corner, and in the middle of the front of that S. falls into the St. Lawrence.—A sand-bar across the mouth of the river obstructs its navigation at low water, but schooners ascend about 40 or 50 yards up to the manor-house at high tide. Farther up are the rapids, which offer a propitious situation for a mill, and also contribute to the embellishment of the scenery, which is by no means uninteresting. These rapids are stated by Indians to be the only impediment to the navigation of the river, for above them the course of the R. is uninterrupted.

MATANE, seigniory, in the co. of Rimouski, is bounded N. E. and in the rear by the T. of St. Dennis; S. W. by the T. of Matane; in front by the St. Lawrence.—This S. with its augmentation is, according to title, 2½ leagues square; and was originally granted to Sieur Damour, June 26, 1677.—The soil is excellent and consists, generally, of a thin stratum of sand on a rich substratum of marl. The principal settlements occupy both banks of the R. Matane, and extend about a mile above its mouth; they cover a superficial extent not exceeding 600 acres of cultivated land, and their population is about 300. A church built of wood stands a few perches E. of the manor-house, and, at some distance below it, is built the seignorial mill on a little creek too small to work it effectually. These settlements are but partially seen from the St. Lawrence, being inland and, in some degree, concealed by the bluff point or mound, that rises singularly abrupt and isolated W. of the mouth of the R. Matane.—The *Parish of Matane* lies about 30 miles below Mitis. The intermediate distance being a total wilderness, without a road of communication traversing it; the intercourse between these places is kept up by water, and, sometimes, with difficulty, by the beach; which, being a beautiful firm sand, is used as the high way at low water; the accumulation of drifted timber and rubbish above high water mark rendering the communication by land impracticable at any other time.—A few wretched habitations are scattered along the beach to the eastern extremity of the seigniory. The fisheries in this S. and its vicinity are worthy of encouragement, and might produce very considerable advantages to the inhabitants. The cod fishery, which is the principal, may be said to commence at Matane. The seasons vary considerably in their productiveness, and it is not at all times that the fishing boats can be sent out on account of stormy weather, and even in a productive season the result is but casual. The produce of the Matane cod fishery is salted and dried, and disposed of on the spot to the inhabitants of the neighbouring parishes and settlements, and for home consumption. No fish is taken to Quebec, though much might be sent, owing to the want of encouragement in the Quebec markets. From 9*s.* to 10*s.* is the price offered for it there, per cwt., which does not reward the curer for his labour and expense. He would not be satisfied under 12*s.* 6*d.* to 15*s.* The fisheries of Cape Chat and Ste Anne, particularly that of Cape Chat, are considerably more productive in cod fish than the Matane fishery.—The produce of those fisheries, like that of Matane, is generally sold in parishes above them, after being bartered for dry goods and liquors. There are salmon fisheries at all these places, which, with encouragement, might be rendered much more productive than they are: only about 6 to 8 tierces are taken to market from Ste. Anne's, and as many from Cape Chat; from Matane about 10 tierces. The average price of salmon per tierce is 4*l.* The river Matane abounds with trout of from 4 to 7 lbs. weight, which is an excellent fish when properly cured, but it is an article not much attended to from the little sale it meets with. With judicious encouragement all these fisheries might be made much more productive, and prove a source of advantage both to the seller and buyer.

Statistics.

Population	245	Presbyteries .	1	Saw-mills .	1
Churches, R. C.	1	Corn-mills .	1		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Cwt.
Wheat .	780	Peas .	400	Maple sugar	72
Oats .	1,010	Rye .	50		
Barley .	500	Indian corn	60		Tons.
Potatoes	10,000	Mixed grain	50	Hay .	118

Live Stock.

Horses .	57	Cows .	98	Swine .	102
Oxen .	50	Sheep .	320		

Title.—"Concession du 26me Juin, 1677, faite par *Jacques Duchesneau*, Intendant au Sieur *Damour*, d'une lieue et demie de terre de front, sur une lieue de profon-

deur, savoir, une demi lieue au deça et une demi lieue au delà de la rivière *Matane*, et par augmentation une autre lieue de terre de front, aussi sur une lieue et demie de profondeur, y joignant, à prendre du côté de la rivière *Mitis*."—*Insinuations du Conseil Superieur, Let.* B. *folio* 9.

MATANE, township, in the co. of Rimouski, is bounded N. E. by the S. of Matane; S. W. and in the rear by waste lands; in front by the St. Lawrence. It is about 9 m. in breadth, 11 miles in depth, and is well watered. The principal rivers are the Grande Rivière Blanche and the Matane. At the mouth of the Blanche is an excellent mill site.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated* 55,556 acres.

MATAPEDIAC LAKE lies in the co. of Rimouski, and in the rear of the crown lands between the T. of Matane and the S. of Mitis. This spacious lake is in the high lands that separate the waters running into the St. Lawrence from those that run to the bay of Chaleurs.—A grant of this lake, and one league of land round it, was made May 26, 1694, to Sieur N J. Damour: it now belongs to —— Grant, Esq. and others.—The lake is from 15 to 16 miles long, and not above one league in its greatest breadth; it is about 21 m. from the St. Lawrence, and lies S. S. E. of the S. of Mitis. The surrounding lands form a valuable tract of country, and would doubtless become by due encouragement to settlers a flourishing part of Canada, as the lake, with other advantages, possesses abundance of salmon, trout and white fish, and is navigable for rafts of all kinds of timber, with which the banks of the noble river Matapediac are in various parts thickly covered. —Lake Matapediac presents a charming combination of scenery; the face of the country is elevated and bold, composed of a succession of hills, rising from the waters and terminating in distant ridges to the northward: the centre of the lake is diversified by a cluster of islands, which, with the extensive surface of water, the projecting points of the lake, and the grandeur of the surrounding scenery, attracts the attention of the traveller. The land on both sides of the lake is covered with pine, birch, beech, maple and a variety of other trees. The western shore appears rather more level as the mountains recede from the lake to the S. W. Besides the cluster of islands, there are 3 or 4 other islands mostly dispersed along the eastern shore; on which side a few small streams, particularly the Wagansis, fall into the lake, and on the other side one or two streams enter it from the interior of the country.—The portage, or Indian path, which communicates from the head of the lake to the St. Lawrence, is traversed by one or two prominent ridges of mountains; the one near to the lake called *Les Montagnes de Notre Dame*, commands a view of the whole country to the southward, which appears to extend tolerably level for many miles. The other is situated about half way across the portage, between the rivers *Tuctigoo* and *Tuctigooshiche*; but the most remarkable highlands are those which bound the St. Lawrence. The land throughout the portage is commonly good for cultivation, with the exception of a few spots of swamp and a few steep mountains, which, however, could be easily obviated by making a circuit of the mountains, or causewaying the swampy portions. The portage is at present merely an irregular Indian path. A road along this tract has for many years been thought an object of the first importance, not only to the improvement of the country, but to the immediate interest of government, as promising great advantages in the safe conveyance of the mails from Quebec to Halifax, and as the means of conveying troops from the R. Ristigouche to the settlement of Rimouski, which would be an eligible route of five or six days' march. A projected road has been traced from Mitis to the lake, at the expense of Mr. M'Niders, the seignior of Mitis; it takes an eastwardly course, winding occasionally, until it reaches the lake.—The land, except immediately passing the highlands, is reported generally level and fit for cultivation, and requiring very few bridges or causeways; the distance is twenty-seven miles from the St. Lawrence to the lake. More than eight townships might be laid out on this communication; at least, the front of townships might be marked in laying out the road. The report of the exploring party, appointed under an act of the provincial legislature, states that it will require the sum of 3260*l.* to form a good road along this portage, and extending to the New Mission Point at Ristigouche, about 18 miles from the head of Chaleur Bay. To this point from the St. Lawrence is about 98 miles.

Title.—"Concession du 26me Mai, 1694, faite par *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, au Sieur *Nicholas Joseph Damour*, du lac appelé *Matapediach*, avec une lieue de terre tout autour d'icelui."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 4, *folio* 17.

MATAPEDIAC, river, in the cos. of Rimouski and Bonaventure.—The river rises in the lake of

the same name, whence it traverses in a S. S. E. course through a valuable country till it disembogues into the R. Ristigouche, about 3 leagues above the Indian village called New Mission Point. The numerous and extensive tributary streams falling into this R., particularly the *Piscamineau*, the *Cassimaquagan*, the *Casupscull* and the *Humquin* rivers, water and enrich a large tract of excellent country. From the mouth of the Matapediac to a small creek on the east side, the land rises gradually into steep and lofty mountains; about a mile and a half above this creek at a sudden bend the range of hills, which commences at Mr. Adam's and runs thence in a N. E. course, bears a prominent appearance, the principal mountain, called *Pectianook*, rising from the river about 300 feet.—The western shore also bears a bold aspect and gives to the waters an apparent tinge of obscurity.—This mountainous appearance, however, is not so prevalent on the eastern shore, towards the R. *Piscamineau*. From this river on both sides of the Matapediac the land, with little exception, although mountainous, is fit for agriculture to the river *Cassimaquagan*, which is navigable and abounds with valuable pineries; within 4 miles above this river are two handsome and navigable streams, also lined with extensive pineries. The banks of the Matapediac, from the river Cassimaquagan upwards, rise boldly, timbered with maple, birch, and pine; and though the river is frequently interrupted by rapids and strong currents, its navigation is not obstructed. —The islands are numerous, and some of them are of handsome extent. The soil in general, from the quality of the timber, is of a dark yellow loam, sometimes consisting of a subordinate bed or stratum of clay, which seems to predominate only in the valleys and intervals. From the Cassimaquagan to the river Casupscull, the largest river that flows into the Matapediac, the general surface of the land seems to present also excellent spots for cultivation, as the land commonly descends by gradual swells to the banks, which are clothed with almost all the varieties of timber peculiar to the growth of that part of the district of Gaspé. From the Casupscull the land is level, appearing to be in some parts swampy and low, until approaching the lake *Obstchquosquam*, where it rises in gentle slopes to the mountains. The surrounding scenery of this lake is beautiful, and forms a happy relief to the sameness of the river. About one mile higher up is a handsome stream, on the western side, about 20 yards wide, said to be navigable. About half a mile higher the Matapediac is interrupted by a great rapid, called the Casupscull Rapid.—From the *Obstchquosquam* lake to the chain of the *Obswantel* lakes, about 4 miles, the Matapediac is constantly winding in a very irregular manner, and is more frequently impeded by rapids. Leaving these small lakes, the Matapediac is found to issue from a beautiful lake to which it gives name. The rapids in some places of the river, although of magnitude, will cause no injury or impediment to rafts going down to the Ristigouche, while canoes can ply for more than 7 months of the year between the Portage and the Indian Village. The country is in the greatest part wild and barren; the soil and timber are, however, of the best quality. The scenes which present themselves along the shore of the Matapediac are in some places of a romantic description, and in others beautifully picturesque. The river is in many places diversified with numerous islands and handsome windings; sometimes its waters are contracted between stupendous mountains, and at other times expanded to a great extent between a fine open country. This R. in spring and autumn is navigable for small vessels, of 10 to 20 tons, with the greatest safety and facility.

MATAWIN, river, rises in a lake in the co. of St. Maurice, and running S. and then S. E. joins the R. St. Maurice in the S. of Cap de la Madeleine, in the co. of Champlain.

MATTOUIN, river, runs from W. to E. and falls into the W. side of the St. Maurice about 23 leagues above Three Rivers. It is of considerable length and about one quarter of the size of the St. Maurice. It is navigable for canoes.

MECATINA ISLES, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, are two small islands lying off the coast of Saguenay.

MEGANTICK, county, in the District of Quebec, is bounded N. W. by the S. E. boundary lines of the augmentation of Lotbinière and part of St. Jean d'Eschaillons to the River Becancour, being the S. E. boundary lines of the co. of Lotbinière; N. E. in part by the west lateral lines and rear lines of the seigniories of Ste. Croix and St. Giles; W. by the east bounds of the township of Stanford,

then easterly along the N. W. bounds of the township of Arthabaska to its intersection with the N. W. outline of the township of Halifax, thence S. W. along the N. W. bounds of Halifax to the N. angle of Chester, thence S. E. along the N. E. bounds of the townships of Chester to the most easterly angle of that township thence N. E. along the N. W. outline of the township of Wolfstown to the most northernly angle of the said township, thence S. E. along the N. E. boundary line of that township to its easterly angle, thence S. E. to the river Chaudière or Lake Megantick. This co. comprehends the townships of Somerset, Nelson, Halifax, Inverness, Ireland, Wolfstown, Leeds, Thetford, Broughton, Coleraine, Tring, Shenley, Oulney, Winslow, Dorset, and Gayhurst. Its extreme length is 65½ miles and its breadth 28, containing 1465 sq. miles. Its centre is in lat. 46° 5′ 30″ north; long. 71° 12′ 5″ west. It sends one member to the provincial parliament, and the place of election is at Leeds. The surface of this co. is mountainous and broken, presenting, however, large swells of excellent land and meadows, and, notwithstanding the irregularity of its surface, it possesses considerable advantages in its soil and timber. It is most conveniently watered by numerous rivers, streams and lakes. The R. Becancour spreads its large and numerous branches over the N. W. section of the county; and the S. E. section is traversed by a number of rivers that wind from the interior in various directions, and fall into the Chaudiere, the chief of which are the Bras Grand Coude, Mactavish, Eugene, &c. There are also many lakes, and those in Thetford, Coleraine and Dorset, are most worthy of notice. Lake Megantick, by part of which this co. is bounded, is remarkable for its size and its beautiful scenery, and for its giving name to the county. It is traversed by Craig's Road, on which, and in its vicinity, are the chief settlements, and which are principally in Leeds, Inverness and Ireland, where the timber is unexceptionable. The township of Broughton, which is well settled, communicates by roads leading to St. Joseph on the Chaudière and to Leeds. There are no seignorial grants in this co., and the population is therefore English, Irish, Scotch and American, without any native Canadians.

Statistics.

Population	626	Shopkeepers	2	River-craft	2
Corn-mills	2	Taverns	1	Tonnage	27
Saw-mills	6	Artisans	5	Keel-boats	2

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	3,965	Peas	240	Mxd grain	1,200
Oats	1,575	Rye	940	Maple sugar,	
Barley	595	Buck wheat	518	cwts.	175
Potatoes	8,117	Ind. corn	122	Hay, tons	270

Live Stock.

Horses	51	Cows	185	Swine	266
Oxen	116	Sheep	196		

MEGANTICK LAKE, separates the townships of Woburn and Ditchfield from Marston, in the cos. of Beauce and Sherbrooke. It is 9 miles long and averages 2 miles in breadth and forms several bays in the T. of Marston. Around it, generally, are excellent meadows.—This lake still retains its Indian name.

MELBOURNE, township, in the co. of Sherbrooke, is bounded N. E. by the R. St. Francis; N. W. by Durham; S. W. by Ely and part of Brompton; S. by Brompton. This T. is well furnished with good maple, beech, elm, pine and oak timber. Several rivers and streams spread over it in every direction and fall into the St. Francis. Large settlements have been made, and considering them as lands but newly redeemed from a state of nature, great advances in cultivation are perceptible. The soil is so good that it requires but little aid to become uncommonly fertile, and in several parts flax and hemp could be raised in great quantities. Pot and pearl-ash are made here, and with wheat form a principal part of the traffic carried on; there are, however, several saw-mills in almost constant work. A communication by roads in various directions has been opened with the adjacent townships. In the R. St. Francis there are several small islands along the front of this tract, and, although they are rather obstructive to the navigation, their beauty and the picturesque variety, exhibited by the foliage of the different species of trees with which they are covered to the water's edge, almost atone for that inconvenience. A large extent of this valuable land is the property of the Hon. John Caldwell. Considerable progress has been made in forming that part of the Drummondville and Brompton Road which lies in this T. The

entire line, with the exception of one bridge, is now passed with sleighs, although there is but one mile as yet completed of the requisite width. Ditches on both sides of the road have for short distances been made, but generally only on one side. Seven bridges have been erected, two of which are eleven perches each, with about 70 or 80 rods of causeway. The land bordering on the road is favourable for settlement, and, with the exception of four or five lots, is actually settled. Many of the rear lots in the north half of the township are also actually occupied. Nearly all the south half, originally granted to the late Hon. Henry Caldwell, is in a state of wilderness; but, being susceptible of extensive settlements, they would, if this road should be properly finished, be immediately settled. In order to complete the road throughout the entire breadth of this township, 10 miles, and to render it such a road as the eastern townships require along the River St. Francis to William Henry and Three Rivers, a further sum of at least £400 currency will be required to be judiciously expended.

Statistics.

Population . . 526

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat .	9,600	Potatoes	10,600	Buck wheat	100
Oats .	8,400	Peas .	1,810	Indian corn	2,000
Barley .	390	Rye .	100		

Live Stock.

Horses .	424	Cows .	603	Swine .	512
Oxen .	460	Sheep .	1,011		

MELTALLABETINE, river, near the source of the St. Maurice.

MEMPHRAMAGOG, lake, is in the co. of Stanstead, stretching its southern extremity into the state of Vermont. It separates the townships of Stanstead and Hatley from those of Potton and Bolton. It is of a semicircular shape, 20 miles long and very narrow. It empties itself into the R. St. Francis by means of the R. Magog, which runs through Lake Scaswaninepus.—In this lake are several kinds of fish, particularly salmon-trout.

METABETSHUANE POST, *v.* KING'S POSTS.

METABETCHOUAN or METABITSHUAN, river, enters the S. side of Lake St. John near the King's Post. The Metabetchouan or "The place where the course of the water ends," is in lat. 48° 23′ 12″ and is a fine broad stream, deep at its mouth as far as a large basin, spreading to the foot of the rapids, where the surveyors who explored this part of the Saguenay country landed and ascended the summit of the hills that lie about 3 miles from the post. The land was found to be of a tolerably good quality, being chiefly a red loam mixed with very small gravel, and clay not far from the surface. The prevalent timber is spruce, black and yellow birch, basswood, fir, pine, poplar and some maple. On the bank of this R. at the post are a variety of marine shells and other organic remains, many valuable specimens of which were collected by Mr. Davis and Mr. Baddeley, the companions of the deputy surveyor-general who explored Lake St. John, &c. Mr. Baddeley, an officer of the Royal Engineers, volunteered his services on that occasion in pursuit of his favourite science, geology. —The E. bank, as far as the rapids, forms an alluvial ridge from 50 to 80 ft. high; the W. side of the R. is low.—This R. is navigable for many leagues for *bateaux* and farther up for bark canoes.

METABITSHUAN, *v.* METABETSHOUAN.

METGERMETTE, river, rises in the Metgermette mountains, on the boundary line, in the co. of Beauce: after it receives its N. W. branch it crosses the Kennebec road and joins the R. du Loup, by which its waters are carried to the R. Chaudière.

METINAC, river, runs into the E. bank of the St. Maurice, about 11 miles from the Grand Pilles. It communicates by portages and lakes with the post of La Tuque.

METIS, *v.* MITIS.

MICKINACK, river, falls into the St. Maurice on the east side, about 19 leagues from Three Rivers.—It is navigable for canoes.

MIGEON, river, runs through Quebec suburbs near the T. of Montreal into the St. Lawrence.

MILINCH KILOOK, river, rises in waste lands and runs N. E. into the R. Matapediac above the Falls.

MILL BROOK runs into the S. side of Lake Kiguagomi, nearly opposite Pte. au Sable.

MILLE ISLES and Augmentation, in the co. of Two Mountains and Terrebonne, lie on the N. side of the river St. Jean or Jesus. The original grant was 4½ leagues in front by 3 in depth. Bounded S. W. by the S. of the Lake of Two Mountains; N. E. by Terrebonne and in the rear by the T. of Abercromby: granted, May 5, 1714, to Sieurs Langloiserie and Petit.

The *Augmentation* is bounded in front by the original grant; in the rear by the T. of Abercromby; W. by the augmentation to Lake of Two Mountains; N. E. by Terrebonne. Granted, Jan. 20, 1752, to Eustache Lambert, Sieur Dumont, and is now the property of Eustache Nicolas Lambert Dumont, Esq. and the heirs of Antoine Lefebvre de Bellefeuille, Esq., represented by Eustache Antoine Lefebvre de Bellefeuille, Esq., both of them descendants in a direct line from the grantee.—The title of concession gives the same extent of front to the augmentation as to the original grant, viz. 4½ leagues in front by 3 leagues in depth; but, as the grant of M. M. de St. Sulpice of their augmentation to the Lake of Two Mountains was anterior to this grant, they, in taking their grant, cut through this seigniory diagonally and reduced its front nearly 2 leagues. Messrs. Bellefeuille and Dumont pretend that they ought not to be restricted by the precise words of the title of concession as to the extents of front and depth, but to the superficial extent which the King intended to grant, and this principle has been frequently recognised by the courts of justice in this province; consequently they demand an indemnity in depth for their loss in front. This question is now pending in the superior court of King's Bench for the district of Montreal.—These grants are well watered by an innumerable number of rivulets and springs, and especially by the river Du Nord or Ste. Marie: the rivers Gauthier and Gagnon also contribute to the success of the establishments. The surface in general is much intersected by mountains, hills and ravines; the soil, being always kept in a certain degree of humidity by the numerous springs that descend from the little mountains, is very fertile, and this property cannot fail to become very important. It is covered with every description of wood that grows in the province, especially cedar and pine; it also abounds with natural meadows, first made by the beavers, that have left marks of industry worthy of the imitation of those who settle on uncleared lands. The lakes, particularly those in the rear of the seigniory, contain superb salmon-trouts from 6 to 20 ft. in length, and other kinds of fish; there are also bustards, wild ducks and *huards* in abundance, and the gray eagle inhabits the mountains in the vicinity of the lakes, on whose surface are seen some beautiful swans. These mountains are pregnant with mines and minerals. The proprietors possess, on the river du Nord, an excellent corn-mill with 3 sets of French stones and a good saw-mill. Mr. de Bellefeuille, who has for a great number of years rented the part belonging to Mr. Dumont, has built a carding and fulling-mill and has also established a stocking-manufactory. Besides the very extensive domain belonging to the proprietors, on which a church and a presbytery have been built, Mr. de Bellefeuille possesses, opposite the mills, some valuable lands, on which may be seen beautiful deserts and meadows as well as the best kinds of cattle. The money he has expended on this establishment, which he has had in his possession only a few years, and the roads which he has opened at his own cost, have been very beneficial to the industrious poor and to the neighbouring establishments, while the example which he has given, by following the most approved systems of husbandry, cannot fail to be extensively useful to agriculture, the knowledge of which is so universally useful and necessary. The original grant and augmentation are now divided into 2 distinct seigniories, which lie in the 3 parishes of St. Eustache de la Rivière du Chêne, Ste. Therese de Blainville and Ste. Anne de Mascouche.

Du Chêne, the first division, is in the co. of Two Mountains and belongs to Eustache Nicolas Lambert Dumont, Esq. and to the heirs of the late Antoine Lefebvre de Bellefeuille, Esq. This seigniory joins the S. of the Lake of Two Mountains and is 2½ leagues in front by 3 in depth. The land is good and in general fertile, and the soil being of a various nature is proper for the cultivation of all kinds of grain, flax and hemp, and for artificial meadows. It is extremely well watered by the rivers Du Chêne and Chicot and by an infinity of smaller streams and rivulets that in fertilizing the lands and favouring the farmer, in a thousand ways enrich the proprietors. These rivers and streams turn 6 corn-mills with 11 sets of stones, 5 saw-mills, a carding-mill and a fulling-mill, which belong to the proprietors, who are the lineal descendants of the original grantee, Mr. Petit. This property, all of which is conceded, supplies the inhabitants with beech, spruce, pine, ash, elm, oak, maple and the wild cherry-tree. It is divided into 23 ranges or concessions and contains a population of about 5,000 souls, equivalent to one soul to every 10 arpents. Three-fourths of the proprietors and farmers are in easy

circumstances and pay a considerable amount of tithes to the curé. At the mouth of the river Du Chêne is the village of St. EUSTACHE, one of the handsomest and most populous in the province, as well as one of the most salubrious. It contains a large, handsome church, a spacious presbyterian chapel and about 150 houses, some of which are remarkable for situation, size and elegance. This village, seated on an elevated spot fronting the grand domains of the seigneurs, presents a thousand charming prospects: the fine, well-stocked settlements on Isle Jesus, the superb basin terminated by the rapid *Spénard* at the discharge of the Lake of Two Mountains, the numerous and well-diversified isles with which the river is studded and the magnificent curtain of the distant forests, present altogether one of the happiest specimens of the picturesque. At each extremity of the village is a bridge over the river Du Chêne that does honour to the inhabitants of the parish. The population of the village amounts to about 1,000 souls, among whom are many merchants carrying on a lucrative commerce, a brewery, a potash-work, a pottery, two tanneries, a manufactory for cigars and tobacco in great repute, one for hats and another for chairs, all enjoying considerable reputation. Joiners, turners, blacksmiths and other artisans, amounting in number to 25, enjoy an easy and honest livelihood. Mr. Dumont, having obtained the consent of the Assembly, is now building a superb bridge with 4 arches, 60 ft. each, over the river Jesus in front of the village, to which it will prove an ornament and of great utility to persons travelling to the settlements on the Ottawa and who do not wish to go by water.

Blainville, the 2nd division of Mille Isles, extends 2½ leagues in front by 3 in depth and is subdivided into two equal parts, belonging to Donteuil Lacroix, Esq. and to the heirs of the late Hon. William Claus. This seigniory differs much from that of Du Chêne in soil, local varieties and in timber; it contains more hills and less low land than the S. Du Chêne; it is less covered with *bois franc*, but produces a larger quantity of pine and red *epinette*, which are of great utility to the inhabitants for building. Nearly all this seigniory is conceded in lots of the usual extent, 3 arpents by 20 or 30, in 10 ranges or concessions; and all the land is under cultivation, except one-third which is retained in woodland, and which is of too bad a quality for cultivation and is under water nearly all the year. Although in many parts of this S. the land is light and sandy, it can be rendered very fertile by means of the marl which is found in many places. In this S. is *Ste. Therese*, 21 miles from Montreal; it is a considerable village of 90 houses and enjoys an extensive commerce. A whisky distillery, a strong beer brewery on a large scale belonging to James Porteus, Esq., and a little distillery established by Dr. Buchanan, bring hither a great number of farmers from the adjacent seigniories, where they find an excellent market for the sale of their barley and rye, and can purchase various articles necessary for the use of their families. This village also contains 4 stores, an extensive potash work, a pretty church 120 ft. by 48, a handsome presbytery advantageously situated on an eminence, and a large school-house, all built with stone; the resident curé, the Rev. Mr. Ducharure, has in a great degree contributed to the erection of the last two edifices; he supports the school at his own expense, and shows for the advancement of education and the amelioration of the manners of his parishioners a zeal which does him much honour, and which must be productive of the greatest good. Besides the edifices built for the Roman catholic worship there is a pretty chapel for protestants, which is attended by a minister of the Scotch church. The protestants, who are almost all cultivators, cannot but be advantageous to the improvement of agriculture, for the system they practise is so good that their Canadian neighbours cannot long delay to adopt it, at least in part. There are also in this village two potash works, tanneries, and good artisans whose industry is recompensed by an easy and honest subsistence. At some distance from the village and seated on a well-chosen spot is the country-house of Mr. Lacroix, one of the proprietors, who, frequently during the year, resides there with his family. The gardens, the inclosures and the plantations, which surround this pretty residence, are so many specimens of the good taste of the owner, while the money he expends in improvements proves a strong incentive to industry and is of great assistance to the labourers and artisans.—This seigniory is watered by branches of the river Mascouche, the river aux Chiens, and also by the small stream Ste. Marie or R. Cachée, which drive one corn-mill and 6 saw-mills belonging to the proprietors and other individuals.

—This seigniory contains 400 families, amounting to 2800 souls, and two schools under the superintendence of the priest.—Buckwheat is grown and also potatoes in great abundance, and the soil is adapted for flax and hemp.—The cattle, chiefly of the Canadian breed, average 3 horses, 4 oxen, 12 sheep and 3 pigs to each farmer and one person has 100 sheep.—A considerable quantity of cloth, both woollen and linen, is made for market besides what is consumed in the seigniory. —A road leads from Terrebonne to Ste. Therese and thence to the Belle Rivière; and there is a ferry over the River Jesus in front of the seigniory. —Much the largest proportion of Blainville is conceded in lots of the usual extent; the greatest number of these are settled, and appear to be under a very beneficial system of management. On the banks of Rivière St. Jean, from Terrebonne to Du Chêne, the whole of the ground is occupied, besides some large ranges of settlements along the banks of the Mascouche, forming together a valuable and highly improved property.

The *Parish of St. Eustache de la Rivière du Chêne* was erected in 1769 and 1770. All the lands are supposed to be conceded and generally in farms of 3 arpents in extent by 30 in depth, on conditions similar to those in other seigniories. All the young men would be desirous of forming new settlements if there were lands for them; the greater part of them wait for the assistance of their parents, being too poor to acquire property in any other way.—For an account of the *Village of St. Eustache, v.* vol. 1, p. 210.

In the *Parish of Ste. Therese de Blainville* about 2½ leagues of land are non-conceded and unfit for cultivation, having, for the most part, a substratum of barren sand. They have not, in general, been surveyed, but there is a road across them. Some concessions were granted previously to 1759, measuring 3 arpents by 20, and paying 2 sols each arpent, or 6 francs for every 60 arpents and 5 sols quit rent. It is supposed that if new lands could be obtained on terms similar to those granted in the ancient seigniories, that many of the inhabitants of this parish would gladly avail themselves of the opportunity. Although the lands that remain unconceded in this P. are but little fit for cultivation, they would soon be taken (at least those which could be turned to any utility) if the seignior would concede them on the ancient terms; but it is said, that he demands double and more than double the price stated in the ancient contracts of concession.

The *Parish of Ste. Anne Desplaines,* or *Ste. Anne de Mascouche,* covers a part of this S. and fronts the N. side of the R. Mascouche. The curé emphatically says, in his report to the special committee of the House of Assembly—"Four seigniors divide among them my desert." The non-conceded lands, fit for cultivation, are not of a greater extent than is required by the population of the parish; and the parishioners were surprised to see, in 1820, from 60 to 80 Scotch families who came to settle on the unconceded lands of this parish. There is no road across these unconceded lands, and it will be impossible to make one in some places on account of the high mountains; these lands have not been surveyed. No farms were conceded previously to 1759. By far the greater part of the youths in this parish are desirous of making new settlements in the neighbouring seigniories, where there still remain lands to be conceded although most of them are of inferior quality.

Statistics.

Parishes.	Population.	Churches R.C.	Curés.	Presbyteries.	Schools.	Villages.	Corn-mills.	Saw-mills.	Carding-mills.	Fulling-mills.	Tanneries.	Hat manufact.	Potasheries.	Pearlasheries.	Breweries.	Distilleries.	Postmasters.	Medical Men.	Notaries.	Shopkeepers.	Taverns.	Artisans.
St. Eustache de la Rivière du Chêne	5477	1	1	1	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	2	.	.	1	1	2	10	10	36
Ste. Anne de Mascouche .	3600	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ste. Therese de Blainville .	3000	1	1	1	2	1	1	6	1	1	.	.	3	3	1	2	.	1	1	7	8	30
	12077	3	3	3	6	2	3	8	2	2	1	1	6	5	1	2	1	2	3	17	18	66

Parishes.	Annual Agricultural Produce, in bushels.									Live Stock.				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Peas.	Rye.	Buck wheat.	Ind. corn.	Mixed grain.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
St. Eustache de la Rivière du Chêne	26000	20800	15600	13000	13000	7800	.	.	.	1595	1610	3001	6800	2308
Ste. Anne de Mascouche .	12300	1350	1560	70000	2600	208	.	510	200	1315	1500	2300	7200	2105
Ste. Therese de Blainville .	13000	15600	1300	58000	7800	1300	3900	425	90	1200	1600	1600	4800	1250
	53300	37750	18460	141000	23400	9308	3900	935	290	4110	4710	6901	18800	5663

Title.—"Concession du 5me Mai, 1714, faite par *Philippe de Rigaud*, Gouverneur, et *Michel Bégon*, Intendant, aux Sieurs *de Langloiserie* et *Petit*, des terres qui sont à commencer où finit la Concession du Sieur *Dautier Deslandes*, dans la rivière *Jesus*, jusqu'à trois lieues au dessus, en montant la dite rivière, et trois lieues de profondeur, avec les isles, islets et batures qui se trouveront au devant des dites trois lieues de front; en outre d'une augmentation des terres qui sont depuis la dite concession jusqu'à la *rivière du Chêne*, icelle comprise, qui est environ une lieu et demie de terre de front, sur pareille profondeur de trois lieues, pour être la dite lieue et demie jointe à la dite concession, et les deux n'en faire qu'une; la premiere partie de cette concession faite au feu Sieur *Dugay*, le 24me Septembre, 1683, mais réunie au Domaine du Roi, suivant l'Ordonnance du 1er Mars, 1714." —*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 6, *folio* 4.

Augmentation.—"Concession du 20me Janvier, 1752, faite par le *Marquis de la Jonquiere*, Gouverneur, et *François Bigot*, Intendant, au Sieur *Dumont*, de quatre lieues et demie de front sur la profondeur de trois lieues, à prendre au bout de la profondeur, et sur le même front de la concession accordée aux Sieurs *de Langloiserie* et *Petit*, située et bornée à commencer où finit la concession du Sieur *Dautier Deslandes*, dans la rivière *Jesus*, jusqu'à la *rivière du Chêne*, icelle comprise."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 10, *folio* 1.

MILLE VACHES, seigniory, in the co. of Saguenay, is near the river Portneuf, 10 leagues below the Saguenay; it extends 3 leagues along the St. Lawrence by 4 leagues in depth. Granted Nov. 15th, 1653, to Robert Giffard, Esq.

Statistics.

Population . 80

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat .	84	Barley .	300	Peas .	150
Oats .	100	Potatoes .	700	Map. sug.	cwts. 9

Live Stock.

Horses .	30	Cows .	51	Swine .	350
Oxen .	38	Sheep .	500		

Title.—"Concession du 15me Novembre, 1653, faite par *Jean de Lauzon*, Gouverneur pour la Compagnie, à *Robert Giffard*, Ecuyer, Seigneur de *Beauport*, de trois lieues de front sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, du côté du Nord, audessous de *Tadoussac*, et de grandes et petites *Bergeronnes*, au lieu dit *Mille Vaches*, avec quatre lieues de profondeur, tenant par devant au dit fleuve et des trois autres côtés aux terres non-concédées."—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage, No.* 86, *folio* 31.—*Cahiers d'Intendance, No.* 10 à 17, *folio* 771.

MILL RIVER, runs into the R. Saguenay between Ha Ha Bay and Chicoutimi. It forms a good harbour and the timber on its banks is of various kinds.

MILTON, township, in the co. of Shefford, is bounded N. E. by Roxton; S. W. by St. Hyacinthe; in front by Granby; in the rear by Upton. The soil is not so good as that of Granby, as it

lies lower and in many places runs into swamps, which would require much perseverance in a good system of draining to be rendered of any utility; but while there remain so many thousands of acres to be granted, not needing this operation, it is not probable that it will be undertaken. There is however abundance of very fine grass-land. The timber is a mixture of beech, pine, cedar and tamarack. The parts laid out were granted, in 1785, to officers and privates of the British militia, who served during the blockade of Quebec by the Americans, in 1775—6.

Mingan or Terra Firma de Mingan, seigniory, extends from Cape Cormorant, along the northern shore of the Labrador channel, to the R. Goynish. Granted Feb. 25th, 1661, to Sieur François Bissot. From Cape Cormorant to Anse Sablon is the only part now contained in the province of Lower Canada and is in the co. of Saguenay. The land is very indifferent and wholly uncultivated, indeed unfit for agriculture. The group of islands lying off the shore, called the Mingan Islands, are advantageously situated for carrying on the fisheries and were conceded, Mar. 10, 1677, to Messrs. Lalande, jun. and Louis Jolliet.—This is one of the king's posts, and is let for 500*l.* per annum.

Statistics.

Dwelling-houses	1	Bake-houses	1
Stores, &c.	3	Schooners from 50 to 60 tons.	2
Forges	1	Keel-boats	10
Cooperages	1		

Title.—Terra Firma de Mingan.—"Concession du 25me Février, 1661, faite par la Compagnie au Sieur *François Bissot* de la Rivière de la terre ferme de *Mingan;* à prendre depuis le Cap *des Cormorans* à la côté du Nord, jusqu'à la grande ance vers les Esquimaux, où les Espagnols font ordinairement la pêche, sur deux lieues de profondeur."—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage, No.* 78, *folio* 355.

Isles et Islets de Mingan.—"Concédes le 10me Mars, 1677, à Messrs. *de Lalande fils* et *Louis Jolliet.*"—*Régistres des Foi et Hommage, No.* 78, *folio* 365, *le* 28*me Mai*, 1781.

Miskahouska, lake and river, discharge their waters into Lake Assuapmoussoin.

Missiquinipi, Terres Rompues or River of Broken Lands, is in the co. of Saguenay. The lake of that name empties itself by an outlet into the Grande Décharge. The R. rises in a lake in the interior and runs into the Saguenay nearly opposite Chicoutimi and is of inconsiderable extent, being similar to the St. Charles near Quebec.

Missiskoui Bay, between the seigniories of St. Armand and Foucault, is at the extremities of the cos. of Rouville and Missiskoui, on the province line. It is an arm of Lake Champlain and bounds Foucault on the E.; it is 15 miles long and on an average 3 m. broad. It is navigable in every part for vessels that sail the lake, and abounds with fish of delicious flavour, viz. pike, pickerel, Maskinongé, bass, white fish, perch and various kinds of the sucker.—In this bay, or near it, some mineral waters have been discovered, which have been highly extolled.

Missiskoui, Missisquoi or Missisqui, county, in the district of Montreal, is bounded N. and N. E. by the co. of Shefford; S. E. by Stanstead; S. W. by Rouville; S. by the boundary line. It contains the townships of Sutton, the seigniory of Saint Armand, and the townships of Dunham and Stanbridge, together with all the gores and augmentations of those townships.—Its extreme length is 30 miles and its breadth 14½, containing 360 sq. miles. Its centre is in lat. 45° 6′ 30″ N., long. 72° 43′ 15″ W. It sends two members to the provincial parliament, and the places of election are at Dunham and Frelitzburg. The principal rivers are the Pyke and Missisqui. The surface of this county towards the province line is broken and mountainous, and the most conspicuous mountain is the Pinnacle Mountain in the S. of St. Armand: towards the N. W. it becomes more level and the soil is very luxuriant, being generally composed of a rich black mould with here and there a mixture of sand. This county yields all sorts of grain in abundance. The prevailing timber is maple, beech, birch, elm, butternut, iron-wood, white and black ash, also good oak and pine. It contains 7 villages, the chief of which are the villages of Phillipsburg, Dunham and Frelitzburg. It is traversed by many roads presenting numerous and very flourishing settlements.

Statistics.

Population	7,666	Carding-mills	5	Distilleries	3
Churches, Pro.	6	Fulling-mills	5	Just. of peace	3
Curates	3	Tanneries	2	Medical men	2
Presbyteries	6	Hat-manufact.	1	Notaries	2
Schools	7	Potteries	2	Shopkeepers	23
Villages	5	Potasheries	7	Taverns	15
Corn-mills	12	Pearlasheries	7	Artisans	90
Saw-mills	20	Breweries	3		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	86,833	Peas	35,700	Mixed grain	4,000
Oats	93,700	Rye	6,000	Maple sugar, cwts.	581
Barley	12,000	Buck-wt.	20,300		
Potatoes	252,000	Indian corn	36,706	Hay, tons	28,200

Live Stock.

Horses	3,266	Cows	7,140	Swine	4,600
Oxen	5,151	Sheep	21,705		

Missiskoui or Missisqui, river, rises in the T. of Bolton, and traversing through the centre of the T. of Potton receives innumerable small streams; then it enters the T. of Sutton, intersecting its S. E. angle; after which it crosses the boundary line into the United States in a S. W. direction; then turning suddenly it empties itself into Missiskoui Bay.

Missisqui, *v.* Missiskoui.

Missisquoi, *v.* Missiskoui.

Mistassia, river, runs into Lake St. John. It is navigable for large boats for many leagues, and farther on for bark canoes.

Mistassini, Mistissinnys or Mistassin, lake, is on the highlands between Hudson's Bay and Lake St. John. It empties itself into Hudson's Bay by means of the R. Rupert and another outlet. The extent of the lake is but very imperfectly known; the Indians say that it takes three days to cross the narrowest part of it from island to island; between which and the main shore the distance is supposed to be not less than 30 miles, the lake, therefore, would appear to be about 90 miles wide in that place; they also state that it takes the whole of the summer season and part of the spring and fall in voyaging from the mouth to the head of the lake: hence it is supposed that its dimensions are not inferior to Lake Ontario. Pike, white-fish and pickerel of considerable size and excellent quality are taken in this lake, which is very deep; also a kind of trout, called by the Aborigines *mingoache*, which weighs as much as two large salmon. The mode of transport practised by the Hudson's Bay Company, in conveying their goods to Mistassini, is generally in barges conducted by regularly disciplined men, most of whom are half bred: the barges are drawn across the portages on rollers. Cedar-bark canoes are used in ascending small rivers, when in search of the Indians who sell furs, for birch-bark fit for canoes cannot be found in that country.

Mistassini, river, runs into the N. W. side of Lake St. John about 3 miles from the R. Assuapmoussoin. The Mistassini, or "The Large Rock," has also been deservedly called the *Rivière de Sable*, or Sand River, on account of its sandy banks, and the sand-shoals at its mouth which extend considerably into the lake. This river has been explored as far as 10 miles from its mouth, and the same sandy appearance continued on each side, and sand-banks in several places were found to cross its channel. It is about 3 miles wide at its mouth, including a group of islets, between which are a number of channels calculated to mislead the voyager; above and below these little islets the channel leading up the mouth of the R. is not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in width. The sands which are brought down by the R. into Lake St. John render the lake so shallow that there is scarcely 3 ft. of water for 3 miles from the shore opposite its mouth, which is in lat. 48° 40′.—This R. is extremely shallow, which, with the wretched soil on each side, seems to be in some degree compensated for by the beauty of its width, its islands and its woods, which have induced a traveller to call the Mistassini "a magnificent river." The timber close to its banks consists of spruce, cypress, white birch and a few elms.—From the testimony of Mr. Verrault, it would appear that the tract of land between the course of this R. and that of the Assuapmoussoin is unfit for cultivation; but the deputy surveyor-general of the province has since visited this R., and thinks, from the proximity of those rivers, and from the general aspect of the country, that there is, nevertheless, a considerable proportion of land in that tract susceptible of cultivation.—The Mistassini is formed by the junction of two rivers, the Washieamiscou and the Kakissagan, and receives the Patshikamistick river.

Mitis Lake or Lac Mitis, seigniory, in the co. of Rimouski, lies near the N. angle of the co. of Bonaventure and is bounded on all sides by waste lands. The lake, which is an expansion of the R. Mitis, 9 leagues from the St. Lawrence, is 5 miles long and nearly 3 miles in its greatest width. The seigniory extends one league round it. This grant was made, Feb. 10, 1693, to Sieur Louis Rouer.

Title.—"Concession du 10me Février, 1693, faite par *Louis de Buade*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, au Sieur *Louis Rouer*, du lac appelé *Mitis*, avec une lieue de profondeur tout autour d'icelui, qui est éloigné environ douze ou quinze lieues du fleuve *St. Laurent*."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 4, *folio* 9.

Mitis, river.—Two rivers of this name fall into the St. Lawrence in the S. of Mitis.—The greater river, called the *Grande Mitis*, rises near the N. W. angle of the county of Bonaventure, and penetrating the county of Rimouski soon enters Lake Mitis, which is an expansion of the river, and running N. forms another considerable expansion a few miles distant from the former; when continuing its N. direction it passes through

waste lands into the S. E. section of the S. of Lepage, and thence into the S. of Mitis, where it discharges itself into an expansive estuary called Anse aux Snelles, which is very easily forded at low water.—This river is navigable for boats up to the falls, and will admit of timber being floated down from the interior of the country.—Mr. L'Arrivé's dwelling-house and establishment stand at the mouth of the river, across which booms are extended to receive the deals from the saw-mills which are about 2½ miles up the river on a most advantageous site.—The *Little Mitis* river rises in waste lands in the rear of the S. of Mitis, and, after traversing the seigniory to its front, falls into a small bay called Little Mitis Harbour.

Mitis or De Peiras, seigniory, in the co. of Rimouski, is bounded N. E. and in the rear by waste lands; S. W. by Pachot; in front by the St. Lawrence: 2 leagues in breadth by 2 in depth: granted, May 6th, 1675, to the Sieur de Peiras. The surface is generally mountainous and broken along the front, affording but little good soil for the purposes of agriculture. In the interior, and by the sides of the rivers, are a few patches of tolerable land with some meadows and pastures. The front is settled, and there are some tolerably good farms. Mr. M'Nider has erected mills and stores, and dwelling-houses intended for the reception of travellers. He has built a schooner to ply to Quebec; and one or two square-rigged vessels have been also built. The chief settlements are at Little Mitis, on a point formed by the St. Lawrence and a deep bay to the S. E., which receives the waters of the R. Little Mitis.—The lands in the vicinity of this bay, although of a rather light soil, are rendered extremely fertile by the genial moisture of the sea air, and the efficacy of the sea weed which abounds on the shores and is used as manure. This S. abounds in timber of good quality.—The road from Quebec to this S. is perfectly practicable all the way for carts and calashes, and settlements have been made throughout. From Grand Mitis to Little Mitis, 5 or 6 miles, the road on the beach is passable; from Little Mitis to Matane the route is very difficult, no road having been traced. The seignorial mills are about 1 mile below Grande Mitis. The corn-mill is of the best description, and in excellent order, but it is little worked as yet, and the saw-mill, which stands near it, has been of late much neglected.—Mr. L'Arrivé's mill lies at the base of a hill of from 80 to 90 ft. elevation, about mid-height of the fall which supplies the mill with water. Below the mill the river forms, at the foot of the falls, an expansive basin, bounded by a perpendicular rock of 150 to 200 feet in height, and high woody ground to the E., the side the mill stands upon. The dams appear to be solidly and judiciously constructed; the deals are thrown into an aqueduct, which conveys them over the point to the gentle current below the rapids, along which they are conveyed to the booms at the mouth of the river, where about 10 or 12 men receive them, saw their ends and pile them up ready for loading. The wages average from 3*s.* to 4*s.* per day, besides board and lodging.—40 families were settled here in 1823, consisting of English, Scotch and Canadians, but principally Scotch; the settlement commenced in 1818. The first settlers were without capital, and were provided with provisions, &c., for the first two years by Mr. M'Nider, the proprietor; after which the produce of the soil fully supported them, and the more industrious produced a surplus for sale; many of these settlers (the most industrious) refused assistance after the first year. The assistance rendered by Mr. M'Nider was as follows:—Each family of five persons had 1½ barrel of pork, 6 quintals of flour, 2 quintals of biscuit, 10 bushels of potatoes, 10 lbs. of butter, 1 lb. of green tea, 6 lbs. of sugar, 1 cwt. of dried cod-fish, and 1 carron stove and pipe; also each man had one axe, one hoe and one spade, and one grindstone was allowed to each four families; also 3 pair of blankets, one counterpane and 2 pair of mocassins to each family: necessary coarse clothing was provided, and paid for in labour. The expenses of each family, including the clothing, were from 15*l.* to 20*l.*; and a number of Canadians were willing, in 1823, to settle in this seigniory, provided the proprietor would advance 10*l.* per annum to each for two years. The first two years the settlers pay no rent, after which a money rent of 12*s.* 6*d.* for each lot of 140 to 200 acres. In 1823 Mr. M'Nider gave the following account of his improvements:—"I held two farms in my own hands, of which I cleared about 70 acres: I built 2 dwelling-houses, 2 barns, 2 stables, a cooperage, a salt-house, a large cooking-house for the fisheries, a corn-mill, and a saw-mill. The labourers employed in these works were paid half in money and half in goods, at the rate of 3*s.* a day. Cutting

and burning cost 3 dollars per acre, and rooting and preparing the land for the plough 12 dollars per acre. The buildings cost about 1200*l.*, at the rate of 300*l.* per annum. The goods were furnished to the settlers at 5 per cent. commission upon selling-prices, provisions at first cost and without commission."—Many of the pilots remain in Mitis Bay to watch the vessels coming up the River St. Lawrence, and it sometimes occurs that tempestuous weather prevents their venturing out to the vessel putting out signals for a pilot, whereas if the vessel were to come in the way the pilots would easily get on board, and many a vessel might thus be saved from shipwreck. The N. easternmost point of the Mitis reef of rocks presents an important and convenient post for a lighthouse; and another beacon being lighted on the Ball, an island so called towards the depth of the bay, the outlines of the harbour would be so distinctly marked out that at all hours vessels might put into it. The anchoring-ground is a mixture of sand and clay, uniformly uninterrupted by rocks. It is the opinion of experienced pilots that any ship may ride with safety in this bay, and they would fearlessly pilot them if authorized by the Trinity House.—At Anse aux Snelles, although much exposed, the anchoring-ground is very good, and vessels may ride there with tolerable safety. From the distance, however, that vessels must lie out from the shore, much inconvenience is suffered in loading, which is effected by means of a flat-bottomed schooner built for that purpose. Anse des Morts is a deep cove about 4 m. in circuit. There is a fishing-ground about a mile from the shore for cod, halibut and ling; and an extensive salmon and herring fishery is set up in the bay, on the S. E. side of the point, which at proper seasons yields abundance of both articles, which are cured, salted or pickled after the Scotch manner, and brought to Quebec, where they are generally preferred as being more saleable in the West India market. It is stated by Mr. Hay, that with a sufficient number of men to cure the herring taken in his fishery, 1500 barrels could be packed in one season; but it frequently occurs that large quantities are damaged and lost on the beach from the inadequacy of the establishment to take advantage of the immense produce of the fishery: halibut and cod-fish are also taken off and in the bay, where seals are to be seen in great quantities at ebb tide, basking on rocks in all directions.

The following statement will show the importance of the fishing-establishment at this place, conducted by Mr. Hay; it was drawn up for the year 1828, and the profit is rather underrated.—

Dr.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Four men from 1st May to 1st December, at 50*s.* per month each	70	0	0
Ditto ditto board for ditto, at 30*s.* per month	42	0	0
Eight men at herring, &c. 4 months, at 50*s.* per month each	80	0	0
Ditto ditto board 4 months, at 20*s.* per month	32	0	0
Extra hands employed, and board	20	0	0
Three coopers for 6 months, at 70*s.* per month each	63	0	0
Six months board, at 20*s.* per month each	18	0	0
1000 bushels salt	50	0	0
1000 barrels, &c.	40	0	0
Extra expenses, &c.	50	0	0
Two boats complete	70	0	0
Mr. Hay's salary	60	0	0
Mrs. Hay's salary	15	0	0
Captain M'Cawan's salary	50	0	0
Archie M'Cawan's salary	30	0	0
Housekeeping	100	0	0
Clerk's wages	30	0	0
	£820	0	0

Cr.

Return of the fishing for 1828, *to be passed to the credit of the Posts when disposed of at Quebec.*

Little and Grand Mitis will make up 1000 barrels of herrings at 15*s.*	750	0	0
Sixteen trips by the boats (two monthly), for six months, at 25*l.*	400	0	0
Kitted salmon	60	0	0
Maple and birch	100	0	0
Fall fishing	100	0	0
Profit and loss on goods sold	100	0	0
	£1510	0	0
Nett profits	£690	0	0

Some interesting information relative to the waste lands in the vicinity of this seigniory has been derived from a surveyor employed to trace a road from it to Lake Matapediac. He traced a road from the bay of Little Mitis on a S. S. E. course to Craig's Mountain 3 miles, and found fine land and timber, and continued on that course 4 miles more through hard wood land, and thence directed his course S. two miles, then S. four miles through fine timber and excellent land; thence S. S. E. two miles to the R. Tartigo; then W. for two miles to a small beaver lake, the apparent source of the Tartigo, at the head of which discharges a little stream; thence S. by E. over a fine country covered with oak timber; thence E. S. E. four

miles near the River Blanche;—here from the top of several mountains a few scattered hills of no material consequence were seen on each side of the River Blanche, and also an abundance of black and yellow birch in the vicinity;—then two miles S. S. E. over the river, where a mountain, called Blue Mountain, is on the right, from which the country appears to be favourable for the opening of a good road, and the lands in every respect fit for settlement. The surveyor then returned to his camp, and afterwards set out on a S. E. course 6 miles, and met with fine land and a level country; thence he continued E. by N. six miles, and came to the borders of Lake Matapediac, at the head of which is a swamp producing cedar of an extraordinary large size; its southern bank presents the finest place for settlement, and on the N. W. are some hills, between which and the R. Blanche are extensive valleys of fine land: he found all the country lying between these mountains and the St. Lawrence in every respect fit for cultivation; and this tract, and even as far as the R. Ristigouche, consists of good and valuable lands, well watered by numerous lakes and rivers, and fit for settlements. The timber is, generally, sapin, cedar, poplar and bastard maple in the front up to the mills; then the timber is found to be elm, ash, maple, black birch, yellow birch, and pine; and this fine hard timbered land is intermixed here and there with small swamps, which are, however, of little consequence: this description of land and timber extends to the Tartigo River, 2 leagues west of River Blanche. The third concession of the S. of Mitis affords, generally, a correct specimen of the land and timber of this tract.—The quality of the land and timber between Mitis and the S. of Matane is generally like that of Mitis, and both, especially in Sandy Bay, may be said to be rather superior, and the whole fit for settlement. From Mitis line, in Sandy Bay, to Tartigo river, 5 leagues, the lands are fit for settlement; farther in the interior the lands are even better, and are all maple land; 3 miles still farther is a ridge of hardwood land, that extends from Grand Mitis all the way down to Tartigo R., and still more in the interior there is supposed to be better land. All the rivers and brooks in this tract afford fish; small trout and considerable quantities of salmon are in the rivers Tartigo and Blanche.

Statistics.

Population	110	Ship-yards	1	River craft	1
Corn-mills	1	Shopkeepers	1	Tonnage	80
Saw-mills	1	Artisans	10	Keel-boats	4

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	1,200	Barley	300	Rye	300
Oats	1,200	Potatoes	4,080		

Live Stock.

Horses	19	Cows	54	Swine	55
Oxen	25	Sheep	97		

Title.—"Concession du 6me Mai, 1675, faite par le Comte *de Frontenac*, Gouverneur, au Sieur *de Peiras*, de deux lieues de front le long du fleuve *St. Laurent* du côté du Sud, à prendre du milieu de la largeur de la rivière appelée *Mitis* et qui s'appellera dorénavant la rivière—— en descendant le dit fleuve, et deux lieues de profondeur, ensemble les trois isles et islets appelées *St. Barnabé*."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 2 *à* 9, *folio* 370. *Ins. Con. Sup.* B. *folio* 3.

Moisi or Moose, river, in the co. of Saguenay, runs into the St. Lawrence nearly opposite the Seven Islands.

Monnoir, seigniory, and its augmentation, in the co. of Rouville, are bounded N. E. by Rouville and St. Hyacinthe; S. W. by Bleurie; in the front and rear by East Chambly and the T. of Farnham.—Two leagues in front by 3 in depth. Granted, Mar. 25, 1708, to Sieur de Ramzay: the augmentation, equal in extent to the seigniory, was granted, June 12, 1739, to Sieur J. B. N. Roc de Ramzay: the whole is now the property of judge Jean Roche Roland, Esq.—Throughout this tract the land, though various in its nature, is of a moderately good quality, and where it is under management produces very good crops of grain; many parts, not yet broken up, would prove very favourable to the growth of flax: the upper division, adjoining Chambly, is nearly all cultivated, as well as an extensive range on the left bank of the Yamaska and on both sides of a rivulet near the T. of Farnham; towards the W. boundary it is somewhat low and rather inclining to swamp: the land in the interior is generally level and superior to that in the front. The upper part is watered by several streams descending from the interior of the S. to the R. des Hurons. On the uncleared land is a tolerable abundance of wood, mostly of the inferior sorts, with here and there some good timber of large dimensions.

The *Parish of Ste. Marie* is at present the only

one in this S., but it is necessary to divide it into two, and the most proper site for a new church would be the Mountain of Ste. Therese, lately called Mount Johnson, for the accommodation of the southern side of the seigniory, whose inhabitants are too distant from the present church, which is on the rivulet St. Louis, nearly a league from Cordon de Rouville. A new church on the south of the mountain, at the place above described, would be at a similar distance from Cordon de Sabrevois, and that part to the s. w. is already inhabited, with the exception of a small number of lands, which will also, without doubt, be inhabited in a few years. On the Rivière du Sud-Ouest, or South-West River, there is a considerable settlement, consisting, chiefly, of Irish catholics, who could be for many years under the care of the curé of this new parish; and all the southern part of the seigniory, comprising the Rivière du Sud-Ouest, would be at present capable of providing for a curé, whose parish would extend 1½ league along the Cordon du Chambly to the rear of the seigniory. The climate of the southern side of the mountain is delightful, and a village would in a little time be built there, for it is the way by which the inhabitants of the townships pass, and a mill is already erected.

In the first range of concessions, in the western half of the seigniory, are 518 lots conceded, known by as many numbers; the other half of the seigniory comprehends 491 lots, of which two-thirds are inhabited, and the remainder are conceded and the clearing proceeds rapidly. There is a lake called *Lake John*, surrounded by a savanna or low ground, which admitting of an easy drainage has been lately conceded. It is of an oval shape and is supposed to cover at least 800 arpents, being not less than a mile across in its narrowest part. The lake supplies a considerable current of water that forms the Rivière du Sud-Ouest.—The number of farms or inhabited lands may be computed at two-thirds of the whole, that is to say, between 6 and 700. The finest ranges are on the rivulets Ruisseau Barré, Ruisseau St. Louis, la Branche du Pin Rouge, la Branche du Rapide, le Rang double du Grand Bois, without omitting the two sides of the Rivière du Sud-Ouest, which, in the sequel, will be one of the finest places in the country. The lands are fertile and, generally speaking, there is but little sterile land in the whole seigniory. From the Cordon du Chambly to the north of the mountain there is a strip of strong land, about a league broad, extending from east to west across the seigniory, which is not excelled in any part of the province for the growth of corn. Three-eighths of the seigniory are supposed to be under cultivation, and the remainder in wood, which is, in general, pine, spruce, birch, ash and cedar.—The Rivière des Hurons runs across the N. W. part of the seigniory, and in consequence of receiving a great number of runs of water that issue from the Lac de la Montagne de Rouville and from their natural springs, it is well supplied with water, especially in the spring and during rains. On this river is a corn-mill which, if rebuilt, would be highly useful. The R. des Hurons runs at this place, and even to its mouth in the basin of Chambly, over a rocky bed with many falls and a sufficient degree of rapidity; it is never dry, even in the greatest drought, and swells considerably after every fall of rain. On the Rivière du Sud-Ouest, not far from the Cordon de Debartzch, is a fine saw-mill, which, by means of a dam made to keep up the water, is capable of being worked all the year round. A corn-mill might be built here with advantage, especially by conducting, by means of a drain 15 or 20 arpents long, the water of a considerable rivulet known by the name of la Petite Rivière du Sud-Ouest, which runs from the east; the site of this mill being in the midst of roads that traverse it would give rise to an establishment as important as a village, and a spot of land is already reserved for the purpose.—In this seigniory there is only one fief called *fief St. Joseph*, containing 3 concessions, each 3 arpents by 40 and in the possession of farmers.—The number of houses is supposed to be about 1000, including the settlements. At present there are only 3 schools, one of which is a royal foundation, but many others are in contemplation. There is only one village, which is rather considerable; it is near the church and contains only one inn, but five others are scattered about the seigniory. There is only one church, one water corn-mill and one windmill, newly built, for grinding corn. The water-mill is on the Rivière des Hurons. The wind-mill is near Mount Johnson. There are potash works in different parts of the seigniory.—The roads throughout may be said to be in a good state; even those that cross the lands lately cleared are

generally good. The road that extends from the mountain Ste. Therese, in an angular direction, to the line of road that divides the seigniory into two parts and thence for 2 leagues in a straight line to the T. of Farnham, crossing a savanna, is much frequented and promises to be of considerable utility.—The mountain called *Mount Johnson* covers about 500 arpents; it is not much wooded at the summit, which is nearly all rock, but it is surrounded with a wood of lofty forest-trees, and the land in its environs is fertile: it is high enough to be conspicuous for many miles round; it is however not so remarkable as several others of the same isolated nature in some of the adjoining seigniories.—Monnoir contains 84,000 superficial arpents, of which 65,000 are conceded; the remainder, over which there is one road, is fit for cultivation, but not surveyed.—No concessions were granted prior to 1759.—There are persons in this S. willing and able to make new settlements on lands of good quality and susceptible of cultivation.

Statistics.

Population	4,369	Corn-mills	2	Just. of peace	1
Churches, R. C.	1	Saw-mills	1	Medical men	1
Curés	1	Tanneries	1	Notaries	1
Presbyteries	1	Potteries	1	Shopkeepers	5
Schools	3	Potasheries	2	Taverns	6
Villages	1	Pearlasheries	2	Artisans	50

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	70,000	Oats	25,000	Potatoes	20,000
Peas	15,000	Barley	6,000	Linseed	1,000

Live Stock.

Horses	780	Cows	1,560	Swine	1,050
Oxen	1,005	Sheep	6,000		

Title.—" Concession du 25me Mars, 1708, faite par Messieurs *de Rigaud*, Gouverneur, et *Raudot*, Intendant, au Sieur *de Ramzay*, de deux lieues de front sur trois lieues de profondeur de terres non-concédées, le long de la rivière des *Hurons*, joignant d'un côté la Seigneurie de *Chambly*, et de l'autre côté aux terres non-concédées, courant du Nord-est au Sud-ouest, avec les isles et islets qui pourroient se trouver dans la dite rivière, vis-à-vis la dite concession, la dite concession portant le nom de *Monnoir*."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 2 *à* 9, *folio* 355.

Augmentation.—" Concession du 12me Juin, 1739, faite par le Marquis *de Beauharnois*, Gouverneur, et *Gilles Hocquart*, Intendant, au Sieur *Jean Baptiste Nicolas Roc de Ramzay*, de deux lieues de front sur trois lieues de profondeur, au bout de la Seigneurie de *Monnoir*, concédée le 25me Mars, 1708, située près *Chambly* le long de la rivière des *Hurons*, en courant Nord-est et Sud-ouest le long de la continuation de la Seigneurie de *Rouville*, joignant la dite Seigneurie au Nord-est et celle de *Sabrevois* au Sud-ouest."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 8, *folio* 26.

MONT-A-PEINE, fief, in the co. of Bellechasse, is bounded N. E. by Vincennes and Livaudière; S. W. by La Martinière; in the rear by Buckland; in front by the St. Lawrence.—Granted in two parts; the first, 10 arpents broad by 40 deep, to Mr. C. Dennis, Sieur de Vitré, on the 24th Sep., 1683; the augmentation, of the same breadth, and completing the depth of the whole to 6 leagues, was granted, June 18th, 1749, to Claude Antoine de Berment, Seigneur de la Martinière; it is now the property of Féréol Roy, Esq. This fief possesses a soil nearly similar to the S. of Lauzon and is in a forward state of cultivation, two-thirds being occupied. The most flourishing settlements are near the St. Lawrence and on each side of the river Boyer. The timber is various, but that of an inferior kind is most prevalent. It is well watered by the Boyer and some inferior runs of water.

Title.—" Concession du 24me Septembre, 1683, faite à Mr. *Charles Denis*, Sieur *de Vitré*, de dix arpens de terre de front, sur quarante de profondeur, pour en jouir, lui ses hoirs et ayans-cause à titre de fief et Seigneurie à toujours. N. B. Cet extrait ne mentionne nullement la situation de ce fief qui n'est connu que par son augmentation et la concession précédente."—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage, No.* 46, *folio* 207, 27*me Février*, 1781.

Augmentation.—" Concession du 18me Juin, 1749, faite par *Roland Michel Barrin*, Gouverneur, et *François Bigot*, Intendant, à *Claude Antoine de Berment*, Seigneur *de la Martinière*, d'un restant de terre qui se trouve au bout de la profondeur du fief de *Vitré*, et qui est enclavé entre les fiefs de *Vincennes* et *de Livaudière* au Nord-est, et celui du dit *Berment de la Martinière* au Sud-ouest, jusqu'à l'égale profondeur de six lieues que contient le fief du dit Sieur *Berment de la Martinière*."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 9, *folio* 41.

MONTARVILLE, seigniory, in the co. of Chambly, lies between Boucherville and West Chambly and is bounded N. E. by the augmentation to Beloeil and S. W. by Longueuil.—One league and 30 arpents in front by 1½ league in depth. Granted, Oct. 17, 1710, to Sieur Boucher, and is now the property of Réné Labruere and X. Beaubien, Esqrs. The land is good, producing grain and vegetables of all the sorts common to the country in great abundance; about two-thirds are under a very favourable system of husbandry. The wood that remains is chiefly of the inferior sort used for fuel, with but very little timber. Towards the N. E. angle is the *Boucherville Mountain*, on whose summit are two small lakes, whence descends the only rivulet that waters the S., which, in its course down the declivity, turns two corn-mills; the first is agreeably and singularly enough situated

on the brow of the mountain.—One road leads from the St. Lawrence to the Richelieu and several others in a transverse direction.—A portion of this S. is included in the P. of Boucherville and was partly conceded before 1759; the concessions made since that period are more heavily rented than those of an older date. Part of the conceded lands are capable of affording good settlements, though still covered with standing wood, which the proprietors retain in this state in order to supply themselves with the necessary wood for fuel, enclosing and building; and this appears a wise precaution, because wood in general is daily becoming more scarce in the neighbouring seignories.

Statistics.

Population	308	Carding-mills	1	Saw-mills	1
Corn-mills	2	Fulling-mills	1		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	13,500	Oats	10,000

Title.—"Concession du 17me Octobre, 1710, faite par Messrs. *de Vaudreuil*, Gouverneur, et *Raudot*, Intendant, au Sieur *Boucher*, d'une lieue et trente arpens de terre de front sur une lieue et demie de profondeur, à prendre dans les profondeurs entre les Seigneuries de *Boucherville* et de *Chambly*; joignant au Nord-est la Seigneurie de *Varennes*, et au Sud-ouest la Seigneurie de *Tremblay*."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No* 2 *à* 9, *folio* 169.

Mont Louis, river, in the co. of Gaspé, runs into the St. Lawrence about 8 miles W. of fief Magdeleine.

Montmorenci, county, in the district of Quebec, is bounded S. W. by the co. of Quebec; N. E. by a line run from Cap de l'Abatis on the St. Lawrence on a course N. W. parallel to the boundary line of Beauport to the N. boundary of the province; N. W. by the N. boundary of the province; S. E. by the St. Lawrence.—It comprehends the parishes of St. Féréol, St. Joachim, Ste. Anne, Château Richer and l'Ange Gardien.—Its extreme length is 240 miles and its breadth $32\frac{1}{2}$, containing 7,396 square miles. Its centre on the St. Lawrence is in lat. 47° 10′ N., lon. 70° 53′ 10″ W. It sends one member to the provincial parliament and the place of election is at Ste. Anne. The principal rivers are the Ste. Anne and Lombrette. The surface of this co. is extremely mountainous and rocky, particularly along the coast of the St. Lawrence. The most settled parts extend from St. Joachim, westward, exhibiting a range of thick and flourishing settlements, and along the banks of the St. Lawrence is a good front road.—For a farther description of this co. *vide* Côte de Beaupré.

Statistics.

Population	3,638	Saw-mills	2	Shopkeepers	4
Corn-mills	1	Carding-mills	1	Artisans	20

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	38,448	Peas	2,586	Mixed grain	1,000
Oats	14,982	Rye	1,300	Map. sug. cwts	187
Barley	1,156	Indian corn	5,800	Hay, tons	18,650
Potatoes	21,380				

Live Stock.

Horses	1,232	Cows	4,275	Swine	4,834
Oxen	3,033	Sheep	9,934		

Montmorenci river, in the co. of Montmorenci, rises in *Lac des Neiges* and, traversing the S. W. side of the S. of Côte de Beaupré, enters the S. of Beauport and falls into the St. Lawrence, 8 miles N. E. of the city of Quebec. This river was named after a marechal of that name, who was a viceroy of New France previous to the conquest. Its course from the N. E. is of considerable extent, and the first settlement through which it passes is called *La Motte*, situated on the northern extremity of a sloping ground, which gradually descends from the mountains to the northern shore of the St. Lawrence. This river is said to be a torrent from its source to its mouth, and is ascertained to be so for many miles from the St. Lawrence. In its earlier course through an almost continued forest its stream is of trifling consequence, unless when swelled by melting snow in spring or by autumnal rains; it runs over an irregularly broken rocky bed until it arrives at the celebrated cataract called the *Falls of Montmorenci*, where its breadth is from 16 to 20 yards. A little declination of the bed before it reaches this point gives a great velocity to the stream, which, being impelled over the brink of a perpendicular rock, falls in an extended sheet of water, of a whiteness and fleecy appearance nearly resembling snow, into a chasm among the rocks. An immense spray rises from the bottom in curling volumes, which when the sunshine displays its bright prismatic colours produce an effect inconceivably beautiful. At the bottom of the fall the water is restrained within a basin formed by

the rocks, whence, after its impetuosity is subdued, it flows in a gentle stream into the St. Lawrence, a distance of about 300 yards. These justly celebrated Falls are visited by all travellers, who arrive at Quebec with the means and the leisure to gratify their inclination for the beauties of nature. When the St. Lawrence is at full tide, these Falls constitute the most magnificent object in the province. Close to the falls stands a house which was the residence of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, but now in the possession of J. Patterson, Esq., who is the proprietor of the extensive saw-mills at the foot of the Falls; it was near this place that General Wolfe made his first attempt and was repulsed with the loss of 700 Hessians. From the opposite bank of this gentleman's house is the best view of the Falls, as it embraces the village of Beauport and the City of Quebec. The road to it is over a wooden bridge thrown across the river Montmorenci, which here rushes down with considerable impetuosity; on the opposite side of this bridge, and at the foot of a hill, stands in a romantic situation a house for the reception of travellers. Another good view of the Falls may be taken from the top of the aqueduct. These celebrated Falls are nearly 250 ft. high, being 100 ft. higher than the Falls of Niagara. The next place worthy of attention is the extraordinary appearance of the bed of the R. Montmorenci, which is there formed on a considerable angle of depression, having on either side banks of stratum presenting the form of natural steps and surmounted by woods.

MONTREAL DISTRICT, *v.* DISTRICTS.

MONTREAL, island, seigniory and county.—*For a description of the city, soil, climate, &c. &c., vide Vol. I. p.* 212.—Montreal is the most considerable island in the province, and its superior fertility has acquired for it the distinguished appellation of the Garden of Canada. This island is divided into 9 parishes besides that of the town of Montreal. Its extreme length is 32 miles and its breadth $10\frac{1}{2}$, containing 194 square miles. Its centre is in lat. 45 31′ N., long. 73° 40′ W.—The county comprises the whole of the Island of Montreal, together with all the nearest islands which, in the whole or in part, lie in front of it. It is divided into several seigniories which are in the following parishes: Montreal, Ste. Anne, Ste. Génévieve, Pointe Claire, Lachine, Sault des Recollets, St. Laurent, Rivière des Prairies, Pointe au Trembles and Longue Pointe. It sends 6 members to the provincial parliament, and the places of election are, at St. Laurent for the county which sends 2 members, and at Montreal which sends 4 members for the city.

The *Parish of the Town of Montreal,* by a regulation made Sept. 20, 1721, confirmed by an Order in Council, Mar. 3, 1722, comprehends the following côtes: de la Visitation, St. Joseph, Notre Dame des Neiges and St. Pierre; also parts of St. Paul and Ste. Catherine, together with Isle St. Paul, at the mouth of the R. St. Pierre, and Isle au Heron lying off Côte des Argoulets.—The road through Côte des Neiges is well settled, and many of the buildings present the appearance of an American village: a chapel is erected N. of the road.

The *Parish of St. Laurent* by a regulation made Sept. 20, 1721, confirmed by an Order in Council, Mar. 3, 1722, contains the côtes St. Michel and St. Laurent, with one half of two ranges of Notre Dame des Vertus. At some distance from Côte des Neiges is the pretty village of St. Laurent, containing a neat parish church with two spires, and seated on the east side of the road.

The *Parish of Ste. Geneviève* is situated at the N. W. extremity of the island, opposite to Isle Bizard. All the lands were conceded prior to 1759, and the farms measured 3 arpents by 30 to 40, and pay annually $2\frac{1}{4}$ bushels of wheat and 2 livres 5 sols, ancient currency. No land remains to be conceded unless it be the domain of the seignior of Isle Bizard, which is 60 superficial arpents in extent.

The *Parish of Sault au Recollet* is handsomely situated on the borders of the Rivière des Prairies; it contains a small village, a fine church and presbytery, and valuable corn and saw-mills. In front of the village of Sault au Recollet are several small islands which add to its picturesque scenery.—There are no unconceded lands in this P. and the domain is of very small extent. The greater part of the lands was conceded previously to 1759, and the farms measure 3 arpents in front by 30 or 40 and some 20 in depth, each paying one bushel of wheat and a livre for every 20 arpents: the greatest extent held by any one tenant is 281 arpents.

The *Parish of Pointe Claire,* by a regulation made Sept. 20, 1721, confirmed by an Order in

Council, Mar. 3, 1722, extends from Côte de Ste. Anne to Côte St. Remi, and includes the lower part of Isle Perrot. The greatest extent of land possessed by any one person is 328 arpents. All the lands are conceded and on terms similar to those in the P. of Ste. Anne.

The *Parish of Lachine*, by a regulation made Sept. 20, 1721, confirmed by an Order in Council, Mar. 3, 1722, comprises $2\frac{3}{4}$ leagues along the St. Lawrence from Côte des Argoulets to Pointe Claire, part of Côte St. Paul, and half of two ranges in Côte de Notre Dame des Vertus. All the lands are conceded, and some previously to 1759. The rent of each farm is 10*s.* and half a bushel of wheat for every 20 arpents. The greatest extent held by any one tenant is 245 arpents.—The Lachine canal is of vast utility in connecting the navigation above Sault St. Louis with the port of Montreal; it is an ornament to the island and attracts numerous visitors. For an account of it, *vide Canals.*

The *Parish of Pointe aux Trembles*, by a regulation made Sept. 20, 1721, confirmed by an Order in Council, Mar. 3, 1722, extends along the St. Lawrence, from the upper end of Isle Therese to the boundary of the parish of Longue Point, including the Côte de la Pointe aux Trembles and part of Côte de St. Leonard. Pointe aux Trembles is a small village containing 30 or 40 houses; there are several taverns for the reception of strangers, being on the main route between Montreal and Quebec. This village is also frequented as a place of recreation by the citizens of Montreal.

The *Parish of Longue Pointe*, by a regulation made Sept. 20, 1721, confirmed by an Order in Council, Mar. 3, 1722, includes part of Côte St. Martin N. E., and extends N. to the king's highway which runs through the centre of the island, containing about one league and 17 arpents.

The *Parish of Rivière des Prairies*, by a regulation made Sept. 20, 1721, confirmed by an Order in Council, Mar. 3, 1722, contains only the Côte de St. Joseph, and extends two leagues along the Rivière des Prairies from the lower part of the island. All the lands in this P. were conceded previous to 1759, and consist of 8226 superficial arpents. In 1821 there were 108 houses, of which 92 were inhabited by farmers and 16 by occupiers of small plots of ground, called *emplacemens*. The greatest extent occupied by any one person is 320 superficial arpents.

The *Parish of Ste. Anne*, by a regulation made Feb. 20, 1721, confirmed by an Order in Council, Mar. 3, 1722, was erected at the upper end of the island, and contains the extent between the R. de l'Orme N. and the Côte de Pointe Claire S., and also the upper part of Isle Perrot. The greatest extent of land possessed by one person is 360 arpents. All the P. is conceded, and the greater part previous to 1759, and the portion conceded since, in farms of 3 arpents by 30, pay the same rent, viz. one sol per front arpent and half a bushel of wheat for every 20 superficial arpents.

With the exception of the mountain, which rises to the north-west on the skirts of the city, the general surface of the island is level, notwithstanding the existence of gentle ridges called *côteaux* by which the complete uniformity of the level is not unfrequently and agreeably varied. The mountain itself is a very conspicuous object, independently of its altitude above the surrounding country. It consists of two distinct hills, one of which to the eastward is called the greater and the other the lesser mountain, between both of which passes one of the leading avenues into the city, which communicates with roads by which the circuit of either mountain may be made, and this, indeed, from the many charms of its scenery, is a very favourite drive. The slopes of the mountain are wooded nearly from their base to the summit, but towards the base the forest-trees have been succeeded by orchards that produce apples, pears, peaches and plums of the choicest flavour; and it is worthy of remark, that although the fruit of the island is universally excellent, still all parts of it yield to the vicinity of the mountain in the luxuriance of the orchards and the deliciousness of the fruits they produce.

Statistics of the Island and County of Montreal, in 1827.

Parishes.	Population.	Churches, Pro.	Churches R.C.	Curés.	Presbyteries.	Convents.	Colleges.	Schools.	Villages.	Corn-mills.	Carding-mills.	Fulling-mills.	Saw-mills.	Tanneries.	Shopkeepers.	Taverns.	Artisans.	Names of the churches.
Montreal town .	23855	2	5	1	1	5	3	6	.	.	.	.	.	3	240	221	1365	Notre Dame.
St. Laurent .	2426	.	1	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	St. Laurent.
Ste. Geneviève .	1799	.	1	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ste. Geneviève.
Sault au Recollet	1682	.	1	1	1	.	.	1	1	2	1	1	.	.	.	6	30	De la Visitation.
Pte. Claire .	1543	.	1	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	St. Joachim.
Lachine . .	1410	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	Des Saintes.
Point aux Trembles	1071	.	1	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	L'Enfant Jesus.
Longue Pointe .	803	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	St. François D'Assize.
Rivière des Prairies	800	.	1	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	3	3	.	St. Joseph.
Ste. Anne .	625	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ste. Anne.
Totals.	36014	2	14	9	10	7	3	12	6	5	2	2	1	4	243	233	1395	

Parishes.	Annual Agricultural produce, in bush.					Live Stock.				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Mixed grain.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
Montreal town .	5200	3900	260	100	850	.	.	.	.	.
St. Laurent .	20800	18200	2000	2000	2250	985	990	1480	3888	1550
Ste. Geneviève .	16900	11700	2200	1000	1050	740	720	1290	2800	1250
Sault au Recollet .	11960	8060	1100	4000	1500	720	728	1260	2880	1080
Pte. Claire .	13000	10400	2600	300	1000	536	538	910	2008	790
Lachine .	10400	10400	566	.	800	580	565	890	2000	750
Point aux Trembles	13000	10400	600	3600	2000	428	426	652	1680	610
Longue Pointe .	9100	5200	1560	2000	1600	365	322	535	1300	510
Rivière des Prairies	14560	10400	1300	3000	2000	360	320	520	1280	480
Ste. Anne .	5720	5200	500	500	1000	255	250	390	1014	500
Totals.	120640	93800	13686	16500	14050	4949	4859	7927	19850	7520

Title.—" Lettres patentes, en forme d'Edit, données par sa Majesté très Chretienne, en Juillet, 1714, qui confirment la concession de la Seigneurie de l'isle de *Montreal*, isles *Courcelles* et dépendances, à titres onéreux d'amortissement des dites terres, accordées à Messieurs du Séminaire de *St. Sulpice*, par lettres patentes du mois de Mai, 1677, avec les droits d'échange."—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage, No.* 17, *folio* 81, *le 3me Fevrier*, 1781.—*Cahiers d'Intend. No.* 10 *à* 17, *folio* 535.

Montreal, river, rises near the boundary line in the T. of Hemmingford, and striking through the S. angle of Sherrington enters the S. of De Léry which it traverses N. E., and watering the W. angle of the B of Longueuil and the E. angle of Laprairie, runs to West Chambly and falls into the Richelieu a little below Chambly Basin.

Moose River, rises in the N. E. section of Barford, and traversing the T. of Compton, joins the R. Coaticook above Pennoyer's mills.

Moulin, au, river, runs into the R. Saguenay about 2 miles below Chicoutimi Posts.

Moulin, du, river, a small stream that rises in the rear part of the S. of Matane, and running to the front falls into the St. Lawrence.

Moulin, du, rivulet, in the S. of Eboulemens, runs through Côte St. Joseph into the St. Lawrence, opposite the N. E. end of Isle aux Coudres. It forms a beautiful cascade near the manor and is seen as the traveller descends towards the St. Lawrence; it falls into a basin extending across the lands and rocks, and is in some places from 4 to 500 ft. deep. It turns a corn-mill and two saw-mills, besides the seignorial or banal mill.

Moulin Baude, in the co. of Saguenay, is a little river at the bottom of a small bay, and enters the St. Lawrence about 4 miles below the post of Tadoussac. This place is remarkable for a quarry of statuary marble of excellent quality and in considerable quantity; it is said not to be inferior to the marble extracted from the mines on the Hudson and Lake Champlain. The marble is in a rent of about six to eight feet in breadth; the rent rises almost vertically to the top of the bank, 150 feet high. The marble is therefore abundant. It is, generally speaking, solid, and masses sufficiently large to form the pillars of a fine public

building might be quarried at a trifling expense. The parts which have not been exposed to the action of the air will probably take a good polish, and as chimney-pieces, tables, &c. would make beautiful ornaments. The rent is washed by the tide, and a vessel of sixty tons might strike it with her keel. The rivulet that runs over the bed of this quarry is sufficiently copious to turn a mill for sawing and cutting the marble in the quarry itself. The marble is of the purest white, and Mr. P. Chasseur has a lamp made of it, which may be seen in his museum at Quebec. The muddy bay, into which this small river runs from the quarry, is dry at low water, and, affording a protected harbour, admits at high water vessels drawing six or eight feet. A vessel of the former draught might indeed touch the bed itself with its keel. The entrance from the St. Lawrence is not difficult; and it is not more than 48 hours' sail from Quebec with a light fair wind.

MOULIN, du, river, runs through Côte du Moulin in the S. of Côte de Beaupré into the St. Lawrence, a little above the R. du Gouffre. It turns a corn-mill near its mouth.

MOULIN, du, river, in the S. of le Gouffre, runs into the R. du Gouffre and turns a corn-mill near its mouth.

MOULIN, du, river, waters the N. E. section of the S. of Lotbiniére and runs into the St. Lawrence.

MOUNT JOHNSON, *v.* Monnoir, S.

MOUNT MURRAY, is a British grant *en fief et seigneurie*, in the co. of Saguenay; it reaches from the north side of the R. Malbay, along the bank of the St. Lawrence, as far as the River Noire or Black River, and is 3 leagues in depth. Granted Apr. 27th, 1762, to Lieut. Malcolm Fraser, and is now the property of Malcolm Fraser, Esq. This seigniory is separated from Murray Bay by Malbay river, and contains only a very small proportion of cultivated land in comparison to its size. The general surface is mountainous, but in some places the soil is moderately good: timber of all kinds is plentiful and very fine, particularly pine. The lands under the best state of improvement are those along the R. Malbay for about six miles. A tolerably good road passes through these settlements, on which are many farm-houses and neat dwellings. The manor-house, belonging to Colonel Fraser, called Mount Murray, is well situated at the entrance of the bay on the east side, and is surrounded by a large tract of well-cultivated lands. This grant is watered by several streams, whose waters are not more than sufficient to work the mills.—From the River Noire, along the borders of the St. Lawrence, and as far into the interior as the country has been explored, are only mountains of stone almost without the slightest vegetation.—Limestone is abundant in this S. The chief articles of trade are deals, boards, fire-wood and some wheat: the salmon caught between the River Noire and Malbay are sold at Quebec.

Statistics.

Population	1087	Saw-mills	6
Corn-mills	1		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		
Wheat	8,500	Peas	600	Maple sugar,	
Oats	2,200	Rye	100	cwts.	35
Potatoes	8,000				

Live Stock.

Horses	305	Cows	848	Swine	1,300
Oxen	636	Sheep	2,400		

Title.—" Grant of the 27th of April, 1762, by the Honourable *James Murray*, Esq. Governor of *Quebec*, to Lieutenant *Malcolm Fraser*, of His Majesty's 78th Regiment of Foot, of all that extent of land lying on the North shore of the river *St. Lawrence*, from the North side of the River of *Malbay* to the River *Noire*, and for three leagues back, to be known hereafter, at the special request of the said Lieutenant *Malcolm Fraser*, by the name of *Mount Murray*, together with the woods and rivers or other appurtenances within the said extent, right of fishing or fowling, within the same, included. All kind of traffic with the Indians of the back country hereby specially excepted."—*English Register, Letter* E, *folio* 709.

MURRAY BAY or MALBAY, seigniory, in the co. of Saguenay, is one of the three grants *en fief et seigneurie*, which have been made by the British government; it extends from the S. of Eboulemens, along the St. Lawrence, as far as the river Malbay that divides it from Mount Murray.—4 leagues in front by 3 in depth. Granted Ap. 27th, 1762, to Captain John Nairn, and now belongs to Mrs. Nairn. This seigniory contains but a very small portion of cultivated land in comparison to its size. The best settlements range along Malbay river for about 6 miles. It contains a church, parsonage-house, corn and saw-mills, and a well-built manor-house belonging to the proprietor of the seigniory.—The rivers are only sufficient to work the mills. The principal lakes are called Nairn, Anthony and Ste. Marie,

and are in the rear of the S. Lake Nairn is on the rear boundary line, and Lake Anthony, which is much smaller and discharges itself into it, is near its N. E. side. Little Lake or Lake Ste. Marie is S. E. of the others about 1½ mile.—No lands were conceded previous to 1759, and the non-conceded lands are not surveyed, and have no road through them. 9½ arpents is the largest quantity of land possessed by one individual, and 12 persons hold lands of the seignior of 6 arpents and above: 98 possess lands of less than 3 arpents, an exact classification of which would be very difficult; these lands being very high, are for the most part dry and of middling quality.—The valleys in this S. on account of the north winds that rush down them early in the autumn, are exposed to injurious frosts.—The Bay enters deep into the north shore, and the greater proportion becomes dry at low water. The land which encloses the bay is rather elevated and rocky, but, between it and the high water-mark on the western side, there is a flat or gently undulated alluvial soil, most of which is sandy.—This S. and its neighbourhood have long been remarkable for the frequency of earthquakes. Shocks are most frequent in January and February; their direction appears to be N. W.; the duration of the movement is about one minute, and notice of the coming motion is generally given by a noise like a chimney on fire, sometimes accompanied by two distinct blows. The weather is sometimes sultry, previously at other times cold; in the former case, the weather becomes cold after the shock, and in the latter, mild: in short, a shock is always accompanied by a change of weather. Shocks occur about nine or ten times a year, and are more generally observed in the night than in the day. When they happen in foggy weather it clears up subsequently. About 37 years ago the shocks were much more violent.

Statistics.

Population	1,875	Corn-mills	2	Carding-mills	1
Churches, R. C.	1	Saw-mills	15	Fulling-mills	2

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		
Wheat	12,188	Potatoes	15,500	Maple sugar, cwts.	44
Oats	3,800	Peas	750		
Barley	500	Rye	200		

Live Stock.

Horses	469	Cows	1,252	Swine	1,585
Oxen	924	Sheep	5,200		

Title.—"Grant of the 27th day of April, 1762, by the Honourable *James Murray*, Esq. Governor of *Quebec*, to *John Nairn*, Captain of his Majesty's 78th Regiment of Foot, of all that extent of land lying on the North shore of the River *St. Lawrence*, from *Goose-Cape*, boundary of the Seigneurie of *Eboulemens*, to the River *Malbay*, and for three leagues back, to be known hereafter, at the special request of the said Captain *John Nairn*, by the name of *Murray Bay*, together with the woods and rivers or other appurtenances within the said extent, right of fishing and fowling on the same therein included. All kinds of traffic with the Indians of the back country are hereby specially excepted."—*English Register, Letter* E, *page* 700.

Musk Rat, river, is a branch of the R. Peribonea which runs into Lake St. John. It derives its name from the number of musk rats with which it abounds. It is said to form a good harbour for small vessels.

N.

Namjamscutcook, or Namgamskutesck, river, in the co. of Rimouski, runs out of Long Lake into L. Temiscouata and is about two chains wide; its current is gentle, and said to be navigable for boats and canoes.—This R. is the same as the *Cabineau*, which *vide*.

Namgamskutesck, *v.* Namjamscutcook.

Nativite de la Ste. Vierge and De St. Pierre (P.), *v.* Becancour, S.

Nekoaba (R.), *v.* Askatiche, L.

Nelson's Bay, in the front of the T. of Grenville. This bay, with the exception of a shoal about 1 mile long and a ¼ mile in average breadth, part of which is dry in summer, offers a safe harbour and good anchorage for the steam-boat or other vessels. These vessels when in the bay are sheltered by the high lands that extend N. and N. W. of the basin and descend almost to the margin of the river Ottawa, except near the river Calumet, where the hills rise from a small but beautiful meadow.

Nelson River, rises in a small lake on the S. W. boundary line of St. Ignace, and, winding in the S. of St. Gabriel in nearly a semi-circular course, joins the R. St. Charles about 1 mile above the V. of Jeune Lorette.

Nelson, township, in the co. of Megantick, is bounded N. E. by Ste. Croix; S. W. by Somerset; in the rear by Inverness and Leeds; in front by the augmentation to Lotbiniére. It was granted in April, 1804, to officers and privates of the Canadian militia.—The land is rather low, but of

tolerably good quality and fit for the production of most kinds of grain. Towards the S. E. end are some rising grounds, much superior to the part which adjoins Lotbiniére. The timber is chiefly beech, maple, birch and pine; on the low and moist ground, basswood, cedar, spruce and hemlock abound.—This T. is well watered by the rivers Becancour and Du Chêne, and by many small streams falling into those rivers.—No part is under cultivation.

NEUVILLE, or POINTE AUX TREMBLES, seigniory, in the co of Portneuf, is bounded in front by the St. Lawrence; S. W. by Belair and its augmentation; N. E. by Desmaure and Fausembault; in the rear by Bourglouis.—2¾ leagues in front by 4 leagues in depth. Granted Dec. 16, 1653, to Jean Bourdon, and is now the property of the Rev. Mr. Descheneaux, Grand Vicar.—This seigniory is of great value. The lands are all conceded, and many were granted previous to 1759, and those granted since are held on the same terms. Above two-thirds of the S. are under cultivation and very productive. The surface, as is the case almost invariably within several leagues of Quebec, is very uneven, rising from the St. Lawrence in a series of irregular ridges to the elevated banks of the Jacques Cartier: beyond which it is mountainous and abrupt. The soil in front is a lightish mixture of sand and black friable earth, but towards the N. W. it becomes much stronger, and soon changes to a fine loam, in some places rather thickly strewed with stones: large masses of granite lie about in different directions as if rolled down from the heights, although there is scarcely any trace of rock south of the R. Jacques Cartier. The timber is, generally, very good; but between the rivers Jacques Cartier and Aux Pommes not in great plenty, as the whole of that space is laid out in fruitful settlements; farther back, beech, maple, pine, ash and birch are found in abundance.—This S. is watered by several branches of the R. Portneuf, by the Rivière aux Pommes in a beautiful, meandering course, and by the impetuous Jacques Cartier, besides many rivulets descending from the sides of the different ridges, the whole amply providing for the irrigation, particularly of the settled parts. —Of the many roads that intersect the S., the one in front of the St. Lawrence, one in the direct line from Quebec by the village of Capça to Jacques Cartier bridge, and another striking from the St. Lawrence, about midway between the village of Pointe aux Trembles and Belair, to the same place, are the principal; the others open a convenient communication between the different concessions.—The commissioners, acting under the authority of the provincial parliament, during last year (1830) made two roads from this S. to Bourg Louis. One commences at the free bridge over the R. Jacques Cartier, (commonly called Graves' Bridge), and ending at the commencement of the seigniory of Bourg Louis, of which about 50 acres are finished. This part of the road passes through the Grand Brulé, and finishes as the law directs. The remaining part of this road, being about 116 acres, has been rendered passable for loaded carts. The latter part of this road is only half the breadth required by law, and is only drained by ditches where it was found absolutely necessary, and where they could not be dispensed with. About 18 acres of the road nearest to Bourg Louis remains unfinished, the wood only being cleared on the line of the road. In the line of this road a long bridge, 70 ft. in length by 20 ft. wide, has been thrown over an arm of the R. Portneuf; it is covered with 3 inch plank, and has a strong hand rail on each side substantially drawn together with ties. The other road commences at Route des Commissaires, leading to the concession St. Jacques to the River Portneuf, about 70 acres of which is completed according to law, having in this distance six bridges placed over ditches for draining the road. At this point of the road is a very steep hill of about three acres long, at the bottom of which is the River Portneuf, over which is erected a bridge 60 feet long, built with cedar and covered with three inch plank, having a strong hand-rail on either side, the whole very substantially built, and drawn together with sufficient ties. After passing this bridge the road ascends by a hill two acres long, and is only half made for about 55 acres, with ditches whenever they were positively required; but the whole of this distance is passable for loaded carts, leaving a space of about 38 acres to be made nearest to and adjoining Bourg Louis, which could not be performed for the want of means. Near the R. Jacques Cartier is a deep ravine about 14 feet wide, over which a bridge is constructed. The distance between the rivers Portneuf and the Jacques Cartier is about 32 acres; the latter

is approached by a hill about three acres long; the breadth of the river is about 10 feet, over which is constructed a bridge. The road then ascends a hill of about 2 acres, and from the river Portneuf to the end of the road, which is about half finished, 9 small bridges have been constructed over rivers and brooks. The land on this road is generally good; the latter part of it which remains to be commenced, will be more expensive and more difficult to finish than the part that has already been done, in consequence of there being several hills to pass, and a small river which meanders through the intended line of the road 3 or 4 times, over which bridges must be thrown, and to finish this road properly from the river Portneuf to Bourg Louis will require at least 150*l.* On the line of these two roads partial settlements were formerly made; but now the lots are nearly all taken up since the roads have been made, and several of the settlers are now getting materials and building houses, now that the means of communication are afforded; building materials are very easy to be obtained, there being good building stone in the vicinity, also a corn and saw-mill about 3 miles from the concessions St. Jean and Ste. Marie, and about 4 miles from that of St. Charles. These two roads form the communication to the church, mills and town, for the few settlers now in Bourg Louis. By the accounts rendered to the inspector-general of public accounts, the sum voted for the service was 200*l.*, out of which no balance remains. With this sum the commissioners have made 9 miles and 4 acres of new road through a new country, bridges, &c., and paid 25*l.* to the grand voyer, and ten pounds for the commissioners' fees. On the east side of the concession St. Charles, separated by the River Portneuf, there is a fine tract of land, commonly called Ste. Madaleine, which is of the best quality; timbered with every description of wood, with fine sugaries: a road to it is highly recommended by the commissioners; it would cost about 100*l.*—The distance from the end of the two above-mentioned roads to waste lands of the crown is exactly nine miles, through a very good country for settling. The lands on the boundaries of the river Ste. Ann are also good. The north branch of the river Ste. Ann descends from the crown lands into the main river at the point where the two roads would reach that river. If the road from the free bridge should be continued to the river Ste. Ann, for the purpose of reaching the waste lands of the crown, it would be of great utility to new settlements; this road would cost 350*l.*, and it would be a great encouragement to the settling of the waste lands of the crown. —The *Village of Pointe aux Trembles* is exceedingly well seated on a projecting point of the same name, rising but a few yards above the level of the St. Lawrence; it is backed by an amphitheatre of gently rising hills, cultivated to their very summits and embellished with farm-houses, mostly built with stone, which are surrounded by gardens and extensive orchards, affording in every direction, but from the St. Lawrence particularly, a rich, variegated and pleasing *coup d'œil.* This village contains thirty-seven houses, a neat church, 100 ft. by 50, a chapel, a parsonage house, and what is called a convent, where from 40 to 50 scholars are instructed; also a French school, supported by the inhabitants. Many of the houses are of stone, and their inhabitants are industrious and wealthy, which is also the case with most of the *habitans* of this seigniory. The convent is an establishment for female education, conducted by two sisters of the congregation of Quebec, who reside in it as missionaries for disseminating religious and useful knowledge.—Oxen are generally used in agricultural labour, and English carts by many. The inhabitants are clothed in stuffs of home manufacture.—From the point, reaching nearly down to the S. of Desmaure, runs a shoal, called La Batture de la Pointe aux Trembles, thickly beset with rocks, that are uncovered at low water.

Statistics.

Population	1,521	Schools	1	Notaries	3
Churches, R. C.	1	Villages	1	Shopkeepers	3
Curés	1	Corn-mills	1	Taverns	7
Presbyteries	1	Saw-mills	1	Artisans	22
Convents	1				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	11,910	Barley	75	Peas	2,600
Oats	10,400				

Live Stock.

Horses	602	Cows	1,415	Swine	905
Oxen	850	Sheep	3,500		

Title.—"Concession du 16me Décembre, 1653, faite par la Compagnie, à *Jean Bourdon*, contenant deux lieues trois quarts ou environ de front, sur quatre lieues de profondeur, tenant du côté du Nord-est au fief de *Desmure* et du côté du Sud-Ouest au fief de *Bélaire;* par devant le fleuve *St. Laurent*, et par derrière les terres non-concédées." —*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 10 à 17, *folio* 660.

New Bristol River rises in the T. of St.

Dennis, and, traversing through the centre of the S. of Matane, runs into the St. Lawrence.

NEW GLASGOW, about 1 mile from the S. W. corner of the T. of Kilkenny. This settlement was established in 1820; and, considering the numerous impediments, deficiency of mills, want of practicable roads, &c., much progress has been made by the industry and perseverance of this little colony.

NEWPORT, township, in the co. of Sherbrooke, is between Eaton and Ditton, and is bounded in the rear by Auckland, in front by Bury. Although the land in many parts is uneven, the general tendency of the soil is good, and the swampy land is fit for culture. Beech, maple, birch, spruce, basswood and fir are the prevalent sorts of timber. The North River runs nearly through the middle of the T., and the land rises gradually from it in a series of gentle swells to the N. and S. Numerous small streams, after traversing this T., find their way to the North River and Newport River in the S. W. corner. The extreme parts of the S. W. and S. E. corners are more hilly, particularly in the S. E., where the hills attain a considerable altitude. None of the rivers are navigable. Several roads, generally in a bad state, passing to the adjacent settlements intersect it, as does the intended new one from Craig's road.—From 900 to 1000 acres cleared, and this T. resembles Eaton in its agricultural produce, the state of the mechanics, price of labour and description of cattle.—Good flax is produced for domestic use, but as yet no hemp.—Black lead ore has been found in this T., and slate for roofing is produced in abundance.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated*, 15,000 acres.

Statistics.

Population	94	Saw-mills	1	Pearlasheries	1
Corn-mills	1	Potasheries	1	Artisans	11

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	1,018	Potatoes	1,330	Indian corn	410
Oats	1,140	Peas	290		
Barley	105	Rye	1,100		

Live Stock.

Horses	54	Cows	95	Swine	93
Oxen	57	Sheep	192		

NEWTON, township, in the co. of Vaudreuil, and its augmentation, between the seigniories of Rigaud, Soulange, and New Longueuil, is of an irregular figure and very advantageously situated, contiguous to the settlements in the Upper Province. On the W. side the land is of a very superior quality, and will produce all sorts of grain; many parts also might be employed to great advantage in growing hemp and flax. The E. side is much lower, inclining here and there, for short distances, to be marshy: there is, however, no actual swamp; and if the low grounds, that are rather wet, were carefully ditched and drained, they would prove most excellent land, and furnish luxuriant meadow and pasture as well as good arable land. On the most elevated parts, the principal timber is maple, beech and birch; on other parts, cedar, red spruce, alder, and hemlock. As the grants are all recent, only a few of the lots are yet cultivated, but the goodness of the situation and other local advantages are likely soon to induce settlers in much greater numbers. In that part which is in the P. of St. Polycarpe are 48 souls. The greatest landholders are the heirs of the late Hon. A. C. de Lotbiniére, Saveuse de Beaujeu, Esq., Mr. John M'Nider, and others.

NIXON LAKE, in the peninsula near Lake St. John, is a small lake N. of L. Kiguagomishish, with which it is connected by a small channel of about three chains in length, and about one chain in width. There is deep black land covered with alder all around this lake, and upon the banks, about 25 ft. above the water, to the distance of at least a mile, the land is unbroken and level, and the soil an excellent loam; the timber is sapin, black birch, spruce and some white birch. The lake is 36 chains long, lying S. W. and N. E., and about ten chains wide.—Named after Mr. Nixon, a late explorer of Lake St. John.

NICOLET, county, in the district of Three Rivers, is bounded E. by the co. of Lotbinière; W. by the seignorial line between the seigniory of Nicolet and the seigniories La Baie du Febvre and Courval; towards the N. by the River St. Lawrence; S. by the River Becancour, being the boundary of the S. of Blandford and Maddington, by the rear line of the seigniory of Becancour; W. of that river by the division lines between the township of Aston and its augmentation, and the seigniory of Godefroy, Roquetaillade and the augmentation of Nicolet; and lastly by the rear line of the augmentation of Nicolet. It comprehends the seigniories of Nicolet and its augmentation, Roquetaillade, Godefroy, Becancour, Cour-

noyer, Gentilly, Livrard, Fief Dutard, and the townships of Maddington and Blandford. It contains five parishes, viz.—Nicolet, St. Gregoire, Becancour, Gentilly and St. Pierre; and also the villages of Nicolet and St. Gregoire.—Its breadth, or front, on the St. Lawrence is 32½ miles, and its depth 20, containing 475 square miles; its centre is in lat. 46° 20′ N., long. 72° 17′ 30″ W. It sends two members to the provincial parliament, and the places of election are Gentilly and St. Gregoire. —The surface of this co. is level and composed of light soil, sandy in many places, especially along the banks of the rivers, but in the interior the soil is stronger and more productive. It is tolerably well watered by rivers and streams, and by Lake St. Paul. The chief rivers are the Nicolet, Becancour and Gentilly, with their branches. The flourishing state of the settlements is evinced by its population and produce: the chief settlements are to be seen along the rivers St. Lawrence, Nicolet, Becancour and Gentilly.—It is traversed by a number of concession roads, besides those along the borders of the chief rivers. Two roads pass through this co., leading from the ferry opposite to Three Rivers to the southern townships, the Aston road, and that through Nicolet to Baie St. Antoine: new roads are also opened leading from Gentilly and St. Pierre to Blandford, and up to the new settlements on the Becancour.— In many parts there are highly cultivated farms and good dwelling-houses.

Statistics.

Population	12,593	Corn-mills	6	Medical men	2
Churches, R. C.	5	Saw-mills	5	Notaries	3
Churches, Pro.	1	Carding-mills	1	Shopkeepers	8
Curés	5	Fulling-mills	1	Taverns	6
Presbyteries	5	Tanneries	1	Artisans	90
Colleges	1	Potteries	1		
Villages	2	Just. of peace	4		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		
Wheat	76,350	Peas	17,620	Maple sugar, cwts.	936
Oats	47,109	Rye	4,283		
Barley	3,200	Indian corn	310	Hay, tons	38,100
Potatoes	66,620	Mixed grain	3,500		

Live Stock.

Horses	5,250	Cows	7,490	Swine	7,155
Oxen	2,628	Sheep	25,500		

NICOLET, lake and river, in the cos. of Drummond and Nicolet. The *Lake* is in the S. E. corner of the T. of Ham and gives rise to the river. This beautiful sheet of water, about 2½ m. long and one broad, contains several small islands, which are the resort of vast numbers of wild-fowl. The surrounding country possesses every trait of wild romantic beauty. The lake is environed by rising grounds clothed with trees, in some places thickly clustered together, and in others irregularly dispersed over the acclivities; beyond the first heights are seen in the distance the softened and fantastic forms of a much more elevated chain.— The *River*, which rises in the lake, consists of two principal branches, distinguished by the names of eastern and western. The distance in a straight line, from the source to the mouth, seems to be about 60 miles; and the breadth of the space which it waters about 12. It collects therefore the waters of about 720 square miles. It traverses the townships of Ham, Chester, Arthabaska, Warwick and Horton, where it meets its eastern branch that rises in Wolfstown and descends through parts of Chester, Halifax, Stansfold and Bulstrode; their united waters divide Wendover from Aston, and traversing the aug. to Nicolet enters that seigniory, and a little above the village receives the waters of the western branch which rises in Weedon; this branch, traversing through the centre of Wotton, partially waters Tingwick and Shipton, then running through Kingsey, Simpson and Wendover, it enters the S. of Courval, whence it hastens through the s. w. section of the S. of Nicolet and joins the main branch at what is called the second forks. The Nicolet having thus received its accumulated waters runs near the s. w. side of the village and soon after empties itself into Lake St. Peter, where, at its mouth, it divides into two streams and forms Isle Moran. The banks, in the interior townships, are high and generally covered with woods down to the water; but in the lower part of its course the banks diminish very much and are less woody: from the village downward are several small islands covered with trees that form very pleasing groups. In the upper part of the river there are rapids with frequent intervals of gentle current; these rapids the Indians frequently ascend and descend in canoes. In the spring, when the stream is increased by the freshes, small decked vessels can sometimes get up from the St. Lawrence as high as the village; but this cannot be depended upon, as the entrance is obstructed by a sand-bar, upon which craft drawing 2 ft. water frequently strike in the summer or dry season: this bar is called the Batture aux Sables. The scenery on both

banks of the main river is varied and beautiful in many places, but on the N. E. side it is particularly interesting. In the S. of Nicolet this river adds considerably to the beauty of the scenery and the fertility of the lands. The banks of the main branch are cut by frequent ravines of considerable size. Both sides of this river for about 4 leagues from its mouth are embellished by settlements.

NICOLET, seigniory and augmentation, in the co. of Nicolet, is bounded N. E. by Roquetaillade; S. W. by Baie St. Antoine; in the rear by the T. of Wendover; in front by Lake St. Peter.—The original grant is 2 leagues in front by 2 in depth. Granted Oct. 29th, 1672, to Sieur de Laubia: the augmentation, 2 leagués in breadth by 3 in depth, with Isle de la Fourche, was granted Nov. 4th, 1680, to Sieur de Cressé. Both are now the property of Kenelm Connor Chandler, Esq.—The soil is not remarkably good, but industry has in some degree counteracted its natural defects. Towards the lake the land is poor, of a light sandy nature, but more in the interior it is stronger and better; it lies rather low and in general level; near the village the soil, though not of the best description, is calculated to repay its industrious occupants; more towards the rear it improves greatly and in some places, particularly on the banks of the rivers, it is equal in fertility to any in the province. Three-fifths of the S. are under cultivation and the remainder in woodland and unconceded, of which not more than 300 farms could be formed on account of the large circuits made by the R. Nicolet and its S. W. branch, the main river traversing the entire seigniory lengthwise; these circuits form excavations and enormous ravines, which deprive the farmer of much land. There are 11 ranges of concessions containing 850 farms, 400 of which are well peopled. Some of the concessions were granted as far back as 1716, and were in the front range; each farm measuring 12 to 15 arpents by 30 in depth, was conceded at a moderate rent. The subsequent concessions, prior to 1759, were rented, for 3 arpents in front by 25, 30 or 40 in depth, at 1 or 2 sols *tournois* per arpent and 1 or 2 capons for each farm. The concessions opened during the 30 years previous to 1821, were rented at a quart of wheat and 2 sols per arpent.—It appears that the want of roads, the augmentation of rents, and the expenses of drainage necessary to make the non-conceded lands convertible, have been the principal obstacles to the establishment of new settlements; and in this S. the settlements were retarded, previous to 1821, by unfortunate speculations in wood, which were disastrous to many of the inhabitants by draining them of their ready money, and to others they proved utter ruin.—The timber is not remarkable for superior quality or growth; on the borders of the lake it is generally *bois franc* and on the banks of the S. W. branch of the R. Nicolet it is spruce and sapin with many considerable pineries.—The roads are very good, with the exception of that which runs along the main branch of the river into the interior; the main road to William Henry passes through the village and crosses the river at a ferry where the toll is 3*d.* for each person, 9*d.* for a horse, and 1*s.* 3*d.* for a horse and carriage; several other roads intersect the S. in different directions. There is no road over the unconceded lands although they have been surveyed.—This S. is well watered by the R. Nicolet and its S. W. branch; on both are built corn and saw-mills. The corn-mills have three sets of stones each, abundantly supplied with water all the year round, and are of great advantage, not only to the inhabitants of this S. but to those of the neighbouring parishes. A carding-mill is attached to the corn-mill on the N. E. or main branch of the river, and also another to the corn-mill on the S. W. branch. Salmon abounds in the river and large quantities of fish in the lake.—One-third of the grain produced is generally sold, and the wheat is of such excellent quality that it is generally sold for seed to other parishes. The time of sowing is later than at Montreal, but rather sooner than at Quebec. An abundance of hay is grown on the borders of the lake and the St. Lawrence. The breed of horses is Canadian, and though small they are good.—The inhabitants are chiefly catholics, for out of a population of 4000 only 500 are protestants.—The *Village of Nicolet* is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river, about a mile from its mouth; its appearance, whether approached by the river or by either of the roads, is calculated to attract the notice of a traveller, and offers inducements for visiting it sufficient to repay an ordinary journey to the admirers of nature's favoured spots.—This village, containing about 90 houses with a church in the centre, is remarkable for its beautiful situation on the side of a gentle acclivity, covered

with some majestic oaks (the best timber in the seigniory) and crested with a tuft of lofty pines. Besides the Roman catholic church, 140 ft. by 50 ft., decorated with some valuable paintings, there is a neat well-built protestant episcopal chapel, 50 ft. by 25 to 30 ft. In this village, about the beginning of the present century, a college for the education of youth was founded under the auspices of the then catholic bishop of Quebec. It stands on a spot well calculated by the natural beauties of its situation to assist the views of so excellent an establishment. The building is on a simple, unostentatious, but convenient plan, possessing all requisite accommodation for the director, masters, and seventy pensioners. The success and reputation of this institution obtained for it a royal charter in the reign of George the Third. The original building having been found inadequate to the accommodation of the increased number of students, a new edifice of considerably enlarged dimensions was commenced in 1827 and is now far advanced towards completion. It is calculated to accommodate 200 students. In the beauty and salubrity of its situation the College of Nicolet cannot be surpassed and is perhaps altogether unequalled. The establishment is endowed with lands and is managed by a body corporate. The scholars wear an appropriate dress and the terms are made suitable to its general utility, being about 20*l.* per annum for board and instruction in the usual branches of education. This village has also the advantage of a market twice a week.—Mr. Chandler the seignior has made valuable improvements in this seigniory, particularly in mills, in opening new roads, in the importation of improved breeds of animals and in the introduction of agricultural implements.—There is perhaps no place where an English emigrant of moderate capital or income might fix his residence with more advantage and comfort than in the S. of Nicolet, for many of the old settlers will sell their farms on moderate terms in order to make new clearances, which they of course can do with less difficulty and expense than a foreigner. Thus would the emigrant avoid the real difficulties of forming a settlement in distant uncleared woodland and be surrounded by at least a portion of his countrymen and accommodated with house and outbuildings suited to the climate.—From Lake St. Peter and its entrance into the St. Lawrence the front of the seigniory presents a prospect peculiarly pleasing, for bordering on that river the wood is tolerably thick, with several clear intervals through which the settlements and the village are seen in different points of view to the greatest advantage. The views in the S. are in general truly pleasing and beautiful and impressively convey a sense of the peace and happiness of an industrious rural life.—*Isle à la Fourche* forms a part of this S.

Statistics.

Population	4,000	Corn-mills	2	Medical men	2
Churches, R. C.	1	Carding-mills	1	Notaries	3
Curés	1	Fulling-mills	1	Shopkeepers	4
Presbyteries	1	Saw-mills	5	Taverns	3
Colleges	1	Tanneries	1	Artisans	27
Villages	1				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	20,100	Potatoes	23,120	Rye	550
Oats	14,900	Peas	3,120	Indian corn	25
Barley	1,600				

Live Stock.

Horses	1,100	Cows	2,000	Swine	1,200
Oxen	1,600	Sheep	8,000		

Title.—" Concession du 29me Octobre, 1672, faite par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, au Sieur *de Laubia*, de deux lieues de front sur autant de profondeur, à prendre sur le lac *St. Pierre*, savoir; une lieue au dessus et une lieue au dessous de la rivière *Nicolet*, icelle comprise."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 1, *folio* 15.

Augmentation.—" Concession du 4me Novembre, 1680, par le Comte de *Frontenac*, Gouverneur, et *Duchesneau*, Intendant, au Sieur *Cressé*, de l'isle de la *Fourche*, étant dans la rivière *Cressé*, ensemble les isles et islets qui sont dans la dite rivière, jusqu'au bout de la dite isle; avec trois lieues d'augmentation dans la profondeur des terres qui sont au bout de toute la largeur de sa Seigneurie."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 2, *folio* 21.

NOH-OUI-LOO, NA-D'HAOUI-LO or D'AHAOUILO, lake, forms part of the R. Peribonea which runs into Lake St. John. It is about 4 miles long and 1 wide. There are many islands at its entrance and beautiful points of flat land on the S. E. side. It is about 19 miles from the mouth of the river.

NOIRE, two rivers in the co. of L'Islet. The *Grande Rivière Noire* is commonly called *Lake Ktacasy River* or outlet. It is about 25 yards wide and about 18 inches deep. It runs rather rapidly over a fine smooth bed of black stones. The banks are level and unbroken and the river contains several small islands. It runs near five small mountains called the Sugar Loaves.—The *Petite Rivière Noire.* Mr. Gamache, who in 1829 surveyed part of the waste lands in the rear of the S. of L'Islet, towards the R. St. John, struck

upon this river and found its north bank to be about 20 ft. perpendicular and formed of sandy earth and level on its south side: the bed of the R. is strewed with black stones. Ascending a tree on the N. bank, he discovered nothing but a flat country covered with mixed timber.

NOIRE, river, in the co. of Saguenay, is the boundary line between the S. of Mount Murray and the King's Posts. It is supposed that on the bank of this R., lying within the King's Posts domains, there is a very considerable extent of good land, and that a tract equally good extends across the country to Chicoutimi, a distance of two days' journey, or 40 to 50 miles. The timber on this R. is very well adapted for sawing into deals, and a powerful saw-mill has lately been erected near the outlet of the river at Port au Persil by Messieurs M'Leod and Duberges. There is a footpath from Malbay across the country, but it would be difficult to make a road for carriages.

NOIRE, la Rivière, rises in the rear part of the S. of Gaspé, in the co. of Lotbinière, and passing through the S. W. boundary line of the S. of Lauzon it is joined by the Ruisseau Gosselin and soon after falls into the S. W. branch of the R. Chaudière.

NOIRE, LA RIVIERE, *v.* PREVOST, R.

NORD-OUEST, bras du, river, in the S. of Côte de Beaupré. This stream is thus named because it is the N. W. branch of the R. du Gouffre. It rises in a small lake in the P. of La Petite Rivière and taking a N. E. course enters the P. of Baie de St. Paul, where it joins the R. du Gouffre about one mile from its mouth.

NORTH CHANNEL, one of the connecting branches of the St. Lawrence that conducts its waters into Lake St. Peter. It extends from Isle au Foin, opposite Fief Dorvillier to Isle a l'Aigle, near Maskinongé Bay.

NORTH RIVER, in the co. of Sherbrooke, rises in various springs in the townships of Ditton and Emberton and traversing Newport it enters Eaton where it joins Eaton River.

NORTH RIVER or RIVIERE DU NORD, in the cos. of Terrebonne and Two Mountains, rises in waste lands N. W. of Abercromby, and entering that T. at lot 6 in the 11th range, traverses it and enters the aug. to Mille Isles, where turning to the S. W. it crosses the aug. of Lac des Deux Montagnes and Argenteuil to the forks at Chute Mills, where it receives the West River, and after watering the lower part of the N. E. section of Chatham it winds over the S. W. angle of Argenteuil, where it turns a paper-mill near the village and soon after falls into the Ottawa at the head of the Lake of Two Mountains. Its mouth is divided by an islet into two channels and the width of the river up to the bridge at the village of St. Andrews may be from 6 to 8 chains. Boats and river craft ascend to the village notwithstanding the rapids and rocks that impede its navigation, which might be improved so as to admit of the ascent of steam-boats calculated to draw but little water. Above the bridge there is a rapid near which stands the old mill: thence to the chute (or falls) the river averages from 5 to 6 chains wide and is in that interval obstructed by 6 or 7 rapids, including the waterfall of La Chûte, where Major Johnson's seignorial corn and saw-mills are situated. From this place this beautiful river is navigable for boats and craft almost to Abercromby, a distance of twenty-five or thirty miles, and may be found to admit of being navigated much farther, thereby presenting as it were a second navigable front, offering important facilities to the internal settlements of that section of the country. Ascending this river and viewing on either side the neat habitations of the farmer, his extensive improvements and well cultivated fields, a stranger might easily fancy himself travelling in the old settled parts of the province.—The farms and estates entitled to particular notice are those of Captain Barron, J. M. Perkins, Esq., Mr. Gatton and Mr. Hutchinson, who have considerably forwarded these settlements.—The course of this R. is about 100 miles over an unequal bed, making many beautiful falls. It is well stocked with fish and the water is of a very yellow colour, indicative of the soil through which it runs.

NOTRE DAME (R.), *v.* CAP ST. MICHEL, S.

NOTRE DAME DE LIESSE (P.), *v.* RIVIERE OUELLE, S.

NOTRE DAME DE MISERICORDE (P.), *v.* BEAUPORT, S.

NOTRE DAME DES ANGES, seigniory, in the co. of Quebec, is between D'Orsanville and Beauport, bounded in front by the rivers St. Charles and St. Lawrence and in the rear by the T. of Stoneham.—One league broad and four deep. Granted, 10th Mar., 1626, to the Order of Jesuits, and, like their other properties, now reverted to

the crown.—The land is generally extremely fertile and in the front is a good rich earth mixed with clay or sand; more in the interior a fine black mould, much drier and more friable than the former; in the rear a good loam prevails. The surface is uneven, and, from a fine flat near the river, rises into ridges by easy gradations to the rear boundary, and there becomes broken, rough, and mountainous. About two-thirds of the whole are in the best state of cultivation and exceedingly well inhabited. The flat space near the St. Lawrence is called *la Canardiére*, and is wholly in meadow and pasture and produces abundant crops of hay of superior quality. The arable lands are very fruitful in grain of all kinds and a considerable extent is in garden ground, where vegetables of every description and of great excellence are raised for the supply of the capital. The most cultivated parts are sparingly timbered, presenting only occasionally reserves of wood, where the trees are of inferior dimension and of little value, but they embellish the country agreeably enough; in the rear wood is abundant and the land is conceded to the inhabitants in small portions for the purposes of fuel and other domestic uses, of which, exclusive of their own consumption, they continually supply large quantities for the use of Quebec. The beach of the St. Lawrence in front of the seigniory is occupied as timber-ground and furnished with extensive booms and every necessary means of securing the timber. The *Village of Charlesbourg* is pleasantly and conspicuously situated on a rising ground of considerable eminence about 4 miles N. of Quebec, and consists of about 70 houses, well built and mostly of a respectable appearance, to each of which a good garden and small orchard are attached. This village is one of the oldest and most interesting settlements in Canada. It has two churches, one lately built, the other, though smaller and less commodious, is far more interesting, having become the centre of the surrounding farms, whence they all radiate.—The reason of this singular character in the surrounding allotments arose from the absolute necessity to create a neighbourhood, for which purpose each farm was permitted to occupy only a space of three acres in front by thirty in depth. This contiguous and continuous neighbourhood had its peculiar advantages. Population was scanty and labour difficult to be procured; by this arrangement the facility to keep up a road in front of each farm (which it was the duty of every proprietor to preserve) was rendered more easy.—The other advantage and not the least which this singular position afforded, was the proximity to the church, which became the signal of alarm whenever hostile attempts were made by the Indians, and was the centre of defence around which the inhabitants all rallied whenever the bell sounded the alarm to defend their possessions. Here the elections of the members of parliament for the county are always held. —A little below the village of Charlesbourg, on the skirts of a small rising ground on the north side of a concession or cross-road, stands a small group of handsome houses, usually called the *Little Village*, which does not yield in beauty of situation to Charlesbourg.—Of two roads leading from Dorchester-bridge, one on the left is called Le Chemin de Charlesbourg and the other La Canardiére or Le Chemin de Beauport; on the latter is a succession of good houses, excellent gardens and farms in a high state of cultivation. Two houses of superior elegance, one belonging to the heirs of the late Doctor Stewart and the other to the heirs of the late John Jones, Esq., usually attract notice for their good style of architecture, excellence of situation, beautiful gardens, and surrounding shrubberies and plantations. There is also a very spacious house belonging to the ecclesiastics of the seminary of Quebec, generally distinguished by the appellation of La Maison des Prêtres; it is retained in their own hands as a farm and also serves as a place of recreation for all the members of the establishment once a week. —Part of this seigniory is in the parish of Notre Dame des Anges and part in that of Charlesbourg. The *Parish of Notre Dame des Anges* is very small and contains from 50 to 55 houses and an hospital with very few inhabitants, who are all artisans or labourers.—The *Parish of Charlesbourg* or *St. Charles Boromée*, by a regulation confirmed by a royal decree, Mar. 3, 1722, extends 3 leagues and 18 arpents in front and comprises the Little Village, the Gros Pin, St. Jerome called Lavergne, Bourg Royal, Bourg la Reine, Charlesbourg, St. Claude, St. Pierre, St. Joseph, St. Bonaventure, St. Bernard, St. Romain, St. Gabriel, St. Jacques, Pincourt, le Petit St. Antoine, and le Grand St. Antoine. In this parish are the highlands called the *Charlesbourg Mountains*, situated in the rear of the villages of Charlesbourg and Bourg Royal.

Statistics.

Population	1,508	Schools . .	1	Saw-mills . .	3
Churches R. C.	1	Villages . .	1	Shopkeepers	1
Curés . .	1	Houses in do.	50	Artisans . .	10
Presbyteries .		Corn-mills .	1		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat .	18,200	Potatoes	60,200	Rye . .	201
Oats .	30,060	Peas .	4,500	Indian corn	456
Barley .	2,000				

Live Stock.

Horses .	602	Cows .	1,202	Swine .	903
Oxen .	610	Sheep .	3,612		

Title.—" Concession du 10me Mars, 1626, faite par la Compagnie aux révérends peres Jésuites; de la Seigneurie de *Notre Dame des Anges*, contenant une lieue de front sur quatre lieues de profondeur, joignant du côté du Nord-est la Seigneurie de *Beauport*, et au Sud-ouest le Comté d'*Orsainville;* par devant le fleuve *St. Laurent* et la petite rivière *St. Charles;* et par derrière au bout de la dite concession les terres non-concédées."—*Cahiers d'Intendance, No.* 2 *à* 9, *folio* 85.

NOTRE DAME DES NEIGES, river, in the Island of Montreal, rises near the centre of the island and passing near the church of St. Laurent in a N. course falls into the R. des Prairies about one mile S. W. of the church of Sault au Recollet.

NOUVELLE, east, river, rises in the T. of Maria and running S. W. over the S. E. angle of Carleton falls into the upper part of Chaleurs Bay.

NOUVELLE, west, river, rises in waste lands S. W. of Carleton and running S. E. into that T. falls into Chaleurs Bay about 3 miles from the R. Little Nouvelle.

NOUVELLE YORK, *v.* DUSABLE, S.

NOVER, river, in Laprairie, S.

NOYAN, seigniory, in the co. of Rouville, is bounded N. by Sabrevois; E. by Stanbridge; S. by Foucault; W. by the R. Richelieu or Chambly.—2 leagues in front on the river, and 3 leagues in depth. Granted July 8, 1743, to Sieur Chavoye de Noyan, and is now the property of Gen. C. Burton, in honour of whom it is sometimes called Christie Manor.—*Isle aux Tetes,* or *Ash Island,* in the Richelieu, near the confluence of the R. La Colle, is included in the grant.—The face of this seigniory, the quality of its soil, the varieties of timber, the price of wages, and the kinds of grain, cattle and sheep, are similar to those of Foucault, to which seigniory the reader is referred for those particulars. The soil is low and swampy, but the parts that are cultivated, or susceptible of cultivation, are of a rich and fertile quality, abounding with fine timber of various kinds, particularly pine. Near the S. W. corner of the seigniory, and from Georgeville to Henryville, and on the Montreal road, are the best settlements, though most of the lands are conceded, which will soon give nearly an equal settlement over the whole.—There are no large landowners, as the land is held by Gen. Christie Burton in seignorial tenure. Population about 1800.—The principal stream is the Petite Rivière du Sud, or Little South River, which falls into the Richelieu a little below Isle aux Noix; it waters the S. very conveniently, and is navigable for boats and canoes for about 6 miles; it here divides into two branches, one of which is called Wolf Creek, and each turns a saw-mill. Were a canal to be cut to connect Missiskoui Bay and the R. du Sud (about 2½ or 3 miles), it would be most eminently serviceable, not only to the settlers of the neighbourhood, but to the new townships on the Canadian frontier. The principal bridges are three; one over South River on the road from Georgeville to Henryville, and one over each branch of South River on either side of Henryville on the Montreal road; another is to be immediately built over South River on the road from Georgeville to Jones' Tavern. There is a ferry across the Richelieu to the Isle aux Noix, where the charge for a foot passenger is 3*d.*, and another at Capt. Vaughan's, three miles above, across the same stream to La Colle, where a waggon with one horse is charged 1*s.* 8*d.* The principal highways leading through this seigniory are two; the first, leading from Missiskoui Bay to St. John's, in a N. W. course, is a grand thoroughfare from the eastern townships bordering on the province line, and from the N. part of Vermont to Montreal; and the second, leading from Georgeville directly north, intersecting the former at Jones' Tavern, Sabrevois, receives the principal travel from Noyan, Foucault, and Grand Isle County in Vermont. The Montreal road is also intersected near Henryville by one from Pike River lower falls, one from Georgeville, and one from the mouth of South River: there are also three roads which lead to the Isle aux Noix, and one along the western shore of Missiskoui Bay. By the road from Missiskoui Bay to R. du Sud, produce, after being brought from Phillipsburg by the ferry, is conveyed in waggons to be embarked and sent down the Richelieu to St. John's and other places.—The

annual consumption of grain is:—wheat, 6800 bushels; Indian corn, 3400 bushels; rye and buck-wheat, 3400 bushels;—for feeding neat cattle, hogs and horses, 10,000 bushels of Indian corn, peas and oats.—The average produce per acre is the same as that of Foucault.—The *Village of Georgeville* is W. of Wolf's Creek, and about a mile from Taylor's mill, erected on that stream; it contains a church, a school-house, 2 small stores, a tavern, 20 dwelling-houses and 160 souls.—The principal articles of traffic are potashes, and the various kinds of agricultural produce.—*Henryville*, at the N. part of the seigniory, contains 2 stores, 3 taverns, 1 school-house, 2 saw-mills, 30 dwelling-houses and 240 souls.—Articles of traffic are the same as at Georgeville, with the addition of lumber. A part of this seigniory, and a part of Foucault, constitute the parish of St. George. At Georgeville, near the south line of this seigniory, and at an equal distance from Missiskoui Bay on the E. and the Richelieu on the W., there is a neat and commodious protestant episcopal church, 40 by 50 ft., with a steeple and good bell. There is no parsonage house.—The two parishes, St. George and St. Thomas, are at present united in one cure.—There are no *public* schools in the S., but there are nine *private* ones, and the average number of scholars to each may be twenty-five.

Statistics of the Parish of St. George.

Population	2,044	Saw-mills	2	Pearlasheries	2
Churches, R. C.	1	Tanneries	2	Shopkeepers	2
Schools	1	Hat-manufact.	1	Taverns	1
Villages	2	Potteries	1	Artisans	15
Corn-mills	1	Potasheries	2		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	14,140	Peas	3,500	Indian corn	7,500
Oats	15,800	Rye	1,801	Maple sugar,	
Potatoes	36,000	Buck-wheat	1,620		cwts. 31

Live Stock.

Horses	790	Cows	1,350	Swine	1,250
Oxen	800	Sheep	3,900		

Title.—"Concession du 8me Juillet, 1743, faite par *Charles Marquis de Beauharnois*, Gouverneur, et *Gilles Hocquart*, Intendant, au Sieur *Chavois de Noyan*, de deux lieues de front le long de la rivière *Chambly*, sur trois lieues de profondeur, laquelle sera bornée du côté du Nord à un quart de lieue au Nord de la petite rivière du Sud, par une ligne courant Est et Ouest, du côté du Sud en remontant le lac *Champlain*, à une lieue trois quarts de la dite rivière, joignant par une ligne parallèle à celle ci-dessus au terrein concédé au Sieur *Foucault*, le premier Mai dernier, avec l'Isle aux *Têtes*, étant dans la dite rivière *Chambly*, avec les isles et islets qui se trouveront vis-à-vis le front, de la dite concession."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, *No.* 9, *folio* 19.

O.

Obstchquosquam Lake, near the R. Matapediac. The surrounding scenery is delightful and symmetrical, and the land has every appearance of being fit for cultivation. This lake contains salmon, trout, pike, eels and white fish of a large description. It is about 3 miles in length, nearly one mile in breadth, and very deep.

Obswantel Lakes, in the district of Gaspé. This chain of small lakes, some of which are one mile long and ½ mile broad, affords many delightful seats for cultivation, and besides excellent soil and timber possesses peculiar advantages.

Odell Town, *v.* La Colle, S.

Old Pierrish, river, rises in waste lands and runs S. W. into the R. St. Maurice below the R. Windigo.

Oliveira, lake, in the eighth range of the T. of Dorset, is environed with beautiful and picturesque scenery; its surrounding lands are rich, and when cultivated prove generous; its waters clear, pure and salubrious, abound with fish of various kinds.

Onslow, township, in the co. of Ottawa, is bounded E. by Eardley; W. by Bristol; in the rear by waste lands; in front by Lake Chaudière, an expansion of the Ottawa. The whole has been surveyed, and, in 1802 and 1803, the first five ranges were subdivided, and granted to Boswell Minor and his associates, with the exception of 1200 acres, embracing the Hudson's Bay trading post at Point Mondion, on lot No. 7 in the 2nd range, which were patented to the Hon. John Richardson and John Forsyth, Esq., jointly. From lot No. 9, in the 1st range, the shore of the lake runs nearly due north to the 4th range, which it bounds in front. The 1st, 2nd, and 3rd ranges, are traversed by ridges of massive rock, amidst which are several small lakes, one of which is distinguished by the appellation of Long Lake, and is used as a reservoir for timber, through which, also, boats and canoes pass, and are carried over from its western extremity into Lac des Chats. This T. is traversed by many streams, and well watered by small lakes; but the generality of the lands are not, as far as the surveys have extended, esteemed of a quality likely to induce emigration in that quarter. This T. has no regular

roads, and is but thinly settled in front. There was only one settler in 1820.—At the W. end or corner is Black Bay, and also one of the many rapids of the Ottawa, called Rapide des Chats.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated* 31,400 acres.

Statistics.

Population .	31	Saw-mills . .	1

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Oats .	40	Potatoes .	430	Indian corn	280

Live Stock.

Horses . . .	2	Cows . . .	6
Oxen . . .	2	Swine . . .	1

ONTARIETSI LAKE or LAC ST. JOSEPH, in the S. of Fausembault, is about 5 miles long. It receives the little river Aux Pins, and discharges itself into the R. Jaques Cartier.

ORFORD, township, in the co. of Sherbrooke, is bounded E. by Ascot and the R. Magog; S. by Hatley; W. by Stukeley; N. by Brompton.—But little can be said of this township, and that little not very favourable. It is mountainous, rough, and almost unfit for tillage, but it contains some good timber and some large lakes, one of which, about 4 miles long and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile broad, stretches into Brompton. Part of the village of Sherbrooke stands on the 8th lot of the first range of this T.—North of Orford Mountain, where a road is now being made, there is a high chain of mountains, stretching to the N. for ten miles; thence almost to the river St. Francis, it is interspersed with small lakes and swamps and unfit for cultivation: on the S. and S. E. of this chain lie other mountains and the whole body of Lake Memphramagog, which is impassable for two to three weeks every spring and fall. The road, which the commissioners are empowered to make near this mountain, must ever be the grand thoroughfare for the settlements east of Lake Memphramagog.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated* 29,403 acres.

Statistics.

Population . .	242

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat .	800	Potatoes	2,466	Rye . .	190
Oats .	860	Peas .	40	Indian corn	400

Live Stock.

Horses .	47	Cows .	69	Swine .	200
Oxen .	53	Sheep .	25		

ORLEANS ISLAND or ISLE ST. LAURENT, about 4 miles N. E. of Quebec, divides the River St. Lawrence into two channels.—19 miles long and $5\frac{1}{2}$ broad, containing 69 sq. miles; its centre is in lat. 46° 56′ N., long. 70° 57′ 30″ W. It sends 2 members to the provincial parliament, and the place of election is at St. Jean.—Granted as a seigniory 15th Jan., 1636, to the Sieur Castellon.—It is at present divided into three distinct properties, belonging to Madame Drapeau, Monrs. Poulain, and Monsr. Le Comte Dupré. It is also a county of itself, and lies in the district of Quebec, and comprehends all the islands nearest to it, and which in whole or in part front it. It contains the parishes of Saint Pierre, Saint Jean, Sainte Famille, Saint Laurent, and Saint François, and the Islands of Madame and Reaux.—This island is next in size to that of Montreal, and approaches it in fertility and richness of soil more nearly than any other part of the district of Quebec: its western extremity is only 4 miles from Cape Diamond. The shores incline gradually to the beach, and in some places are a few rocky cliffs, but not of great extent or elevation: from the foot of the slopes are large spaces of low meadow, sometimes intersected by patches of excellent arable land. Bordering the North Channel the beach is flat and muddy, with reefs of rocks running along it; but on the southern side it is a fine sand, with only a few pointed rocks sticking up here and there. The highest part of the island is by the church of St. Pierre, about four miles from the western extremity, and almost fronting the falls of Montmorenci; and also just above Patrick's Hole, nearly abreast of St. Pierre, on the south side, on which is placed the second telegraph of the chain from Quebec to Green Island. The centre part is thickly wooded, but without producing any timber of superior growth. The soil is highly fertile in almost every part; on the high lands it is generally a light good earth, either mixed with sand, or sand and clay; in less elevated situations there is a fine black mould, which, as it nears the shores, is likewise blended with sand. This delightful spot is but scantily watered by the little river Dauphin, the rivulet Maheu, and a few other trifling streams, all of which in summer-time fail of a sufficient supply to work the only two mills that are built upon them. The parishes of St. Pierre and Ste. Famille on the north, St. Laurent, St. Jean, and St. François on the south, each of

which has its church and parsonage-house, embrace the whole circuit of the island: St. Jean and Ste. Famille are more populous than the others, and their inhabitants are wealthy and substantial farmers. Four curates perform the clerical duties of the five parishes, the incumbent of Ste. Famille serving St. François. A good road encompasses the whole island, and several others cross it. The churches of St. Laurent and St. Jean are situated close upon the southern shore: the distance between them is six miles over excellent and well cultivated lands, richly diversified with orchards and gardens; the ground rising with an easy slope from the road displays the industry of the farmers to very great advantage. Along the road side are houses at short intervals from each other throughout the whole distance. *Patrick's Hole,* a little westward of St. Laurent, is a safe and well-sheltered cove, where vessels outward-bound usually anchor, and wait their final instructions for sailing. At Anse au Marand was launched the immense ship called the Columbus of 3700 tons register admeasurement, 301½ ft. in length, 50 ft. 7 in breadth, and 29 ft. 4 in in depth; she was built at the expense of a Scotch company by a Mr. Wood from Glasgow, and carried four masts. On the western point is a group of very neat houses; at several of which the inhabitants furnish accommodations to the numerous persons who visit the island for amusement or curiosity, both in summer and winter. The fertility of this spot is so great, and the *habitans* such good cultivators, that large quantities of grain, and most sorts of provisions, are continually furnished for the consumption of Quebec; among the fruits, apples and plums attain a much greater degree of perfection than in any other place in the lower district; but they do not equal the productions of Montreal. In Ste. Famille there is a large stone building, where several nuns reside and keep a seminary for the education of females.—This island contains 5 parishes.

The parish of Ste. Famille, by a regulation of Sept. 20, 1721, confirmed by an order in council, March 3, 1722, extends 2½ leagues along the North Channel, from the house of Louis Guerard, which separates it from the parish of St. Pierre, to the rivulet named Pot du Beurre. The farms range along the north channel of the St. Lawrence, and extend in depth one league to the middle of the island, and abut on the farms of the parish of St. Jean. One farm, only, belongs to the nuns, including which there are 67 farms in this P., and all are under tenure and inhabited, besides which there are 12 *emplacements.* The size of all the farms, excepting four, is from 2 to 2½ front arpents; one is 7 front arpents, and three others are 6 arpents in front. The quality of the soil is but middling. There are more of the maple and cherry than of other trees. Here is a convent but no other school, for, the girls who are instructed in the convent, amounting sometimes to 60, are generally employed when at home in instructing others of the family, by which means all are educated without the necessity of erecting schools. In this P. there is neither village, inn, nor house, deserving of much notice, although almost all the houses are built with stone. Besides wheat, oats and peas, very little grain is grown. The breed of swine is worthy of remark, but that of other animals is much the same as in other parts of the province where no particular attention has been paid to it. There is only one road, but that is a very good one. About 50 ells of linen, and the same quantity of *étoffes du païs,* are made annually on an average by each family. Oxen as well as horses are used in agricultural labour.—All the farms have been conceded, for more than a century, on the terms usual at the time, and all of them have been frequently surveyed. When there are too many individuals in a family, some of them leave the parish for the purpose of learning trades or taking farms.

The *Parish of St. François de Salles,* by a regulation of Sept. 20, 1721, confirmed by an Order in Council, Mar. 3, 1722, situated in fief Argentenay, is 3 leagues in extent, 1½ league along the South Channel, beginning at and including the house of Louis Gaulin descending to the lower end of the island, and 1½ league along the North Channel ascending from the N. E. end of the island to the house of Charles Guirard, including all the intervening lands.—This parish is the property of Mr. Dupré. The size of the farms is nearly the same with two exceptions; one individual possesses a farm of 10 front arpents, that of another is about 6 arpents, all the others amounting to 52 are between 2 and 3 arpents. All the farms have been conceded long ago; they are all susceptible of cultivation and have been accurately surveyed. The inhabitants who quit

the parish, leave it for the purpose of following some trade, which appears to be their only wish.

The *Parish of St. Jean Baptiste*, by a regulation of Sept. 20, 1721, confirmed by an Order in Council, Mar. 3, 1722, is 2¼ leagues along the South Channel, extending from and including the house of André Terrein to Rivière Maheu, comprehending all the lands in this space to the middle of the island.—In this parish are farms of various sizes, from 3 front arpents down to half an arpent, but none so large as six front arpents by 30 in depth. All the lands were conceded before 1759, and there being none unoccupied, many persons, who are desirous of making new settlements, are prevented from doing so near their relatives and friends, and would therefore settle elsewhere if they had the means. Not a single parishioner has migrated to the townships, for the mode of concession there practised is not agreeable to them. The old farms are too much divided, and the number of small *emplacemens* on barren soils are continually increasing; and their occupiers carry on trades without a knowledge of scarcely the first elements; they bring up families of wretched beings destined to increase the number of mendicants.

The *Parish of St. Laurent*, by a regulation, Sept. 20, 1741, confirmed by an Order in Council, Mar. 3, 1722, is 2¼ leagues from the river Maheu, along the South Channel to the house of Pierre Gosselin, including all the lands within these limits to the centre of the island.—The observations made relative to the parish of St. Jean apply equally to the parish of St. Laurent.

The *Parish of St. Pierre and St. Paul*, by a regulation, Sept. 20, 1721, confirmed by an Order in Council, Mar. 3, 1722, is 2½ leagues along the North Channel, from the river Pot du Beurre to the s. w. extremity of the island, including all the lands within those limits as described in the contracts of concession; but should any of the inhabitants, whose grants extend entirely across the island, choose to reside on the opposite or south side, then they are to become parishioners of St. Laurent, and pay tithes to the curé of that parish accordingly.—All the lands were conceded prior to 1759, and are now, as much as possible, under cultivation. About half the farms extend rather more than two arpents in front, the others are of less extent.

Statistics.

Population	4,078	Corn-mills	4	Taverns	8
Churches	5	Saw-mills	2	Artisans	47
Curés	4	Ship-yards	1	River-craft	2
Presbyteries	5	Notaries	1	Tonnage	28
Convents	1	Shopkeepers	9	Keel-boats	13

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	31,924	Peas	16,500	Mixed grain	2,195
Oats	20,896	Rye	3,165	Maple sugar, cwts.	162
Barley	2,605	Buck wheat	2,500		
Potatoes	106,065	Indian corn	315	Hay, tons	16,122

Live Stock.

Horses	1,044	Cows	2,098	Swine	4,810
Oxen	1,690	Sheep	6,905		

Title.—" Lettres d'affranchissement et de réglement de la Seigneurie de *Beaupré* et de l'*Isle d'Orléans*, du 28me Mars, 1674, rapportant une concession du 15me Janvier, 1636, de l'Isle d'*Orléans*, au Sieur *Castillon*."—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage*, *No.* 100, *folio* 80, *le 15me Juin*, 1781. —*Cahiers d'Intend.* 10 à 17, *folio* 758, 759.

ORMS-TOWN, *v.* BEAUHARNOIS, S.

OROQUOIS, river, runs into the R. Madawaska near the Madawaska settlement.

OSSGOOD, river, rises in the T. of Thetford, whence it runs N. W. into the T. of Leeds, where it joins Sunday River and soon after falls into the R. Bécancour.

OTTAWA, county, in the district of Montreal, is bounded S. E. by the S. E. boundary line of the S. of La Petite Nation, running N. along that line, from the Ottawa River, to the depth of the seigniory, and thence the same course continued to the N. boundary of the province; on the west by the N. and W. bounds and limits of the province; and on the south-west by the Grand or Ottawa River, in its whole extent to Lake Temiscaming, and from the head of that lake, by a line due north to the boundary line of the Hudson Bay territory. It includes all the islands in the Grand or Ottawa River and in Lake Temiscaming, nearest to the county and in the whole or in part fronting it. This county so bounded comprises the seigniory of La Petite Nation, and the following townships on the R. Ottawa: Lochaber and its augmentation, Buckingham, Templeton, Hull, Eardly, Onslow, and all the townships in the above-described limits, on the north of the Ottawa River.—This extensive county is situated between the parallels of lat. 45° 34′ 30″ and 47° 54′ N., and between the degrees of longitude 74° 47′ 30″ and 80° 6′ 10″ W., from the meridian of Greenwich. Its length is 299 miles and breadth 129, containing 34,669 square miles. In soil, surface, climate, and local

situation, it presents numerous advantages. It is only separated from the eastern section of Upper Canada by the Grand or Ottawa River, and communicates therewith by the conspicuous line of bridges at Hull and By Town; for the description of which and of this entire section of country, *vide* 1*st vol. page* 187.

Statistics.

Population	2,438	Saw-mills	17	Breweries	1
Churches, R. C.	2	Carding-mills	1	Distilleries	2
Curés	10	Tanneries	2	Shopkeepers	6
Presbyteries	2	Potteries	2	Taverns	7
Schools	3	Potasheries	7	Artisans	60
Corn-mills	4	Pearlasheries	3		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	22,846	Peas	6,810	Mixed grain	4,200
Oats	24,760	Rye	8,166	Maple sugar, cwts.	500
Barley	1,250	Buck wheat	7,000		
Potatoes	42,805	Indian corn	31,833	Hay, tons,	6,537

Live Stock.

Horses	569	Cows	1,983	Swine	1,455
Oxen	848	Sheep	5,320		

Ottawa or Grand River.—This magnificent and important river is so amply described in the first volume, that a reference to the pages that contain a description of its more remarkable features is all that is necessary in this place. These places are annexed in alphabetical order as follow:

Chenaux, les, p. 189.
Coulange Fort, p. 188.
Grand Calumet, p. 188.
Lac des Chats, p. 189—201.
Lake Chaudière, p. 191.
Long Sault, p. 193.
Mondion's Point, p. 190.
Ottawa, p. 187, *et seq.*
Point Fortune, p. 197.
Portage du Fort, p. 188.
Rapide du Fort, p. 189.
Union Bridges, p. 192.

Otter, river, runs into the r. Saguenay half a league above the Prairies, that produce the hay consumed at Chicoutimi Post.

Oty, fief, in the co. of Rimouski, is thinly settled and mountainous, and the soil is very light and sandy; the first and second ranges are, however, well settled. The road along the shore of the St. Lawrence is very good to Anse au Coq, the distance of 5 leagues; it then becomes heavy until it reaches Mitis.

Ouareau or Lac Ouareau, river, rises in waste lands in the rear of the t. of Rawdon, through the centre of which it traverses to Manchester Mills on the front line; it then intersects the n. angle of the S. of St. Sulpice, and entering the aug. to Lavaltrie joins the r. L'Assomption about 3 m. below the church of St. Paul.—On this r. are 9 falls, 4 of them in Rawdon and the others above 6 miles higher up the stream and not far from each other; the first and second falls are the highest. In Lavaltrie this r. is broad and shallow, and much timber is sent down it to the Quebec market. The navigation of this r. between its falls in Kildare is perfectly safe for boats of the largest size; and its borders are fit for settlement.

Ouatshouan, *v.* Ouiatchouan.

Ouelle, river, in the cos. of L'Islet and Kamouraska. The Rivière Ouelle rises in the range of mountains in the t. of Ashford, and taking a n. e. course winds down to the St. Lawrence through part of Ixworth and the S. of Rivière Ouelle. This r. feels the effect of the tide for some distance up, and is so far navigable for vessels of 25 tons burden, many of which are constantly employed in transporting to Quebec the produce of the seigniory, consisting of grain, butter, poultry, live stock, and a coarse species of woollen cloth.

Ouelle (S.), *v.* Rivière Ouelle.

Ouiatchouan, Ouiguatshouan, Ouatshouan or Wiatshuan, which mean in the Cree languages "Do you see the falls there," is a river that rises 7 miles above Lake Quaquagamacke and empties itself into the s. w. corner of Lake St. John, after running a course of 59½ miles.—The deputy surveyor-general had lately the good fortune to explore this river with great success. Endeavouring to discover the first waters of the Ouiatchouan, after having explored Lake Quaquagamacksis and the adjacent parts, he ascended a high rocky mountain called *Mount Discovery,* the foot of which is bathed by a river which falls in a succession of cascades. From the summit of the hill he discovered to the s. w. an extensive low country, resembling a sea in its great expanse. From this mountain he descended into a tamarack swamp to a dead-water stream, apparently the effect of unusual rains; this stream led him to the river Ouiatchouan, which there traverses an ex-

tensive alluvial tract susceptible of agricultural improvements. Here rushes grow to a considerable height, some of which were pulled and brought up black earth of a clayey nature with the roots. A few mountains were observed on approaching the great *Lake Commissioners*, which is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles below the portage of the mountain. The lake at the entrance of the R., which is half a league broad, lies in a course N. 30° E., which was followed, taking the centre of the lake; the land on its borders is bold and mountainous, timbered with fir, pine, spruce and white birch in several places; the shores are steep and rocky, and their aspect unfavourable for settlements, although the valleys might be found good. After passing a small bar of alders which choked up the passage between an island and the shore, and veering northward round Pointe à l'Aviron, he beheld a continuation of Commissioners Lake. The landscape here exhibited in boldness and grandeur the masterly touch of the great designer Nature. The shores rise craggy and steep and to considerable elevation, above which tower two considerable capes, 350 to 400 feet high, on the eastern borders. Having reached the foot of the southern cape and landed on the rocks, he ascended their abrupt face, and crossed over with much difficulty to the northern cape, the woods having many years past been burnt on their summits, leaving the rocks to discover their barren nature and nakedness of vegetable mould. From the cape was discovered, for 20 or 30 miles to the westward, a hilly, broken and mountainous country, showing in a few places the white summits of hills similar to that on which he stood, contrasting with the universal character of the country, which is wooded with fir, spruce, tamarack and pine. A stream of some magnitude appeared to enter S. W., with an alluvial flat at its mouth; this R. descends from the breaks of the hills which form its bed. Looking N. up the lake, which is diversified by several islands, he noticed a large bay to the N. E. He then descended the capes to the canoes and continued his survey of the lake, passing the islands which are rocky but well timbered with birch, fir and spruce. He then got under the lee of Sandy Point and encamped for the night. The next day he passed several barren craggy hills exhibiting a wild and wretched aspect of country, particularly on the eastern side; the opposite side has not been ravaged by fire, and the rocks are clothed with fir, spruce, birch, &c. growing on a thin layer of vegetable mould. He then reached the *Blueberry Hills*, which are a succession of barren capes similar to those below Sandy Point, but possessing yet greater height and a peculiar wildness of aspect, and are remarkable for several perpendicular cliffs which face the lake: these hills are destitute of trees and the bottom of the cliffs is covered with blue berries of very large size, from which the Hills derive their name. Having taken a transient view of the country from a neighbouring cliff, he resumed his course and reached a deep bay into which enters a considerable stream. Having landed on a barren rock or island, he observed the sun's meridian altitude, lat. 48° 17′, N. and thence proceeded to the head of the lake, which he found to be near 7 leagues long, and its average breadth from Pointe à l'Aviron about a mile. Finding no outlet, he determined to return to *Hail Bay*, the first large bay he had observed from the cape, which proved to be the entrance of the Ouiatchouan River. He immediately came to the head of a small cascade, where he effected a portage of 440 yards in length; and half a mile below, another portage on the S. E. bank of 223 yards, whence he reached a small lake which opens upon *Bouchette Lake*. The general direction from Hail Bay to Lake Bouchette is about E. N. E. $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles through broken and hilly land, the difference of level between that lake and Lake Commissioners being between 50 and 60 feet. Bouchette lake is about 4 miles long, and round it the land rises, discovering a very sandy light soil. He then entered *Lake Ouiatchouan*, about $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile long and 1 mile broad. Searching for the outlet, he made the tour of the island that lies at the end of it, where the land appears of better quality and continues so for some distance along the Ouiatchouan River, which runs with a very swift current to the head of a rapid which occasions a portage of 550 yards on the western bank. Here the elm, black birch, pine, fir and spruce are found intermixed, and growing on an argillaceous loam beneath a rich vegetable mould. Leaving this portage, the river acquires considerable magnitude, being about 60 yards wide, and the land offers great susceptibility for settlement; the timber growing on its banks is ash, black birch, elm, spruce, fir, balsam, and some white pine. The general course of the river is about N. N. W. to another portage below a few

small rapids, which he shot down; here a little stream that rises in a small lake, which is seen from the river, enters the E. bank. This portage is on the eastern bank, and is 660 yards in length, a furlong below which is a rapid divided into two channels by an island. The river then takes a N. course and runs down with great swiftness, frequently interrupted by rapids, which were generally shot down by the voyagers, his companions, on which occasions they exhibited such dexterity and adroitness in the management of the canoe as always excited his astonishment. On arriving at a rapid, Vivier, the bowman of his canoe, would generally land and examine the state of the rapid before venturing down: if his decision was for landing, a portage was effected; if for shooting the rapids, the deputy surveyor could always rely upon his experience, for he had undergone many trials in the service of the celebrated traveller and navigator, Captain Franklin, in his last expedition for a north-west passage. The motions of the helmsman are entirely regulated by those of the bowman, who watches the course of the water, or, as it is called, "*fil d'eau.*" On coming to high surges (bouillons), the paddles are suspended, and the canoe in its passage frequently takes in a sea; when the channel is to be regained, the bow and helmsman draw with their paddles on the same side, which is termed "*rembarrer.*"—A peculiar display of native coolness and dexterity was exhibited by the guide in the descent of a rapid; the facility and at the same time the degree of indifference, accompanied with a knowing smile, with which he managed the paddle at the helm was truly characteristic; the wildness of the surrounding objects, his flowing black lank hair playing in the wind, and the general stillness and silence of the remaining hands, who anxiously watched the countenances of the two active characters in the scene, excited a degree of interest that cannot be described.—Another portage was afterwards effected on the eastern bank, 440 yards in length, where the river is divided into two channels by a large island. Thence he came to a portage where a small carrying-place of 20 yards is crossed upon the island, on which an abundance of berries of various descriptions are found, wild currants, blue berries, &c. The land now ceases to offer that favourable appearance for settlement, being in many places rocky and hilly, and in others low and swampy; here the prevalent timber is spruce, tamarack, fir and some white birch. About half a mile below the last portage he came to the *Great Fall*, where a carrying-place is crossed on the western bank of 600 yards to the lower landing and basin. The rocks are all granite and of irregular inclination, and the land is very poor and rocky, producing chiefly only the tamarack and fir. Having launched the canoes below the fall, about 50 feet in height, he left this portage, and about 3 furlongs below it came to another on the S. E. bank. On leaving the landing he ascended a high mountain, from which a similar one was observed on the opposite side of the river; after which he again returned to the river, which there runs as usual very rapidly. The portage proved $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile long and traversed a very rocky rugged country, in which he frequently lost the path which was but little beaten. The river here is about 250 ft. under the level of Lake Ouiatchouan. The rapids follow each other in quick succession, rendering the navigation for canoes almost impracticable in ascending the river, but many of them can be shot in descending. Having encamped for the night, at break of day he again embarked his canoes at the foot of the rapids, where the river is interspersed with several islands, and came to a portage on the N. bank, which avoids a considerable rapid, but which, however, was shot by the canoes without loading, each being manned with the bow and helmsman. The portage, half a mile long, is partly at the foot of high hills and partly over them, whence the river runs N. to some rapids which were shot down as far as the Long Rapids of the falls, so called on account of a small stream falling from the summit down the abrupt face of the hills which form the banks of the river. About a mile below these rapids he effected another portage, where, reaching the summit of a hill, to his inexpressible joy he beheld a prospect of Lake St. John, which appeared much like a sea in the distance or a cloud resting on the horizon. In descending the river the land for some distance gradually assumes quite a different character, being timbered with black birch, spruce, pine and some maple. The clay makes its appearance upon the surface, which is irrigated by several streams intersecting the path, that here appears well beaten and daily frequented. Having descended about 250 feet into the alluvial land at the foot of the hills, he found the soil of an ex-

cellent quality, being what is frequently called *terre grise*, producing maple, fir, ash, pine, spruce and some cedar. He then passed a large stream, ¾ of a mile beyond which he came to a superior growth of cedar on the borders of Lake St. John, and soon viewed with peculiar delight the expansive sheet of water presented by that beautiful lake. All was calm at the moment save the breeze that rippled upon the surface of the lake. The islands in the distance and the boundless view beyond them enhanced the interest and admiration the lake excited, and displayed, as it were, a new atmosphere before the voyagers, who had been so much confined by the comparatively limited sphere of rivers, swamps, hills, ponds and inferior lakes.—Having made choice of an encampment, beneath pendent cedars, on the sandy beach or alluvion of the lake, the deputy surveyor-general divided the remaining store of spirits among his companions and men: the health of the king was given, in honour of the success that thus attended the first expedition fitted out under the auspices of the provincial legislature to explore this hitherto little known portion of the province.—The *Great Falls* of the Ouiatchouan are about a mile from its mouth, and descend 236 ft. From Lake St. John to these magnificent falls no smooth water is met with, the river being one continued rapid. These falls rival those of Montmorenci in height, and far surpass them in the distribution of the water as it descends over the pendent rocks. These beautiful and splendid falls can be seen from the opposite side of the lake, and have given to this river its name.—The fishing-season for white fish in the Ouiatchouan commences at its mouth about the 15th of October; in one day in 1827 the fishermen caught 300, and in the whole season above 1700, which, being preserved by freezing, subsisted the people of the Post and Indians till spring, each fish on an average weighing from 1½ to 2 lbs. The season for the fish called *awenanish* is from the 15th May to about the 20th or latter end of June; they are chiefly taken with the hook and weigh from two to three pounds each.

Ouiatchouanitch or Little Ouiatchouan, river, falls into Lake St. John about 3¼ miles from the Ouiatchouan. It descends to the lake at the bottom of a bay whose shores as well as the bed of the river are composed of limestone. The land near its mouth, as seen from the lake, into which it descends as a rapid, appears to be good and level.

Ouiguatshouan, *v.* Ouiatchouan.

Ouiqui (L.), *v.* Wiqui.

Oulney, a projected township in the co. of Megantic, stretches from the N. W. corner of Dorset to the S. angle of Tring.

Ours, à l', river, runs into the R. Chuamoushuane. It produces salmon.

Outardes, lake, in the S. of Bécancour, connects with Lake St. Paul and participates in the general amenity of the situation; it derives its name from the immense quantities of birds of that species (bustards) that formerly frequented its borders, although now one of them is rarely seen, the increase of settlements having long since driven them to more solitary situations.

Outardes, Rivière aux, falls into the Saguenay about midway between Ha-Ha Bay and Chicoutimi, on the opposite side. Its banks are in meadow for 15 arpents upwards and perhaps farther. It is an inconsiderable stream and nearly similar to the St. Charles near Quebec.

P.

Pabos, at the entrance of the Bay of Chaleurs, and in the co. of Gaspé. The bays of Great and Little Pabos, about 5 miles from each other, lie about midway between Cap D'Espoir and Point Macquereau. On the W. side of Great Pabos Bay is a small village, and on the E. side, on a projecting point, stand the summer habitations of the fishermen, as they are usually termed: several streams descend into this bay from a numerous chain of small lakes to the north-westward.

Pachot, seigniory, in the co. of Rimouski, is between Mitis and Le Page, and bounded in front by the St. Lawrence. It is, by the title, one league in breadth and one league in depth, and extends half a league on each side of the R. Mitis. Granted, Jan. 7, 1689, to Sieur Pachot. —The surface of this small tract is generally mountainous and broken along the front, and affords but little good land for agricultural purposes.

Title.—"Concession du 7me Janvier, 1689, faite par *Jacques de Brisay*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intend-

ant, au Sieur *Pachot*, de la rivière de *Mitis*, dans sa devanture, sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, jusqu'à une lieue de profondeur et une lieue de terre sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, moitié audessus et moitié audessous de la dite rivière sur semblable profondeur d'une lieue."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 3, folio* 21.

Paspebiac, *v.* Cox, t.

Pastagoutsie, river, rises in Lake Kiguagomi near Sable Point, and is one of the outlets of that lake by which it discharges its waters into the Saguenay about 11 miles N. W. of Chicoutimi. It is said that it passes under a mountain in its course, but that circumstance has not been satisfactorily proved. It runs through a series of beautiful lakes, one of them of considerable extent, to which Mr. Hamel's name has been given. —On this R. is a hill 400 ft. above the level of the water, whence the traveller perceives a fall, the sound of which he hears for some time in descending. He then reaches six succeeding falls, each on an average ten feet high; at the highest of them the rock is so perpendicular that any person can walk without receiving much damage. From these he ascends to the great falls, about 240 feet, which in spring, when the waters are high, are magnificent. It is supposed that these falls, being heard at a very great distance in spring and being very near the Saguenay, are what gave rise to the famed falls of the Saguenay which every one has heard of but no one seen, particularly as the Indians affirm that there are no great falls in that river but a succession of great rapids. The ground is rocky, but where there is soil it is a fine mould: the timber consists of black and gray birch, a few white pines, epinette, fine cedars, white spruce, and in one place a considerable-sized sugary of small maple. It is said, on the authority of Indians, that there are higher falls than those above-mentioned, which they also call rapids. This R. retains its name through its entire course from Lake Kiguagomi to the Saguenay; on it are 6 portages, 4 short and 2 very long, one of which is longer than the other. At the rate of a white man's travelling, it would take six days to walk from Lake Kiguagomi alongside of the river to its junction with the Saguenay.

Peiras (S.), *v.* Mitis.

Pelletier or Peltier, river, runs from the N. E. into the river Saguenay nearly opposite Ha-Ha Bay and below Pointe aux Roches. The Ruisseau Peltier descends rapidly between the craggy high hills that form its bed. At its mouth is a bay called Peltier's Cove, a good harbour for vessels, where this stream is 80 links wide.

Peltier (R.) *v.* Pelletier.

Peninsula, *v.* Lake St. John.

Pepin, river, in the S. of Champlain. On the Ruisseau Pepin is one saw-mill.

Pepsiaquack, river, in the co. of Bonaventure, runs into the N. E. side of the R. Matapediac about 6 miles from its mouth.

Pepsiaquasis, river, in the co. of Bonaventure, runs into the S. W. side of the R. Matapediac about 8 miles from its confluence with the Ristigouche.

Perce, in the co. of Gaspé. This remarkable place is situated on the extremity of the S. shore of Malbay. The village is seated on a rising ground and contains about 70 houses, principally inhabited by fishermen; and, like New Carlisle the chief town, has a court-house and a gaol: the beach in front is very convenient for the curing of fish, and some of the best banks for catching them in Malbay lie off this part of its shore. The appearance of the land behind Percé and its immediate neighbourhood, approached by sea from the N. E. or S. W., is that of the enormous ruins of some ancient fortress of more than human construction. The *Table Roulante*, a rock of frightful height placed on the summit and leaning over the side, seems to totter and threaten in its fall the village which lies beneath near the promontory of *Mont Joli* and Percé rock. This singular fragment is pierced (whence is derived the name of Percé) by two arches, which resemble at a distance the portals of fortifications in ruins, and appears like the remains of some enormous wall which have survived the disaster that destroyed the adjacent works. The spectator may approach it at low water from Mount Joli without wetting his feet. The distance between the mount and the rock is about 50 ft. When the rock is approached for the first time, the spectator trembles lest it should fall upon him; its height is at least 300 ft. and it is about 30 yards in its widest part, but its breadth above the arches is not more than 20 ft. Besides the two great arches, there is a lateral arch on the N. E. side scarcely perceptible from the water. However high this rock may be, it is low in comparison with the adjacent capes N. W. of the village of Percé, which rise one above the other as if mountains piled on moun-

tains had been cut through the middle and one part had fallen into the sea, while the other part remained a naked and frightful chain of precipices of unequal height. The Island of Bonaventure, rather more than a mile from the main land, terminates this picturesque scene, not to be exceeded by any other on the American continent. The great number of mountains and precipices in this place renders it very subject to sudden storms and violent gusts of wind, which has induced some to call it *Terre des Tempêtes*, the Land of Tempests. In fact it is an astonishing place, and the fertile fancy of romance would choose it above all others for the scene of marvellous histories and supernatural adventures, visions, spirits and enchantments. Until within a few years this steep rock was considered inaccessible and its only inhabitants were the sea-gull and the cormorant; here they laid their eggs and reared their young in perfect security. A young man of Percé, full of mirth during a holiday, undertook to ascend this rock by means of the lateral arch: his first attempt was unsuccessful—his heart failed him and he descended; but after a minute or two he made a second attempt and to the great astonishment of all the spectators he succeeded, apparently with much ease. He placed a little flag on both extremities of the summit and, by means of ropes and ladders, many others were induced to ascend, partly out of curiosity and partly for the eggs and hay which were there found. The sea-birds being disturbed in their retreat abandoned it, and their departure was considered a public loss, for the fishermen returning from sea in dark and stormy weather were always, if out of their course, guided safely home by the cries of the birds heard from their rocky dwelling; the bold feat of this young man deprived the fishermen of this advantage and the poor of the food which these birds afforded. A police regulation, therefore, with the consent of all the inhabitants, has prohibited any one from ascending this rock during a certain part of the year; this has had the beneficial effect of inducing the birds to return to their ancient habitation, where they now live and multiply under the protection of the law.—Two miles N. it is said that two men-of-war belonging to the squadron that attempted to take Quebec in 1721 were wrecked.—The settlement of Percé derives its name from the rock which the French Canadians call *Roc Percé*.

Statistics.

Population	381	Corn-mills	1	River-craft	4
Churches, R. C.	1	Shopkeepers	7	Tonnage	300
Villages	1	Artisans	2	Keel-boats	107

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Oats	1,375	Peas	500
Potatoes	6,900		

Live Stock.

Horses	3	Cows	129	Swine	173
Oxen	120	Sheep	167		

PERCHACA, river, runs into Lake St. John and is navigable for large bateaux for many leagues and higher up for bark canoes.

PERCHE, à la, river, in the S. of Madawaska, runs into the R. Madawaska near the head of Lake Temiscouata. It is from 20 to 30 ft. wide and greatly abounds in fish of the usual varieties.

PERIBAUDRAICHE, river, that falls into the W. bank of the Peribonea, is now called *David River*, in memory of David Stuart, Esq. The land on each side, as far as the first portage, which is about 6 chains long and about 9½ miles from the mouth, is generally low, and, though light, being a mixture of sand and clay, is tolerably susceptible of cultivation. The timber is white birch, spruce, pine, sapin, with a little elm, ash and willow. *Vide* David River.

PERIBONEA, river. "The Singular or Curious River."—The mouth of this river is on the northernmost point of Lake St. John, viz. in latitude 48° 42′ 47″, and its course is from the E. N. E.; it is about 45 chains wide and the current is moderate as far as the falls, which are about nine miles from its mouth. These falls are three in number and above them is the Lake D'Ahaouiloo or Na-d'haoui-lo, about 4 miles long and one wide.—This river may be said to be the most beautiful, and that which offers the most advantageous site for a settlement, of all the rivers in that part of the country. Its banks are level and wooded with a mixture of aspen, white birch, red and white spruce, sapins and scattered red and white pine, with cypress. The higher this R. is ascended, the better the land appears to be.

PERROT, island and seigniory, lies off the S. W. end of the Island of Montreal and is included in the co. of Vaudreuil. It was named after the first governor of Montreal, to whom it was granted Oct. 29, 1672.—The seigniory of Isle Perrot

also includes the Isles de la Paix, that lie in front of Chateauguay and Beauharnois.—Granted to Sieur Perrot Oct. 29, 1672, and is now the property of Amable Dézéry, Esq.—Isle Perrot is about 7 m. in length and nearly 3 in breadth at its widest part: it contains 143 farms, of which rather more than one half are settled and tolerably well cultivated; the soil is generally light and sandy; in some places an uneven surface of rock. The wood is not yet entirely cleared, and of what remains beech and maple constitute the chief part. The houses are scattered near the roads, but there is no village; there is one church and only one windmill. Two fiefs are in this S.: one, called Fief Brucy, 10 acres in front by 30 in depth, is the property of the representatives of Ignace Chenier; the other, named La Framboise, is of an irregular figure, containing 180 superficial acres, and belongs to François Freinch. There are four ferries from Isle Perrot: the first to Ste. Anne, in the Island of Montreal, for which the charge is two shillings; one to the main land above the rapid of Vaudreuil, and another to the foot of the same, one shilling and eightpence each; the fourth is to the canal at Pointe des Cascades, for which the demand is three shillings and fourpence each person. The Isles de la Paix serve for pasturage only. (*Vide vol. I. p.* 212.)

Statistics.

Population	853	Corn-mills	1	Shopkeepers	1
Churches, R. C.	1	Saw-mills	1	Taverns	1
Curés	1	Just. of peace	1	Artisans	8
Presbyteries	1				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	7,800	Barley	190	Peas	3,960
Oats	5,200	Potatoes	18,000		

Live Stock.

Horses	297	Cows	506	Swine	395
Oxen	280	Sheep	1,200		

Title.—" Concession du 29me Octobre, 1672, faite par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, de l'isle *Perrot* et autres adjacentes, comprises l'Isle de la *Paix*, l'Isle aux *Pins*, l'Isle *Ste. Geneviève* et l'Isle *St. Gilles*."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 1, *folio* 5.

Perry's Stream, rises in the T. of Emberton and running S. traverses the T. of Drayton, and piercing the province line enters the R. Connecticut a little above the Great Falls.

Perthuis, seigniory, in the co. of Portneuf, is bounded in front by the barony of Portneuf and on the other sides by waste lands.—1½ league in breadth and nine leagues in depth.—Granted, Oct. 11, 1753, to Sieur Perthuis. From the boundary of Portneuf the land rises in a broken and irregular series of heights towards the rear, where it falls in with the N. W. ridge of mountains: the soil for a league or two in the interior is a light loam or clay, sometimes covered with a thick layer of fine black mould; these spots, if brought under cultivation, would no doubt prove very productive: of the quality more to the rear nothing has yet been ascertained. No part of the grant is appropriated to agriculture. The timber is in general very good and abundant, consisting of the best kinds found upon a dry good soil, as maple, beech, ash, birch and pine. The lower portion of the S. is watered by the R. Ste. Anne, which runs across it, but in the other parts there are only a few small streams that break from the sides of the mountains.

Title.—" Concession du 11me Octobre, 1753, faite par le *Marquis Duquesne*, Gouverneur, et *François Bigot*, Intendant, au Sieur *Perthuis*, d'une lieue et demie de front, sur neuf lieues de profondeur, à prendre au bout des trois lieues de profondeur de *Portneuf*."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 10, *folio* 17.

Peshikaouinamishushihi (R.), *v.* R. Des Aulnais.

Pesquiaman, river, in the co. of Bonaventure, runs into the S. W. side of the R. Matapediac about 9 miles from its mouth.

Petite Ferme, river, in the parish of St. Joachim, in the S. of Côte de Beaupré, runs through the Domaine into the St. Lawrence.

Petite Isle, *v.* L. St. John.

Petite Nation, river, winds through and traverses the S. of the same name from N. E. to S. W. and running through a mountainous country finally discharges its waters into the Ottawa W. of the neck of land that unites the peninsula with the main land near the head of an arm of the Ottawa. It is about 3 chains wide and is navigable for bateaux nearly the whole year as far as the mills, 5 miles from its mouth; above this the R. is rough and rapid. It issues from a number of lakes about 100 miles in the interior well stocked with fish, one of which is named Lake Papineau.

Petite Nation, seigniory, in the co. of Ottawa, is bounded N. E. by Grenville; S. W. by

Lochaber Gore; in the rear by waste lands; in front by the R. Ottawa.—5 leagues in front by 5 in depth. Granted, May 16th, 1674, to Messire François de Laval, Bishop of Pétrée, the first Bishop of Quebec. It is now the property of the Hon. L. I. Papineau, the Speaker of the House of Assembly. The Ottawa indents the front with several bays and large ponds, towards which the land is low but of excellent quality. The land, to a great distance in the interior, is fit for the cultivation of every species of grain, hemp, flax and grasses of all descriptions. On the margin of the rivers large tracts of fine natural meadows and pastures at present enrich only the earth with their exuberant plenty. The inlets and ponds abound with fish in great variety and the neighbouring grounds with game, duck, teal and other wild fowl in great quantities. Penetrating deeper into the seigniory, the land has a gradual ascent and is clothed with timber of the best kinds; the oak is of superior quality and of the largest dimensions fit for ship-building. The main ridge of mountains, that takes a westerly course from Quebec until it falls upon the Ottawa, crosses La Petite Nation about the middle; beyond this intersection the remainder of the grant has been only partially explored and the quality appears to be much inferior to that of the south, although the various sorts of timber seem to retain their superiority, or are at any rate but very little inferior. From the range of heights and the upper lands several small streams have their sources, whence in various directions they water the valleys in their way to the Ottawa, but they are too inconsiderable for other purposes than irrigation and working of mills.—About one-tenth of the seigniory is conceded, and the first contracts of concession, 8 or 9, were made in 1810. All the lands in the front are conceded, and 3 new concessions, called St. François, St. Charles and St. Amedée, extending backward to the R. La Petite Nation, are made, and only one-tenth part of each is as yet under occupation. The farms are unusually large for French grants, being 5 arpents by 40, each of which pays 4 bushels of wheat and 2 French crowns annually.—The road opened by the commissioners for internal communications runs across the front of the S., having settlers on each side who keep it in constant repair. The sum of 3,000*l.* was voted by the provincial legislature in 1827 for the improvement of this important route, which connects the new settlements on the Ottawa with the more settled parts of the district of Montreal.—A small river runs through the middle of the first front concession and drives a corn-mill with 2 sets of stones and also a saw-mill having only 4 saws. These are sufficient for the wants of the seigniory. At the falls of the R. La Petite Nation is a saw-mill which annually cuts for exportation from 45 to 50,000 thick planks and deals, besides which a great quantity of shingles are made. The sawn timber, as soon as cut, is put into a canal made of wood extending 2,400 ft. from the mill to the bottom of the falls, where it is immediately rafted for the Quebec market.—The population now amounts to 800, which constitute above 140 families, of which more than 80 are catholic: almost all the inhabitants reside on the first concession in front. Although the improvements are progressive and will become more rapid from year to year, the settlers are as yet too poor to effect much without the assistance of the seignior, who, encouraged by the last act of the legislature in favour of education, intended last year to build a school-house with stone; and about 9 years ago a church, 90 ft. long, was built with wood.

Title.—" Concession par la Compagnie des Indes du 16me Mai, 1674, à Messire *François de Laval*, Evêque de *Pétrée*, et premier Evêque de *Québec*, de cinq lieues de terre de front sur cinq lieues de profondeur, sur le fleuve *St. Laurent* dans la *Nouvelle France*, environ quarante deux lieues au dessus de *Montréal;* à prendre depuis le Sault de la Chaudière, vulgairement appelé *La Petite Nation* en descendant le fleuve sur le chemin des *Outawas*." —*Cahiers d'Intendance*, 10 *à* 17, *folio* 682.—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage*, *No.* 142, *page* 238.

Petite Riviere, in the S. of La Salle, runs N. within half a mile of the church of St. Constant into the R. La Tortue.

Petite Riviere (P.), *v.* Cote de Beaupre.

Petit Lac, le, in the S. of Côte de Beaupré, has two discharges, one by the Rivière de la Friponne, the other by a little rivulet called Décharge du Lac, E. of Cap Tourmente, which is dry in summer except after rains.

Petit-Pre, du, river, in the S. of Côte de Beaupré, separates the parishes of Ange Gardien and Château Richer. It was formerly called Rivière Laval. There are two handsome mills on this R., one for grinding corn and the other for sawing. This R. has been considerably increased by the junction of another R. which formerly dis-

charged itself into the R. Montmorenci. The Rivière du Petit-Pré falls into the St. Lawrence opposite the centre of the Island of Orleans.

PETIT VILLAGE, *v.* RIVIERE DU LOUP, S.—*v.* KAMOURASKA, S.

PHILLIPSBURGH (V.), *v.* ST. ARMAND.

PICKOUAGAMIS, *v.* ASSUAPMOUSSOIN, R.

PIERREVILLE, seigniory, in the co. of Yamaska, is in the rear of St. François and is bounded S. and S.W. by De Guir.—1½ league in front by one league in depth. Granted, Aug. 3, 1683, to Sieur Laurent Phillippe and is now the property of Mr. de Montenac.—A tolerably good soil is the general characteristic of the grant, which in some parts lies low, but there are no swamps. The best land is on each side of the St. Francis, where are the principal settlements and the best cultivation; the quantity under hand amounts to one-third of the whole or a little more. The river St. Francis runs through the S., dividing it nearly into two parts, and affords the advantages of easy and expeditious conveyance, as its current hereabouts and towards the St. Lawrence is very rapid. An inferior description of timber prevails; enough, however, of the better sorts is found to supply the wants of the inhabitants. The river turns a corn and a saw mill, and forms two or three small islands covered with trees of no real value, although exceedingly decorative.

Title.—"Concession du 3me Août, 1683, faite par *Lefebvre*, Gouverneur, et *De Meulles*, Intendant, au Sieur *Laurent Phillippe*, d'une lieue et demie de terre de front sur une lieue de profondeur, joignant du côté du Sud-ouest les terres non-concédées, d'autre côté au Nord-ouest, d'un bout sur la Seigneurie du Sieur *Crevière*, d'autre aux terres non-concédées, avec les isles et islets qui se rencontreront dans la dite profondeur, la rivière *St. François* comprise dans icelle profondeur, ensorte qu'elle fut au milieu de la dite profondeur."—*Cahiers d'Intendance, No.* 2 *à* 9, *folio* 281.—*Ins. Con. Sup. lettre* B. *folio* 129.

PIERREVILLE, a village in the S. of Berthier, in the co. of Berthier. It contains 25 houses, including one inn.

PIERRISH, OLD, river, runs into the N.E. bank of the St. Maurice below the R. Windigo.

PILGRIMS, four islands lying about 1½ mile off the S. of Granville and Lachenaye, stretching nearly its whole breadth; they are only piles of rock covered with low brushwood and a few small trees: the westernly one is the station of the telegraph No. 12.

PILLES, *v.* ST. MAURICE, R.

PINS, aux, river, rises in Lake Cutiatendi, in the mountains of Fausembault, near the S. of St. Gabriel, and taking a S. course empties itself into Lake Ontarietsi or St. Joseph. The average breadth of this small river is about one perch and its course 5 leagues.

PISCAMINEAU, river, runs into the R. Matapediac; it turns a saw-mill, and the adjacent country affords immense quantities of pine, which can be floated down to the mills with facility for many miles in the interior of the country.

PISNAY, river, runs S.W. into the R. St. Maurice between the rivers Kisikan and Juglers.

PISSAOUTICHE, river, runs into the Saguenay and is an inconsiderable stream resembling the R. St. Charles near Quebec.

PLANTE, la, river. Ruisseau la Plante traverses the S. of St. Ours S.W. and runs into the Richelieu.

POCATAIRE, POCADIERE, or POCATIERE, *v.* STE. ANNE, S. in the co. of Kamouraska.

POINTE AUX BOULEAUX, *v.* SAGUENAY, R.

POINTE AUX TREMBLES, *v.* MONTREAL.

POINTE AUX TREMBLES, *v.* NEUVILLE, S.

POINTE AUX VACHES, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, between the rivers Saguenay and Bergeronne: this is the only spot where persons might at present be induced to settle. It derives its name from the walrus, an animal once common in the Saguenay country.

POINTE CLAIRE, *v.* MONTREAL.

POINTE DU CHENE (R.), *v.* DU CHENE.

POINTE DU LAC (S.), *v.* TONNANCOUR.

POINTE LEVI, *v.* LAUZON, S.

POINT ST. PETER, fief, in the co. of Gaspé, juts out from the main land and separates Gaspé Bay from Mal Bay.

Statistics.

Population . 148 | Keel-boats . 10

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	60	Oats	220	Potatoes	450

Live Stock.

Horses	3	Cows	26	Swine	53
Oxen	18	Sheep	33		

POMMES, aux, river, in the S. of Neuville, runs a beautiful and meandering course, and is lower down the S. than the R. Jacques Cartier.

PONSONBY, a projected township in the co. of Ottawa, bounded E. by Harrington; W. by Rippon; in front by La Petite Nation; in the rear by Amherst.

PORTAGE, du, river, descends from the parish of St. Constant, in the S. of Sault St. Louis, where it takes the name of Rivière de St. Pierre, and runs before the church of that parish. It discharges itself into the St. Lawrence in the Côte Ste. Catherine, 5 miles from the village of Laprairie. The Rivière du Portage is partly dry in summer and never navigable.

PORTAGE, du, river, one of the early tributaries of the R. Batiscan.

PORT DANIEL, seigniory, in the co. of Gaspé, lies a little W. of Pabos, in the Bay of Chaleurs.—3½ leagues in front, beginning half a league E. of the cape formed by one of the sides of a bay called Port Daniel and extending westward, by one league in depth. Granted, Dec. 12, 1696, to Sieur Réne d'Eneau.—The bay forms a snug inlet.

Title.—"Concession du 12me Décembre, 1696, faite par *Louis de Buade*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, au Sieur *Réne d'Eneau*, de trois lieues et demie de terre de front, au lieu dit le *Port Daniel*, dans la *Baie des Chaleurs*, le dit front à commencer demi lieue à l'Est du cap qui fait un des côtés de l'Ance du dit *Port Daniel*, à continuer les dites trois lieues et demie à l'Ouest, sur une lieue de profondeur; avec les ruisseaux, rivières et étangs, si aucuns se trouvent dans la dite étendue."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 5, folio* 4.

PORT JOLI, river, rises near the rear line of St. Roch des Annais, and running N. W. traverses the S. of Reaume, and through the S. of St. Jean Port Joli it reaches the St. Lawrence.

PORTLAND, township, in the co. of Ottawa, and in the rear of Templeton and Buckingham. The eastern quarter was surveyed and subdivided in 1805. It is watered by the River Blanche, and is reported to be mountainous and rocky, but perhaps a more accurate survey would lead to a more favourable report.

PORTNEUF, barony, in the co. of Portneuf, is bounded N. E. by the S. of Jacques Cartier; S. W. by Deschambault; in the rear by Perthuis; in front by the St. Lawrence.—1½ league in breadth by 3 in depth. Granted, April 16th, 1647, to Sieur de Croisille; it now belongs to the convent of the Hôtel-Dieu at Quebec, but is let on a long lease to Messrs. Coltman and Co.—This is a fine and valuable estate, the land fertile, and the part under tillage in a good state of cultivation: the soil is a light sandy earth mixed with clay, and in many places a good black mould upon a bed of clay.—The timber in the rear is a mixture of the middling sorts, but along the banks of the River Portneuf some very good pine may be collected. This river and several small streams water the property. At a small distance up the R. Portneuf, on the W. side, are the valuable corn and saw mills of Edward Hale, Esq., most conveniently and agreeably seated near the main road, whence the ground rises almost in the form of an amphitheatre; on the gentle acclivities are several fine settlements and many good houses, which greatly enliven a prospect naturally beautiful. From the mills the exportation of flour is very great, and, with the almost constant shipments of timber, create a bustling scene of business. So much trade in these articles is here carried on by the proprietors, that almost a small fleet of vessels is sometimes seen lying at anchor off the mouth of the R. receiving their freights on board, besides those that usually anchor here in their passage up or down the river, on account of the Richelieu rapid. Proceeding eastward from the mills, the bank of the St. Lawrence takes a gradual rise as far as the church at Cap Santé, and thence it almost immediately rises to more than 150 feet above the level of the river by a very steep ascent up what is called the Côte du Cap Santé. From the front to the rear of this tract there are many rising grounds, generally of a very good soil, between which the hollows are in some places swampy and covered with cedar and hemlock. The lands within ¾ of a league of the River Ste. Anne are remarkably fine, and considered by Edward Hale, Esq., to be superior to any of the old conceded lands in the barony.—The *Parish of Cap Santé* comprehends the S. of Portneuf, the S. of D'Auteuil, and parts of Jacques Cartier and Neuville. In this parish are 6 ranges of concessions in different directions. With the exception of Anse de Portneuf, the land of which is excellent, the soil of this parish is of indifferent quality. The roads are in general good. Horses chiefly are used in agriculture. There are 3 schools, 2 public and 1 private, each having from 20 to 30 children.—The small *Village of Cap Santé* is built at the foot of a hill on the shore of the St. Lawrence; it contains about 25 houses, and the church, standing nearly on the point of the cape, is a handsome

building, usually attracting a stranger's notice by its exterior ornaments as well as interior decoration. To vessels coming down the river the clump of trees on Point Deschambault and this church serve as sailing-marks; the latter, by its three spires, is distinguishable at a great distance. Near the church is the parsonage-house and a group of other houses surrounding it, forming almost a tolerably-sized village. Along each side of the Quebec road the houses are numerous, and being surrounded by neat gardens and extensive orchards afford, particularly during the spring, a most enchanting appearance.—In this parish there is no want of young persons who would be proper for making new settlements, but some have not the means and others have not the inclination. To facilitate the settlement of the ungranted lands, through which there is no road, it would be requisite for the seigniors to give as many facilities as possible for the new settlements, and that roads should be opened in the new concessions; and, moreover, the lands should be conceded according to ancient usage, paying a moderate seignorial rent.—From Cap Santé the large shoal called *Batture du Cap Santé* stretches almost down to the entrance of Jacques Cartier River; it is thickly beset with rocks that are uncovered at low water.

Statistics.

Population	2,829	Villages	2	Taverns	10
Churches, R.C.	1	Corn-mills	3	Artisans	18
Curés	1	Saw-mills	6	River-craft	1
Presbyteries	1	Just. of peace	1	Tonnage	18
Schools	3	Shopkeepers	7	Keel-boats	1

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	19,169	Barley	200	Peas	5,000
Oats	2,000	Potatoes	25,100		

Live Stock.

Horses	1,020	Cows	2,040	Swine	1,600
Oxen	920	Sheep	5,100		

Title.—" Concession du 16me Avril, 1647, faite par la Compagnie au Sieur *de Croisille*, située au bord du fleuve *St. Laurent*, du côté du Nord, contenant une lieue et demie de front sur trois lieues de profondeur; le front joignant au Nord-Est au fief de *Monceau*, et du côté du Sud-Ouest au fief *Deschambault*, dans laquelle se trouvent comprises les rivières de *Jacques Cartier* et de *Portneuf*." *Régistre d'Intendance*, *No.* 2 *à* 9, *folio* 215.

PORTNEUF, county, in the district of Quebec, is bounded N. E. by the S. W. boundary line of the seigniories of Sillery and St. Gabriel, and by a prolongation of that line; on the S. W. by the N. E. boundary line of the seigniory of Ste. Anne and its augmentation, and by a prolongation of the same line; on the N. W. by the northern boundary of the province; on the S. E. by the St. Lawrence. This county comprises the seigniories of Gaudarville; Fausembault; Desmaure or St. Augustin; Guillaume Bonhomme; Neuville or Pointe aux Trembles; Bourg-Louis; Belair and its augmentation; D'Auteuil; Jacques Cartier; barony of Portneuf; Perthuis; Deschambault; Lachevrotière; La Tessérie; Francheville; Grondines, reste des Grondines, and their augmentations.—Its length is 240 miles and its breadth 35½, and it contains 8,640 square miles; its centre on the St. Lawrence is in lat. 46° 41′ N., long. 71° 30′ W. It sends 2 members to the provincial parliament, and the places of election are Deschambault and St. Augustin. The surface of this county is mountainous and uneven and is traversed by several ridges of highlands. The land on the bank of the St. Lawrence and receding therefrom is high and bold, but the soil is rich and fertile, being composed of a light sandy earth mixed with clay. It is abundantly watered by numerous rivers, streams and lakes. The chief rivers are as follow—the Jacques Cartier, conspicuous for the rapidity of its stream and the elevation and boldness of its banks, and otherwise remarkable in the history of Canada, having been named after the enterprising Jacques Cartier; the Portneuf, La Chevrotière, and the Ste. Anne and their several branches; also the Batiscan spreading its numerous branches in the interior, the Bastonais or Rivière Croche, and farther in the interior the St. Maurice and its various eastern branches. The chief lakes are the Wayagamack, Edward, and several other large lakes near the Height of Land. The whole front of this county, to the depth of 7 or 8 miles from the St. Lawrence, exhibits well-cultivated farms and flourishing settlements, especially along the St. Lawrence and on the borders of the chief rivers, along which are good roads, besides numerous concession roads. The post route from Quebec passes by the Jacques Cartier bridge, and thence along the St. Lawrence.—This county contains the parishes of St. Augustin, Pointe aux Trembles, Les Ecureuils, Cap Santé, Deschambault, and Grondines, and includes the new Irish settlement of St. Patrick.

Statistics.

Population	16,542	Corn-mills	14	Shopkeepers	27
Churches, R. C.	6	Saw-mills	43	Taverns	25
Curés	6	Carding-mills	3	Artisans	147
Presbyteries	6	Fulling-mills	2	Ship-yards	4
Convents	1	Potasheries	2	River-craft	16
Schools	11	Medical men	3	Tonnage	504
Villages	4	Notaries	8	Keel-boats	5

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	94,354	Peas	28,605	Mixed grain	3,150
Oats	84,740	Rye	4,500	Maple sugar, cwts.	1,053
Barley	6,829	Buck wheat	4,060		
Potatoes	340,458	Indian corn	2,730	Hay, tons	42,205

Live Stock.

Horses	5,016	Cows	11,425	Swine	7,373
Oxen	5,354	Sheep	23,631		

Portneuf and Milles Vaches, in the co. of Saguenay, lie 10 leagues below Tadoussac. These two contiguous seigniories front the St. Lawrence, and form together 6 leagues in front by 4 in depth. The S. of Portneuf belongs to the heirs of Messrs. Dunn, Stuart and Blackwood.—In both these seigniories the lands are excellent; and hay might be cut in Milles Vaches for at least 1,000 heads of cattle, which would be very advantageous to settlers as fodder, particularly at their first commencement: the land, in fact, is cleared naturally all around the bay and the timber is of good growth, consisting of white pine and spruce. The country on the east side of the bay is level for a considerable distance, at least 9 leagues, and there is a stream of water in the bottom of the bay that will admit of building a mill of 6 saws and also a corn-mill. The bay is very accessible to small craft. Portneuf Post has an excellent harbour, but it is only to be entered at high water by small craft. The soil is as good as that of Milles Vaches, but it is on higher ground and the timber inferior. There is a river running close by the house forming the harbour, and it is sheltered to the southward by a high bank of sand which is not covered at high water. The small settlement at Portneuf consists of a church, 70 feet by 30, a wood-built chapel, the agent's house, stores, &c. and 2 or 3 other habitations. Its aspect from the R. is extremely pleasing in bright weather as contrasted with the deserted state of the adjacent country. Potatoes and oats are the chief products of the land; wheat, on account of the coldness of the climate, will not arrive at perfection.

Portneuf, river, rises in a small lake in the

S. of Fausembault, and passing through Bourg-Louis, Neuville, the aug. to Belair, and Jacques Cartier, falls into the St. Lawrence near the s. w. corner of the S. of Portneuf. This river is not navigable for either boats or canoes. The banks on each side are high and very well wooded; its stream is precipitated through so many rapids and along a broken rocky bed with such violence as to render it impassable for any sort of boat, however light. At the mouth of this river the land, for a short space, is low, and extremely well cultivated on each side; and schooners or river-craft ascend as far as the main road.

Pot au Beurre, river. There are 3 of this name in the S. of Sorel and all fall into the s. shore of Yamaska Bay.

Pot au Beurre, river, in the Island of Orleans, rises about the centre of the island, and runs into the north channel of the St. Lawrence.

Potton, township, in the co. of Stanstead, joins the eastern boundary of Sutton, and extends along the province line as far as Lake Memphramagog. Though the surface is mostly hilly and uneven and the land in general indifferent, there are good situations for raising all sorts of grain, as well as most other productions.—Watered by the river Missiskoui, and a great number of tributary streams running from the hills in almost every direction, and by many others that fall into the lake.—The timber consists of elm, beech and maple, with all the common sorts.—There are some thriving settlements on the banks of the R. Missiskoui and the margin of the lake, where the land is particularly good. In this T. bog and mountain iron ores are found. A few roads lead into the neighbouring townships, but they are not very good.

Statistics.

Population	804	Tanneries	1	Distilleries	1
Corn-mills	3	Potteries	1	Shopkeepers	2
Carding-mills	1	Potasheries	3	Taverns	1
Fulling-mills	1	Pearlasheries	3	Artisans	10
Saw-mills	4	Breweries	1		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	5,380	Peas	2,900	Indian corn	2,380
Oats	7,900	Rye	89	Maple sugar, cwts.	40
Barley	500	Buck-wheat	1300		
Potatoes	16,600				

Live Stock.

Horses	212	Cows	521	Swine	600
Oxen	340	Sheep	1,204		

Poulain (S.), *v.* Orleans Island.

Prade, river. Ruisseau la Prade rises in the S. of Contrecœur, and running N. E. into the S. of St. Ours falls into the R. Richelieu opposite Isle Deschaillons.

Prairie, grande, river, in the Island of Montreal, rises in Côteau St. Louis and traversing Côte Ste. Marie falls into the St. Lawrence.

Prairies, des, river, divides Isle Jesus from the Island of Montreal. It is improperly called a river, for it is one of the channels of the St. Lawrence, extending from Isle Bizard to the N. E. extremity of the Island of Montreal. Over this river are several ferries.

Prairies, des, river, in the S. of St. Sulpice. Ruisseau des Grandes Prairies runs S. W. into the R. Mascouche.

Prairies, les, *v.* Saguenay R. and Chicoutimi Post.

Prendergast River, rises in the T. of Clarendon and runs S. into L. des Chats.

Presentation (V.), in Montreal Island.

Prevost River, or Riviere Noire, traverses the T. of Wickham in the 8th range and then runs down through the T. of Grantham, and empties itself into the St. Francis near the V. of Drummondville more than 3 miles above the ferry. Over this river is a bridge near its mouth, which, though partially repaired, is not safe for heavy teams; a new one would cost about £100.

Prince, au, river, in the S. of Lake of Two Mountains, runs N. E. and joins the Petite Rivière du Chêne.

Propre, river, one of the early tributaries of the R. Batiscan.

Province of Lower Canada, lies between the parallels of the 45th and 52nd degrees of north latitude, and the meridians of 57° 50′ and 80° 6′ west longitude from Greenwich. It is bounded N. by the territory of the Hudson's Bay Company or East Maine; E. by the Gulf of St. Lawrence and a line drawn from Anse au Sablon, on the Labrador coast, due north to the 52° of latitude; S. by New Brunswick and part of the territories of the United States; W. by a line which separates it from Upper Canada, commencing at a stone boundary on the north bank of Lake St. Francis, at the cove west of Pointe au Baudet, and running first between the T. of Lancaster and the S. of New Longueuil, and then between the townships of Lochiel and Hawkesbury on the N. W. and the T. of Newton and the S. of Rigaud on the S. E., until it strikes the Ottawa river; the boundary line then ascends that river into Lake Temiscaming, and from the head of that lake it extends due north until it strikes the boundary line of Hudson's Bay, including all the territory to the westward and southward of the said line to the utmost extent of the country commonly called or known by the name of Canada.—Lower Canada is not only the most important of the British North American provinces, from its situation and extent, but the most populous, its inhabitants being to those of the sister provinces of Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, in the respective ratio of 8.11 and 19 to 3, or, in other terms, nearly in the proportion of the numbers 32, 11, 8, 5; therefore the population of Lower Canada alone constitutes about 4-7ths of the total population of the four provinces, and about 2-5ths of that of the whole of the dominions of Great Britain in North America.—In salubrity no climate can perhaps be found to excel that of Canada; although the atmosphere is impregnated with a considerable degree of cold in winter, and its frigidity is of much longer prevalence than would naturally be inferred from the geographical position of the country. The summers are warmer and the winters colder than in European countries in the same latitude. Proceeding up the St. Lawrence, the climate becomes considerably milder and adapted, by degrees, to the growth of fruits that thrive only in warm atmospheres. Wheat, barley, rye, maize, oats, and in fact almost every species of grain, are cultivated with every possible success, the climate being well calculated to bring them to maturity. —The prevailing winds are the north-east, north-west, and south-west. The S. W. wind is the most prevalent, but it is generally moderate and accompanied by clear skies; the N. E. and E. winds usually bring with them continued rain in summer and snow in winter; and the N. W. is remarkable for its coldness, dryness, and elasticity. Winds from due north, south, or west are not frequent. The azure of Canadian skies is beautifully transparent and pure, and the starry constellations are remarkably luminous and bright. Fogs are almost unknown in Canada, but the morning dew sometimes rises in a light vapoury cloud, which is almost suddenly dispelled by the first solar rays that gild the horizon. In winter,

however, when the cold is intense, a thick vapour is frequently seen on the unfrozen surface of the St. Lawrence, driving heavily before the wind amidst masses of floating ice. The winter commences about the 25th of Nov. in the regions about Quebec, and lasts until about the 25th of April, when agricultural operations are resumed. In the district of Montreal the permanent cold sets in generally 2 or 3 weeks later, and the spring is probably as much earlier, although these advantages are subject to frequent vicissitudes. In summer the electric phenomena of the atmosphere, as displayed in the vividness of lightning and the burst of loud thunders, are sometimes appalling in the extreme and have, in numerous instances, been attended with very serious consequences.—Lower Canada is divided into 5 districts, which are subdivided into 44 counties, 2 of which are confined to cities and 2 to towns, viz.

Districts.

Quebec	Inferior District of St. Francis
Montreal	
Three Rivers	Inferior District of Gaspé.

Counties.

Acadie	Nicolet
Beauce	Orleans
Beauharnois	Ottawa
Bellechasse	Portneuf
Berthier	Quebec
Bonaventure	Quebec, City
Chambly	Richelieu
Champlain	Rimouski
Dorchester	Rouville
Drummond	Saguenay
Gaspé	St. Hyacinthe
Kamouraska	St. Maurice
Lachenaye	Shefford
Laprairie	Sherbrooke
L'Assomption	Stanstead
L'Islet	Terrebonne
Lotbinière	Three Rivers, Town
Megantic	Two Mountains
Missiskoui	Vaudreuil
Montmorenci	Vercheres
Montreal	William Henry, Town
Montreal, City	Yamaska.

The counties consist of feudal grants called seigniories and of modern grants called townships which are held by free and common soccage tenure. The seigniories contain about 10,000,000 acres, about half of which are in a state of nature and not conceded. In the townships are about 6,300,000 acres.—Of the total quantity of lands held by both species of tenure about 3,000,000 of acres are under actual cultivation; to which amount may be added about 200,000 acres which are in that progressive state provincially termed *en abatis*, having merely undergone the preliminaries of agricultural improvement. Of the lands in culture it may be said that one-third, on an average, yield grain crops for consumption and export, the other two-thirds being either in fallow or in pasture and meadow. Those parts of this beautiful province that are yet in a primitive state of nature are diversified by hill, plain and valley, though, in some sections, mountainous and bold, and the land is in general richly covered with a sturdy growth of valuable forest-trees. Two-thirds at least of these wilds are likely, in process of time, to be brought under cultivation; the remaining third may be considered as unsusceptible of tillage, being in a great measure composed of rugged steeps, barren hills, sterile morasses and swamps.—*For other particulars vide Vol. I.*

Statistical statement of the province of Lower Canada, calculated for December, 1827.

	Population.
Population in 1827	471,876
Magdalen Islands	900
Number of men employed in the king's posts and Mingan	400
Voyageurs employed in the Indian trade	300
	473,476
Emigrants since 1827	28,000
Natural increase since 1827 about	59,575
Total	561,051

Exclusive of the British military and the aborigines wandering in the interior.

Progressive increase of Population.

Year	1676	1688	1700	1706	1714	1759	1784	1825	1831
Souls	8,415	11,249	15,000	20,000	26,904	65,000	113,000	450,000	561,051

Districts, including the Inferior District of St. Francis in the Superior Districts.

Districts.	Population.	Churches, Pro.	Churches, Sco.	Parsonage Houses.	Wesleyan Chapels.	Churches R.C.	Curés.	Presbyteries.	Convents.	Colleges.	Towns.	Villages.	Total number of houses in towns and villages.	Court-houses.	Gaols.	Schools.	Corn-mills.	Saw-mills.	Carding-mills.	Fulling-mills.	Paper-mills.	Distilleries.	Breweries.	Founderies.	Tanneries.	Hat manufact.	Potteries.	Potasheries.	Pearlasheries.	Just. of Peace.	Medical men.	Notaries.	Shopkeepers.	Taverns.	Artisans.	Shipyards.	River-craft.	Tonnage.	Keel-boats.
Montreal .	268681	23	3	7	4	78	68	71	10	6	3	68	10230	2	3	178	185	200	58	51	2	26	14	2	46	8	38	148	106	69	178	96	540	541	2916	10	20	490	36
Quebec .	143761	3	1	1	1	73	57	64	9	3	2	28	3290	1	1	70	89	283	23	18	.	2	4	.	11	1	5	6	2	57	171	60	382	322	2229	30	141	4570	277
Three Rivers	51657	9	.	3	.	21	17	19	1	1	1	15	957	2	2	23	44	72	10	10	1	3	1	2	17	.	3	19	19	17	80	11	66	61	401	4	12	291	14
Gaspé .	7777	4	.	.	.	19	2	.	.	.	.	3	198	2	2	2	6	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	32	1	28	11	41	7	64	4800	738
	471876	39	4	11	5	191	144	154	20	10	6	114	14775	7	8	273	324	565	91	79	3	31	19	4	74	9	46	173	127	145	461	168	1016	935	5587	51	237	1151	1065

Districts.	Annual Agricultural Produce, in bushels.												Live Stock.				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Rye.	Buck wheat.	Indian corn.	Mixed grain.	Potatoes.	Hay, tons.	Maple sugar, cwts.	Flax, cwts.	Butter, cwts.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
Montreal .	1752386	1379856	213672	546783	134809	94603	272266	95152	4121721	692988	11489	6533	85582	81199	88631	147324	482810	120906
Quebec .	793872	627053	123604	192469	52933	20073	36977	61747	1848404	348875	8331	3422	42096	39022	35498	78797	248042	86596
Three Rivers	362974	317722	25841	81261	29801	6721	23509	26590	606365	169337	3728	1762	17353	18822	19344	32218	93674	30228
Gaspé .	12008	16898	.	2805	.	.	398	1170	219820	10867	781	12	933	1389	1539	1676	4596	4005
	2931240	2341529	363117	823318	217543	121397	333150	184659	6796310	1228067	24329	11729	145964	140432	145012	260015	829122	241735

Districts.	Domestic Manufactures, in French ells.				Land in cultivation, in acres.		
	Cloth (Etoffe du Pays).	Flannel and home-spun (Petite Etoffe).	Linen.	Looms.	Under crop.	Fallow and meadow land.	Total in culture.
Montreal . .	658168	456234	594961	6756	580006	1081966	1661972
Quebec . .	352264	253250	300893	4315	291403	612443	903846
Three Rivers .	135243	94746	161932	2073	125902	244878	370780
Gaspé . .	7998	4010	910	99	4887	5100	9987
	1153673	808240	1058696	13243	1002198	1944387	2946565

Pscudy, river, rises in the s. side of the co. of Rimouski and traverses the s. w. angle of the co. of Bonaventure, and is one of the early tributaries of the r. Ristigouche.

Pyke River, rises in several small streams that meet near the v. of Frelightsburg, in the S. of St. Armand; hence it runs to a village nearly in the centre of Stanbridge and, keeping its very irregular course southwardly, to Bedford village, where it soon regains its n. w. direction, in which it continues till it reaches the 9th range, where it receives a considerable branch from Farnham and turning suddenly southward again it keeps near the w. boundary line till it falls into Missiskoui Bay. At the breaking up of the ice in the spring great numbers of fish are taken in the mouth of this r. viz., doré, maskinongé, mullet, pike, perch and suckers.—Pyke river turns 5 corn-mills and 6 or 8 saw-mills.

Pyke's River, in the t. of Frampton, rises in Pyke's Lake, and running n. e. through Pyke's Settlement falls into the r. Etchemin.

Q.

Quamquerticook (R.), *v.* Green River.

Quaquagamack, lake, one of the first waters of the r. Ouiatchouan.

Quaquagamacksis, lake, a few miles s. of Lake Quaquagamack; the land around it is in every respect wild and desolate, as the timber has been destroyed by fire and is succeeded by a

growth of aspen, poplar, small fir and white birch, and the soil is very rocky and sandy.

QUEBEC, county, is bounded N. E. by the S. W. bounds of the seigniory of Côte de Beaupré until it meets the S. E. boundary line of the T. of Tewkesbury, thence N. E. along that boundary line to the S. E. angle of the township, thence N. along the N. E. boundary or lateral line of that township to its depth, and thence by the prolongation of the said line S. W. by the county of Portneuf; N. W. by the northern boundary of the province; and S. E. by the river St. Lawrence.—It comprises the seigniories of Beauport, Notre Dame des Anges, D'Orsainville, Lepinay, Fief St. Ignace, Fief Hubert, the seigniories of Sillery and St. Gabriel, the townships of Stoneham and Tewkesbury, the parishes of Beauport, Charlesbourg, St. Ambroise, Jeune Lorette, part of Ancienne Lorette and Ste. Foi, and the parish, city and suburbs of Quebec, and all other parishes in the whole or in part comprehended within the above-described limits.—Its breadth in front is $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles, in the rear 100, and its depth is about 240, containing about 13,200 sq. miles. Its southern extremity is in latitude 46° 46′ 30″ N., longitude 71° 18′ W. Although its surface is mountainous and broken and traversed by several ridges of high land, yet many parts are fit for cultivation, and large patches of rich natural meadows are found on the borders of the numerous rivers, streams and lakes, which most abundantly water the co.—The chief rivers are the St. Charles, Jacques Cartier, Ste. Anne, Batiscan, Bastonais, Schecoubish and a part of the Montmorenci, with their various branches. The principal lakes are called Commissioners, Kajoualwang, Bouchette, Quaquagamack, Schecoubish, Assuapmoussoin, St. Charles: there are also many others not distinguished by names. The scenery about several of these lakes is beautiful and picturesque.—This co., in population, ranks the 2nd in the province and comprehends within its limits the City of Quebec, the capital of Lower Canada, from which it takes its name. It contains a population of about 36,000 souls, 28,000 of whom may be said to compose the City and Banlieus of Quebec. It is singular that this dense population is contained in a space not exceeding 180 square miles, and of the cultivated parts only 150. Beyond Lake St. Charles (noted for its beautiful scenery and as a place of recreation and resort for the inhabitants of the city), there are only a few scattered settlements. The great valley of the St. Charles and the Canardière present a most luxuriant field of cultivated lands and meadows, and thence to the N. W. the land rises gradually presenting a well settled and cultivated country with villages, which attract notice and are relieved by a handsome background presented by the Charlesbourg Mountains and the more distant heights. From Dorchester Bridge over the St. Charles to Montmorenci, is seen a thick range of settlements and well cultivated farms, several gentlemen's country-seats, neat and handsomely constructed: on one side of the road are seen the village and settlements of Beauport and the celebrated falls of Montmorenci, adding to the highly interesting panoramic view of the Basin of Quebec; the villages of Charlesbourg and Jeune Lorette tend to enhance the beauty of the scenery, whether viewed from the Basin or the City of Quebec.—This co. sends two members to the provincial parliament, and the place of election is at Charlesbourg.

Statistics.

Population	30,954	Towns	1	Distilleries	2
Churches, Pro.	3	Villages	3	Ship-yards	7
Wesleyan chap.	1	Corn-mills	7	Medical men	31
Churches, R. C.	14	Saw-mills	15	Notaries	32
Curés	8	Carding-mills	4	Shopkeepers	216
Presbyteries	6	Fulling-mills	2	Taverns	176
Convents	4	Tanneries	3	Artisans	1,250
Colleges	2	Hat-manufact.	1	River-craft	40
Schools	25	Potteries	2	Tonnage	2,020
Court-houses	1	Breweries	4	Keel-boats	66
Gaols	1				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	59,214	Peas	25,775	Mixed grain	2,465
Oats	152,615	Rye	4,851	Maple sugar, cwts.	354
Barley	14,240	Buck-wheat	2,450		
Potatoes	331,627	Indian corn	3,198	Hay, tons	34,598

Live Stock.

Horses	4,941	Cows	7,513	Swine	5,272
Oxen	3,291	Sheep	19,700		

QUEBEC CITY. For description, *vide* vol. i. p. 239. It may, however, be stated here that Quebec is the capital not only of the province of Lower Canada, but of the whole of the British dominions in North America, and as such it is the place of residence for the governor in chief and commander of the forces in those colonies. Its natural position, strongly fortified by regular works, renders

it almost impregnable; and its citadel is not unusually mentioned as a parallel in strength with the fortress of Gibraltar. The population of the city now exceeds 30,000 souls; but the following tabular exhibit will best show its statistics as taken in the year 1825. Quebec is also the most important seaport of British America, excepting, probably, Halifax. Its harbour, situated upwards of 400 miles from the sea, in the gulf, is perfectly safe and calculated to receive the largest fleet. The average of British shipping seen annually in port exceeds 500 sail, and indeed more than 600 sea-going vessels have been known to be entered inwards in the course of one year. There are an archdeacon and curate for the church of England and one curate for that of Scotland. Among the number of convents one only is a nunnery-school, in the lower town. In the total number of schools as stated in the table the principal only are included.

Statistics, 1825.

City of Quebec.	Population.	Epis. Church.	Presb. Church.	Epis. Chapel.	Wesleyan Ch.	Churches R.C.	Curés.	Presbyteries.	Convents.	Colleges.	Schools.	Court-houses.	Gaols.	Meeting-houses.	Tanneries.	Saw-mills.	Potteries.	Breweries.	Ship-yards.
Upper Town .	4445	1	1	1	.	5	1	1	2	1	7	1	1	3	.	.	.	.	.
Lower Town .	4187	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	4
Banlieue . .	1767	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Suburbs.																			
St. Roch . .	6691	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	1	2	1	4
St. John & St. Louis	6427	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	23517	1	1	1	1	8	1	2	4	2	11	1	1	3	3	1	2	3	8

QUEBEC DISTRICT, *v.* DISTRICTS.

QUIAUKSQUACK (R.), *v.* GRANDE RIVIERE.

QUINCHIEN, river, in the S. of Vaudreuil, runs N. E. and near the village of Vaudreuil and falls into a bay that lies between Isle Perrot and the Lake of Two Mountains.

R.

RAMUSQUE, river, a small stream in the S. of Gouffre, runs into the R. du Gouffre.

RAMZAY, seigniory, in the co. of St. Hyacinth, is bounded E. and N. E. by the T. of Upton; S. W. and N. by the S. of St. Hyacinth and St. Charles. —3 leagues in front by 3 in depth, viz. 1½ league above and below the river Scibouet, which runs into the R. Yamaska. Granted, Oct. 17, 1710, to Sieur de Ramzay, and now belongs to —— Martigny, junior, esq.—There are 4 concessions running from S. W. to N. E. which have the usual parallel roads, besides which, two roads extend from N. W. to S. E.

Statistics.

Population	386	Corn-mills .	1	Notaries .	1
Churches, Pro.	1	Saw-mills .	1	Taverns .	1
Curates .	1	Medical men	1	Artisans .	6

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat .	3,489	Potatoes	3,820	Buck-wheat	100
Oats .	2,900	Peas .	1,005	Indian corn	119
Barley .	100	Rye .	20		

Live Stock.

Horses .	143	Cows .	368	Swine .	221
Oxen .	123	Sheep .	778		

Title.—" Concession du 17me Octobre, 1710, faite au Sieur *de Ramzay*, de l'étendue de trois lieues de terre de front sur trois lieues de profondeur, savoir, une lieue et demie audessous de la rivière *Scibouet*, qui tombe dans la rivière *Yamaska*, et une lieue et demie au dessus, courant du Nord-est au Sud-ouest, avec les isles et islets qui se trouveront dans la dite rivière, vis-à-vis de la dite concession: et donnant à la dite concession le nom de *Ramzay*."—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage*, *No.* 96, *folio* 62, *le* 2*me Janvier*, 1781.—*Cahiers d'Intendance*, *No.* 2 *à* 9, *folio* 358.

RAMZAY, LOUISE DE, in the county of Richelieu, is a small piece of land, about 1½ league superficial, lying in the rear of the S. of Sorel and between those of St. Ours, Bourchemin, and Bonsecours. Granted, June 18, 1739, to the Démoiselles Angelique, Louise, and Elizabeth de Ramzay.

RANDIN, fief, in the S. of Berthier, in the co. of Berthier, extends from Antaya or Dorvillier fief, one league in front of the seigniory by half

a league in depth. Granted, Nov. 3, 1672, to Sieur Randin. This grant includes Isle Randin, which lies opposite to it, and it seems, by the title, to have been increased by a grant made, Apr. 27, 1674, to Sieur Berthier, which is half a league in front by one league in depth and lies adjoining the rear of the original grant.

Title.—" Concession faite au Sieur *Randin*, le 3me Novembre, 1672, par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, d'une lieue de front sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, sur une demi lieue de profondeur, à prendre depuis le Sieur *de Comporté*, jusqu'aux terres non-concédées; avec l'isle nommée de son nom de *Randin*.—N. B. Dans le Régistre du Sécrétariat le mot *une* a été sustitué à la place du mot *demi* qui a été rayé."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 1, *folio* 21.

Augmentation.—" Concession faite au Sieur *Berthier*, le 27me Avril, 1674, d'une demi lieue de terre de front sur une lieue de profondeur, à prendre derrière et joignant la concession du Sieur *Randin*, du 3me Novembre, 1672." —*Régistre des Foi et Hommage, folio* 38, *le* 26*me Janvier*, 1781.

Rapide, du, river, in the S. of Monnoir, joins the Ruisseau Barre and runs into the R. des Hurons.

Raquette, à la, river, rises in the E. side of the S. of Rigaud, and, after making a short *détour* into the S. of Vaudreuil, returns through the fief Choisy; and, passing through Nouvelle Lotbinière at the N. E. angle of Rigaud, falls into the Lake of Two Mountains. This stream is not navigable.

Rats, aux, or Rat River, falls into the W. side of the St. Maurice about 81 miles above Three Rivers. It is a broad stream, between which and the Little Rat River, on an alluvial flat formed by those rivers at the foot of the high mountains, is situated a trading post of the Hudson's Bay Company; it consists of a store, two dwelling-houses and a very good garden which furnishes the Post with the necessary vegetables: a dwelling-house is building for the resident agent.

Rawdon, township, in the co. of L'Assomption, is bounded N. E. by Kildare; S. W. by Kilkenny; in the rear by waste lands; in front by the seigniories of St. Sulpice and L'Assomption. It is singular that, notwithstanding the limits between these seigniories and Rawdon have been established and marked in the field by actual survey, the seignior of L'Assomption has considerably encroached upon the first range of Rawdon, where he has placed *censitaires* under seignorial titles: these encroachments extend to the crown and clergy reservations in that range, as well as to the tract granted under letters patent to the Bruvères.—This T. has been divided into 11 ranges, and each range into 28 lots of 200 acres. The new system of laying out the crown and clergy reserves in blocks has been extended to this T., except in the first range and a part of the second, which were previously granted under patent and the reserves appropriated. The face of this township is uneven, and in many parts mountainous, from the 4th range northward. The soil generally is fit for the cultivation of grain, and in various places for the growth of hemp and flax. The population is chiefly composed of emigrants from Ireland, and the settlements are in a state of tolerable advancement. The inhabitants derive much advantage from Mr. Dugas's excellent corn and saw-mills in lot 24 in the first range, whence the road winds into and traverses the interior of the township up to the 7th range. From the Manchester mills one mile S. of Dugas's mills, the road leading to Kildare is circuitous and to the emigrant settlement 20 miles long, while, by traversing that township and part of Rawdon, the distance is about 8 miles, of which one-third is a footpath.—Few townships are so well watered as this, which has no less than 4 rivers besides smaller streams. The rivers are the Ouareau, the Rouge, the Blanche, and a branch of the St. Esprit. In all these rivers there is good trout-fishing, but they are so obstructed by falls and rapids that they are not navigable for craft of any kind. The lakes are as numerous as the streams, and vast quantities of trout are taken in them by Canadians from St. Jacques and St. Esprit during the winter, and some of them weigh upwards of 20 lbs. each. Every river is crossed by one or more bridges, all free from toll: the largest, over the Ouareau, cost 9*s.* 6*d.* on every 100 acres. There are 5 bridges in all, which were built by the settlers. There is a strong chalybeate spring in the N. E. side of the 4th range near the R. Blanche, which is resorted to for almost all kinds of disease; there is also a spring of a different kind near the Ouareau bridge on the property of Mr. Jefferies, being a cure for bowel complaints.—On the uplands, the greater part of the timber is maple, beech and birch; in the lower parts, cedar and spruce fir abound.—The Grand Voyer has laid out several roads from the front to the rear of the township,

all of which are at present passable for carts; the line roads are likewise cleared of timber, but from the nature of the country it will take some time before they are all made passable. A road is opened from this T. to Berthier, through the Grand Rousseau Kildare: it passes through the second range to lot 24; thence through the same number of the first range to the parish of St. Jacques: from the level nature of the country through which this road leads, and the advantage it gives to persons travelling to the west, there is no doubt of its soon becoming a general road to the Ottawa section of Upper Canada: persons going to that quarter will at least save 30 to 40 miles by it, and the country through which it passes is as thickly inhabited as any other part of Lower Canada.—Considerable quantities of maple sugar are produced in this T. and flax has been cultivated with some success. The neat cattle are, generally, of the small Canadian breed. Agricultural wages, without board, 2*s.* 6*d.* per day. There are several corn and saw-mills, at intervals of one and two leagues, on the road to the Emigrant Settlement in Kildare.—Lead ore is found in the 3rd range.—In this T. is one public school, and a village has been laid out. The best mode of effecting connected settlements in this T. would be the establishment of settlers on the borders of the river Lac Ouareau, which presents many advantages; viz. the excellent quality of the soil; many natural meadows which are of primary necessity in new settlements; the navigation between its falls, which is perfectly suitable for boats of the largest dimensions; and the vicinity of Manchester Road, which is practicable for carts and waggons. Lots, 100 acres each, should be laid out fronting the river and proper allowances made for its sinuosities.—The principal proprietors are Dr. Selby, Rev. J. E. Burton, and Mr. John Jefferies. —*Ungranted* and *unlocated,* 10,400 acres.

Statistics.

Population	850	Saw-mills	4
Corn-mills	3	Potasheries	8

RAY, la, a little river crossing the road to Charlesbourg from Quebec. In 1829 a new bridge was built over this stream and cost 273*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* currency, of which sum 20*l.* was raised by subscription and 40*l.* received from the magistrates.

REAUME, fief, in the co. of L'Islet, is a small strip of land between St. Jean Port Joli and St. Roch des Aulnais.—Half a league broad by two leagues deep. Granted, March 16th, 1677, to Démoiselle de Lacombe.—The soil and timber are similar to those of St. Jean Port Joli, and about one-third of the fief is well cultivated and thickly inhabited. A few trifling rivulets supply a very scanty irrigation. The main road crosses it, besides which there are some concession roads.

Title.—"Concession du 16me Mars, 1677, faite par *Jacques Duchesneau,* Intendant, à Démoiselle *de Lacombe,* d'une demi lieue de terre de front le long du fleuve *St. Laurent,* à prendre depuis celles qui appartiennent au Sieur *de St. Denis,* son père, en remontant le dit fleuve, avec deux lieues de profondeur."—*Insinuations du Conseil Supérieur, lettre* B, *folio* 16.

RECOLLETS, aux, a village in the Island of Montreal.

RED CARP (R.), *v.* ASHRATSI, L.

RED RIVER, runs into Commissioners Lake N. of Blueberry Hills.

REMIE, river, in Côte de Beaupré, runs through the concessions St. Jerome and St. Lazare. It turns several mills in its way to the R. du Gouffre.

REPENTIGNY, *v.* L'ASSOMPTION, S.

RIBBON RIVER, runs into the R. St. Maurice.

RICHARD RIOUX, seigniory, in the co. of Rimouski, is bounded N. E. by Bic; S. W. by Trois Pistoles; in front by the St. Lawrence; in the rear by waste lands.—3 leagues in front by 4 in depth. Granted, Apr. 6, 1751, to Sieur Nicholas Rioux. The great north-easternly ridge here ranges so close to the St. Lawrence as to leave only a narrow slip between it and the shore. This space possesses a moderately good soil, upon which there are a few settlements under a respectable state of husbandry; there are also several patches of good land more in the interior, lying in the hollows between the ridges. Close by the river side is a very good road. This S. is very scantily watered, but very well covered with timber of various kinds and good growth.—*Rimouski* or *Nine Leagues Portage* was so called from its being but partially settled, and the rugged aspect of the rocky ridge to the north and south of it, which forms a valley whose breadth at its western entrance may be nearly 2 miles and at its eastern extremity not more than about 3 furlongs. It is 27 miles in length and runs over the bold and broken mountains of Bic, where it is excessively hilly, the view presenting few other objects besides abrupt cliffs

and craggy hills, well calculated to inspire awe but not pleasure.

Statistics.

Population . 100

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat .	3,120	Barley .	225	Peas .	277
Oats .	97	Potatoes .	410	Mixed grain	299

Live Stock.

Horses .	29	Cows .	53	Swine .	67
Oxen .	30	Sheep .	118		

Title.—" Concession du 6me Avril, 1751, faite par le Marquis *de la Jonquière*. Gouverneur, et *François Bigot*, Intendant, au Sieur *Nicholas Rioux*, du terrein qui se trouve non-concédé entre la Seigneurie de *Trois Pistolles* et les terres appartenantes aux représentans de feu Mr. *de Lachenaie*, ce qui peut faire environ trois lieues de front sur quatre lieues de profondeur, avec les isles, islets et battures qui se trouvent au devant du dit terrein."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 9, *folio* 81.

RICHE, river. The Bras Riche is in Bonsecours, in the co. of L'Islet.

RICHELIEU, county, in the district of Montreal, is bounded by the N. E. line of the S. of Contrecœur as far as the R. Richelieu or Chambly, thence by that river to the S. W. line of the S. of St. Charles, thence by that S. W. line as far as the line of the depth of that seigniory, thence by the said depth line as far as the N. E. line of the said S. of St. Charles, thence by the said N. E. line as far as the depth line of the S. of St. Denis, thence by the said depth line as far as the line between the seigniories of St. Hyacinthe and St. Ours, thence by the aforesaid line as far as the river Yamaska, thence by that river as far as the place where the continuation of the rear line of the S. of St. Charles d'Yamaska would terminate at the said river, thence by the said depth line as far as the N. E. line of the said S. of St. Charles, thence by the said N. E. line of St. Charles as far as the river Yamaska, thence by part of that river which is between the said N. E. line of St. Charles and the N. E. line of the S. of Bonsecours, thence by the said N. E. line of the S. of Bonsecours as far as the Baie de la Vallière, thence by a line through the middle of the said bay as far as its outlet into the river St. Lawrence, and thence up that river as far as the N. E. line of the S. of Contrecœur.—It comprehends the seigniories of St. Ours and its augmentation, St. Denis, St. Charles on the river Richelieu, Sorel, Bourchemin and Bourgmarie west of the river Yamaska, and Bonsecours and St. Charles on the same river; comprehending also the following isles in the St. Lawrence, viz. Cochon, Madame, Ronde, De Grace, Aux Ours, the isles commonly called Battures à la Carpe, also isles du Sable, du Moine, and du Basque, and also the isles in the R. Richelieu or Chambly nearest the county, and being in the whole or in part fronting it.—Its extreme length is 25 miles and its breadth 20, containing 367 square miles. Its centre is in lat. 45° 50′ 15″ N., long. 72° 58′ W. It sends two members to the provincial parliament, and the place of election is at St. Ours. The principal rivers are the Yamaska and the Richelieu.—The surface of this county is invariably level and the soil in many parts is of an inferior quality. The timber is very abundant, but little can be said of its superiority. The roads, which are very numerous, are principally along the borders of the rivers, and concession-roads also communicate with the adjoining seigniories. Along these roads are dispersed numerous well cultivated farms, and dwelling-houses, which are generally neat and commodious. Within the limits of this county are five parishes and the borough of William Henry; the principal parish is that of St. Ours which has a handsome village.

Statistics.

Population	16,967	Corn-mills	23	Just. of peace	7
Churches, Pro.	1	Saw-mills .	7	Medical men	4
Parsonage-house	1	Carding-mills	1	Notaries .	5
Churches, R. C.	5	Fulling-mills	1	Shopkeepers	27
Curés .	5	Tanneries .	2	Taverns .	22
Presbyteries	5	Hat-manufact.	2	Artisans .	58
Schools .	8	Potteries .	13	River-craft .	3
Villages .	3	Potasheries	3	Tonnage .	50
Court-houses	1	Pearlasheries	2	Keel-boats .	4
Gaols .	1				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat .	92,300	Peas .	24,600	Mixed grain	5,800
Oats .	83,419	Rye .	5,490	Maple sugar,	
Barley .	4,341	Buck-wheat	3,000	cwts.	554
Potatoes	156,790	Ind. corn	3,260	Hay, tons	43,200

Live Stock.

Horses .	5,363	Cows .	9,736	Swine .	7,899
Oxen .	4,521	Sheep .	34,410		

RICHELIEU, river, also called *Chambly, St. Louis,* and *St. John,* rises in the United States and enters the province between the seigniories of La Colle and Foucault, and descending to the St. Lawrence divides the counties of Acadie, Chambly and Verchères from those of Rouville

and Richelieu, where it falls into the St. Lawrence at the town of William Henry in the seigniory of Sorel.—Of all the rivers that fall into the south side of the St. Lawrence within the bounds of Lower Canada, the largest, in respect of quantity of water, is the *Richelieu*, and it is also the best known. The principal origin of its waters is in the United States; and if we estimate the whole length of country from which it collects them, from the south point of Lake George to the termination of the river at Sorel, it cannot be less than 160 miles. The breadth of the same tract varies from 10 to 60 miles; taking it at the medium of 30 miles, the extent of country from which its waters are collected must be at least 4800 square miles. Only a small portion of this, however, lies within the province. From the province line to the mouth of the river the distance appears to be about 70 miles, and therefore the space, from which it collects the waters within the province, being a triangle of 30 miles base, will be 1050 square miles in extent, or one-fourth of the whole expanse which it drains. Its capabilities and defects as a water communication are well known. The improvement of the navigation of this river was considered by the legislature a matter of so much importance, that of the sum of £2,800 which the act directed should be laid out in the county of Richelieu, it was by the act specially provided that the sum of £1,500 should be applied "for the improvement of the river Richelieu between Sorel and Chambly." This sum seems to have been found insufficient for the purposes which the legislature had in view, for we find that in 1826 an act was passed (6 Geo. IV. c. 33) "to facilitate the execution of the act of the 57th Geo. III. c. 13, inasmuch as it relates to the appointment of commissioners for the improvement of the navigation of the river Richelieu, and to appropriate a sum of money therein mentioned for that purpose." By the last-mentioned act it is provided that the before-mentioned sum of £1,500, "or such part of the said sum as may remain unexpended, shall be applied for the aforesaid purpose, and as provided for by the said act, under the superintendence of the commissioners," &c. And the act then goes on to say "that it shall be lawful for the governor, lieut.-governor, or person administering the government, for the time being, to advance and pay for the purpose herein above mentioned, by a warrant or warrants under his hand, from such of the unappropriated moneys in the hands of the receiver-general of the province, a further sum not exceeding two thousand four hundred pounds currency, which said sum shall be applied by, and accounted for, as and in the same manner and by the same persons as provided and enacted with respect to the aforesaid sum of money remaining unexpended." It is much to be lamented that this law has not yet been carried into effect. It is of a nature to have the most beneficial consequences. Why it has hitherto been allowed to remain as a dead letter in the statute-book we have no means of conjecturing; it is to be hoped, indeed to be expected, that it will not continue to be so. The Richelieu, affording a quick and easy water communication from the American territory into the very centre of the province, is entitled to consideration in more than one point of view. As a medium of commerce between the fertile districts of each country it merits attention, and it has a forcible claim to consideration from being a main inlet into the British territory, through which hostile operations might be directed with an alarming rapidity and perhaps for some time with serious consequences before they could be repelled or checked. Its banks are generally between eight and twelve feet high, diversified on each side by many farms and extensive settlements in a very high state of improvement; on or near it are some neat, populous and flourishing villages, handsome churches, numerous mills of various kinds, good roads in all directions, and every other characteristic of a country inhabited by an industrious population. The navigation is carried on by boats, canoes and other craft of large dimension and burden, and by rafts. From its junction with the St. Lawrence, decked vessels of one hundred and fifty tons may ascend from twelve to fourteen miles. This river is remarkable for being much narrower at its discharge than at the lake whence it flows, and for the gradual diminution of the breadth of its bed. At its mouth it is about two hundred and fifty yards wide, which it preserves, with the exception of one or two expansions occasioned by some small islands which greatly increase the beauty of its scenery, up to the Basin of Chambly; hence to the Isle du Portage the breadth is five hundred yards; beyond this it spreads to double that distance, and continues to widen still more up to St. John's, whence there is a ship navigation to

the towns on Lake Champlain. From the basin down to the St. Lawrence the current is regular and gentle, and although there are some shoals and flats, they do not disturb the smoothness of its course; but from Lake Champlain the stream is hurried, in some places rather violent and in others broken by rapids. The passage downwards for loaded boats, &c. is in general quick and unattended with the smallest difficulty, except what is occasioned by the rapids. Upwards to Chambly nothing more than ordinary care is required to avoid the shallows, but thence to St. John's the ascent is attended with more labour. The number of river-craft, canoes, &c. with their various ladings, and the immense quantities of timber composing the numerous rafts that are continually descending, and upon which many hundred tons of pot and pearl ashes and large cargoes of flour are brought down every summer, exclusive of what is conveyed by the boats, unequivocally point out the value and importance of this communication. The Richelieu between La Colle and Foucault is about 1 mile broad and abounds with fish of delicious flavour, viz. pike, pickerel, maskinongé, bass, white fish, perch, and various sorts of the sucker.—The principal islands in this R. are *Ash Island*, at the mouth of the R. La Colle; *Isle aux Noix*, at the mouth of Johnson's Creek in the S. of De Léry; *Ste. Therese Island*, between the B. of Longueuil and Monnoir; *Grande Isle*, at the lower part of Chambly Basin; *Isles au Cerf*, between Belœil and St. Charles; and *Isle Deschaillons*, in the S. of St. Ours.

RICHMOND, township, in the co. of Bonaventure, is bounded E. by Hamilton; W. by Maria; in the rear by waste lands; in the front by the Bay of Chaleurs. It is well watered by the two rivers Cascapediac.—Isle du Basque lies off this T.

Statistics.

Population	581	Artisans	7	Tonnage	450
Shopkeepers	4	River-craft	6	Keel-boats	29

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	1,318	Potatoes	2,600
Oats	2,050		

Live Stock.

Horses	41	Cows	137	Swine	358
Oxen	133	Sheep	408		

RICHMOND (V.), *v.* SHIPTON, T.

RIGAUD, seigniory, in the co. of Vaudreuil, is bounded E. by the S. of Vaudreuil; W. by the province line; in the rear by the T. of Newton; in front by the Ottawa and the Lake of Two Mountains.—3 leagues in front by 3 in depth. Granted, Oct. 29, 1732, to Sieurs de Cavagnal and Rigaud: the present proprietor is W. Bingham, Esq.—A very fertile soil runs through the whole of this grant, and where cultivated is found well adapted to grain and pulse of all sorts. Two-thirds of the S. are settled, and the remainder is in standing wood. There are 9 concessions, containing 266 farms; 5 concessions are in the upper end of the S., 3 in the lower end, and one in the intervening space: there are also 35 *emplacemens*. The farms are 3 and 4 arpents by 16 and 20. The unconceded lands are not surveyed, and have no roads across them. This S. is watered by the rivers à la Graisse and Raquette; the former is at all times navigable from the Ottawa up to the fall, which greatly contributes to the advantage of the settlers on each side of it; the latter is not navigable.—The timber is maple in the front, and on the Rigaud Mountain beech, birch and poplar, on its summit pine and hemlock; in the rear of the S., maple, ash, elm and poplar, with some white oak and white pine.—On *Rigaud Mountain*, supposed to be about 300 ft. high, is a singular collection of stones and rocks, generally called by the inhabitants *La Pièce des Guérets*, from its resemblance to ploughed land; its extent is about 12 acres by 6. The stones are not similar in quality to the rocks, and are heaped together without the least admixture of earth.—The road from the village of Rigaud over the mountain to *Côte double de la Madeleine*, is extremely rough and bad; after which for about 2 leagues it is tolerably good and level; it then branches off into the T. of Newton.—The traverse, or ferry, from St. Andrew's, in Argenteuil, is one league above the village of Rigaud.—*Rigaud Parish* is of late erection, and is already very extensive, but capable of great augmentation; it extends to Schniders, 1½ league in the S. of Vaudreuil. It contains 8 houses built of stone. The village consists of 17 houses, a church and a spacious presbytery. The men are chiefly voyageurs, active, resolute and enterprising: those who follow agricultural pursuits are comparatively few. One-third of the produce of the S. is consumed by the inhabitants, the other parts are sold.

Statistics.

Population 3,821	Corn-mills . 1	Medical men . 1
Churches, R. C. 1	Saw-mills . 1	Shopkeepers 5
Curés . . 1	Potasheries . 9	Taverns . . 11
Presbyteries . 1	Pearlasheries 6	Artisans . . 27
Villages . . 1	Just. of peace 1	

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat .	10,400	Barley .	2,000	Peas . .	6,500
Oats .	9,500	Potatoes	90,000		

Live Stock.

Horses . . 532	Cows . . 1,064	Swine . 1,330
Oxen . . 1,064	Sheep . . 2,128	

Title.—"Concession du 29me Octobre, 1732, faite par *Charles, Marquis de Beauharnois*, Gouverneur, et *Gilles Hocquart*, Intendant, aux Sieurs de *Cavagnal* et *Rigaud*, frères, d'un terrein le long du fleuve appelé *La Grande Rivière*, en tirant vers le *Long-sault*, de trois lieues de front sur trois lieues de profondeur, avec les isles, islets et battures adjacentes: le dit terrein, joignant la Seigneurie qui leur est échue par succession de feu le Marquis de *Vaudreuil*, située au lieu dit *La Pointe aux Tourtes*."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 7, *folio* 3.

Rimouski, county, in the district of Quebec, is bounded E. by the inferior district of Gaspé; S. by the S. W. boundary line of the seigniory of Rivière du Loup prolonged to the S. bounds of the province; N. W. by the Saint Lawrence, including all the islands in that river in front of the county and in whole or in part nearest it. This co. comprises the seigniories of Rivière du Loup, Isle Verte, d'Artigny, Trois Pistoles, Rioux des Trois Pistoles, Bic, Rimouski, Barnabé, Lepage, Tivierge, Mitis, and Matane, and all other seigniories and lands comprised within the above limits.—Its extreme length is 152 miles, and its breadth 116, containing 8,840 square miles. Its lat. at the N. W. angle of the co. of Bonaventure is 48° 1′ N., long. 67° 51′ 30″ W. It sends two members to the provincial parliament, and the places of election are at Rimouski and Isle Verte. The principal rivers are the Matapediac, the Madawaska and the St. John. There are numerous lakes, the chief of which are the Temiscouata, Matapediac, Long Lake, and Eagle Lakes. The general character of this co. is mountainous and abrupt, being traversed by a succession of mountains, rising grounds and rocky ridges, notwithstanding which the soil is, in many parts, tolerably good and productive. The prevailing timber is maple, beech, birch and pine.—This co. contains the great Temiscouata Communication and that from Mitis to the River Ristigouche, called the Kempt Road Communication. The roads are chiefly in front along the borders of the St. Lawrence, which are but partially settled: this county contains five parishes.

Statistics.

Population 7,935	Corn-mills . 9	Shopkeepers 9
Churches, R. C. 6	Saw-mills . 18	Taverns . 5
Curés . 3	Ship-yards . 3	Artisans . 87
Presbyteries 6	Just. of peace 3	River-craft . 9
Schools . 1	Medical men 1	Tonnage . 313
Villages . 4	Notaries . 2	Keel-boats . 41

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat .	34,528	Peas .	6,073	Mixed gr.	15,864
Oats .	14,460	Rye .	6,110	Maple sugar,	
Barley .	10,793	Buck-wheat	1,000		cwts. 726
Potatoes	19,460	Indian corn	60	Hay, tons	16,457

Live Stock.

Horses . 2,601	Cows . 4,655	Swine . 3,751
Oxen . 2,098	Sheep . 12,127	

Rimouski, river, rises in two considerable branches descending from the waste lands in the rear of the S. of Rimouski and St. Barnabé. It runs through Rimouski, and falls into the St. Lawrence in Fief Pachot.—Navigable for small craft as far as Mr. Trudel's; and at its mouth, which is 30 arpents wide, it can carry vessels of 80 to 100 tons, and craft of 30 and 40 daily go in and out.

Rimouski, seigniory, in the co. of Rimouski, is bounded N. E. by St. Barnabé; S. W. by Bic; in the rear by waste lands; in front by the St. Lawrence.—2 leagues in front by 2 in depth. Granted, April 24, 1688, to Sieur de la Cordonière.—The settlements, well dispersed, are effectually sheltered from N. winds by the extensive island St. Barnabé, which is in front, opposite the R. Rimouski, and is included in the grant of this seigniory.—There are 8 fisheries in this S.—The salt marshes extend from the church to Pointe aux Peres, where many of the farmers manure their potatoe-fields with sea-weed.

Statistics.

Population 2,094	Corn-mills . 1	Taverns . . 1
Churches, R. C. 1	Saw-mills . 1	Artisans . 10
Curés . . . 1	Notaries . 1	
Presbyteries . 1	Shopkeepers . 1	

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		
Wheat .	416	Potatoes .	100	Maple sugar,	
Oats . .	20	Peas .	95		cwts. 619
Barley . .	20	Rye .	300		

Live Stock.

Horses . 345	Cows . 1,080	Swine . 605
Oxen . 400	Sheep . 1,558	

Title.—"Concession du 24me Avril, 1688, faite par *Jacques Réné de Brisay*, Gouverneur, au Sieur *de la Cardonière*, d'une étendue de deux lieues de terre, prés et bois, de front, sur le fleuve *St. Laurent;* à prendre joignant et attenant la concession du *Bic*, appartenant au Sieur *de Vitré*, en descendant le dit fleuve, et de deux lieues de profondeur dans les terres, ensemble la rivière dite de *Rimouski* et autres rivières et ruisseaux, si aucuns se trouvent dans la dite étendue, avec l'Isle de *St. Barnabé* et les battures, isles et islets qui se pourront rencontrer entre les dites terres et la dite isle."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, *No.* 2, B, *folio* 24.

RIPPON, a projected township in the co. of Ottawa, is bounded N. E. by Ponsonby; E. and S. E. by La Petite Nation; S. by Lochaber; W. by Derry; N. and N. W. by waste lands.

RISBOROUGH, a projected township in the co. of Beauce, between Marlow and Spalding.

RISTIGOUCHE, river, divides about half the co. of Bonaventure from the province of New Brunswick. It rises in many sources in the co. of Rimouski, and falls into the Bay of Chaleurs, forming at its mouth a considerable expansion called Ristigouche Bay. The Indian village, called New Mission Point, is about 5 leagues up this river, at the head of the ship navigation, to which schooners and even larger vessels can ascend. From the Indian village the river is much interrupted by shoals during the dry season of the year to Mr. Adams's, a neat establishment and the last settlement in the district. The river forms between those two points a deep bay, along which are settled from six to eight families, much on the same system as that of the Canadian farmers. At Mr. Adams's the river is divided into numerous channels by islands, some of which are one to three miles long; the southern channel is however the most navigable at all seasons. On the New Brunswick side flourishing settlements are to be seen, which, with the small church of the Mission in the distant perspective, and the prominent mountains to the south-east, combine to enhance the beauty of the landscape. Proceeding upwards in a west by south course from Mr. Adams's between several islands, which contract the channel about the distance of one mile and a quarter, the river is interrupted by a considerable rapid, which is however easily surmounted by the surprising skill of the Indian in the management of his canoe, so peculiar to the Micnac tribe which inhabits this part of the country. At this place, on the south shore, there is a good road that runs along the Bay of Ristigouche, on which are settled, upon lots of two hundred acres each, about forty families. The land, which assumes a highland appearance, descends in a gentle slope to the river, and is thus rendered more practicable for a road and eligible for settlers. From this place the river takes a western course to the mouth of the Matapediac, interspersed with several small islands: its banks are clothed with mixed timber, amongst which, however, quantities of pine may be clearly distinguished. The country on this R. is generally mountainous, from the Indian village to near the portage on the Wagansis, and with little exception the hills advance to the edge of the water, appearing for the most part unfit for the purposes of agriculture, being in general stupendously high and steep, and in some places almost precipitous: there are, however, small intervals of alluvial land in some places; but they are not very frequent, nor sufficiently extensive for any considerable settlements. The face of the country near the R. Wagansis, and on the Ristigouche for some distance below it, is more level than in the lower parts of the latter river; but a settlement hereabout would labour under many disadvantages, arising from the distance of other settlements and the difficulty of approaching it. The borders of the river Ristigouche are covered with very fine timber for building, a great deal of which is taken for purposes of commerce. This river is remarkable for its salmon fishery, which formerly amounted to 3000 barrels; at present the whole amount of the salmon fishery in the district of Gaspé is estimated at only 2000 barrels per annum: the salmon is exported to Quebec, Halifax and the West Indies. This majestic river and its numerous tributaries branch over more than 2,000 sq. miles of New Brunswick and Canada. The inhabitants at what may be considered the harbour of Ristigouche, and those at the thinly inhabited settlements at Nouvelle Tracadigash and Cascapediac, consist of a mixed population of English, Scotch, Irish, American and Acadian French, who employ themselves in the different occupations of fishing, hewing timber, and farming on a very humble scale. Eight miles up the Ristigouche is an Indian chapel, where the Indians occasionally form a small village of wigwams, which, after a few weeks, they soon displace, and packing up these portable habitations with all their stock, embark with them in their canoes for some other part of the country. The trees, particularly the fir tribes, grow to an immense height and size, and a great

timber country may be opened on this river. The quality is in great repute among the timber dealers in England, especially in the port of Liverpool, and considered equal to that imported from Miramichi. The best timber groves are in the valleys behind the mountainous ridges which, in most places, follow the winding of the streams. The indefatigable lumberers overcome natural obstacles that would stagger the resolution of other people; they cut the timber and hand it, in winter, to places where there is often no water in summer or winter, but which they well know will be overflown when the spring thaws dissolve the snow on the mountains and in the woods.

Statistics of the R. *Ristigouche and its environs.*

Population	319	River-craft	3	Keel-boats	1
Shopkeepers	3	Tonnage	225		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	210	Potatoes	2,400
Oats	385		

Live Stock.

Horses	16	Cows	69	Swine	128
Oxen	66	Sheep	134		

River of Broken Lands, *v.* Terres Rompues, R.

River Oty (S.), *v.* Oty, S.

Riviere de Sable (R.), *v.* Mistassini, R.

Riviere des Prairies (P.), *v.* Montreal.

Riviere des Savannes, *v.* Yamaska, R.

Riviere du Chene (S.), *v.* Mille Isles.

Riviere du Loup (R.), rises in the rear of Hunter's Town, through which it descends into Dumontier and thence into Grosbois, then, taking a sudden turn to the S. W., it winds through the seigniory of Rivière du Loup and falls into Lake St. Peter. The Great Fall, in the parish of St. Leon, is from 80 to 100 ft. This R. is navigable for a few miles for boats, and early in the spring for river-craft.

Riviere du Loup (R.), in Kamouraska and Rimouski *(v. Du Loup, R.)*. This is the largest river which crosses the Temiscouata Portage. Its breadth at the bridge is about 80 or 90 yards, and it is so very shallow that it is scarcely navigable for a bark canoe; the bridge is flat and built with wood, and is apparently well constructed and in good repair. The banks on both sides of this river are high and steep until within about ¾ of a mile of its mouth, where they become low and flat. Vessels of 25 tons may ascend it a little more than half a mile. Fraser Lodge, the residence of the seignior, is situated on the N. side of its mouth.—The little Rivière du Loup runs in a southerly direction and is about 12 or 14 feet wide; it is very shallow and is merely a branch of the great Rivière du Loup into which it falls above a bridge.

Riviere du Loup, seigniory, in the co. of Rimouski, is bounded in front by the St. Lawrence; S. W. by Granville; N. E. by the S. of Isle Verte; in the rear by waste lands of the crown. Nearly 5 leagues in breadth by 2 in depth. Granted April 5th, 1689, to the Sieur Villerai for Sieurs d'Artigny and Lachenaye: Alexander Fraser, Esq. is now the proprietor.—The general appearance of this S. is uneven and mountainous, but it contains some extensive patches of good arable and very fine meadow land, which are divided into several ranges of concessions, bearing the names of St. André Rivière du Loup, St. Patrick Rivière du Loup, Fraserville, Nouvelle Ecosse, St. George or Cacona, St. Anthony, St. Andrew, and St. Jacques: the first, a great part of the second, and a little of the third, are in a very good state of cultivation and well inhabited.—The whole seigniory is abundantly timbered with beech, maple, birch, and large quantities of pine.—It is watered by several streams, but the principal is Rivière du Loup.—The roads are level and are all fine winter roads. The main road passes close to the River St. Lawrence, except near the church of St. Patrick, where it makes a *detour* by a rising ground, up to the bridge over Rivière du Loup, and afterwards descends again to the bank of the St. Lawrence, and so continues through the remainder of the grant. By the side of this road are many ranges of well cultivated fields, that yield abundant crops of all kinds of grain, numerous farm-houses with large and substantial outbuildings, also a great many dwelling-houses. Every farmer, on an average, makes 300 lbs. of butter, two-thirds of which are sent to market.—Through the whole of this extensive property there is but one church: in the concession of St. George, near Cacona, is a chapel for those to whom distance denies a regular attendance at the church. Cacona is almost an island, being separated from the main land by a salt marsh, which in the spring always presents a luxuriant pasturage: on the point of

Cacona are several inhabitants.—The timber concern established at Riviére du Loup is worthy of note, from the extent to which it is carried on, as well as for the sums that appear to have been laid out in the establishment. The saw-mill is built on the R. du Loup, about 1½ mile from its estuary, whither the deals are conveyed from the mill by means of a *dalle*, remarkable for its length and solidity, and it is in some places at an elevation from the ground exceeding 30 feet. Several vessels have been loaded there with timber for the British market, but the loading is attended with much inconvenience, and the vessels are not in a very secure anchorage. The vicinity of the bridge is very picturesque, and exhibits that busy life which attends on commerce and particularly the timber trade.—All the lands fit for cultivation are conceded and surveyed and have the advantage of roads of communication. Part of the concessions were granted prior to 1759, and generally at the rent of 1 sol per superficial arpent, and occasionally a capon on each concession.—The inhabitants of this S. are wealthy.

Statistics.

Population	1,371	Corn-mills	1	Taverns	3
Churches, R. C.	1	Saw-mills	2	Artisans	25
Curés	1	Ship-yards	1	River-craft	5
Presbyteries	1	Medical men	1	Tonnage	203
Schools	1	Notaries	1	Keel-boats	7
Villages	1	Shopkeepers	3		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		
Wheat	9,100	Peas	2,340	Butter, cwts.	68,700
Oats	3,640	Rye	4,160		
Barley	6,500	Mixed grain	3,005		

Live Stock.

Horses	630	Cows	1,009	Swine	775
Oxen	464	Sheep	3,200		

Title of Rivière du Loup and Isle Verte.—"Concession du 5me Avril, 1689, faite par *Jacques de Brisay*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, au Sieur *Villerai*, pour le Sieur *d'Artigny*, et au Sieur *Lachenaie*, de l'étendue de terre qui peut se rencontrer entre leurs concessions, avec deux lieues de profondeur; de laquelle ils jouiront moitié par moitié, et des isles et batures qui se peuvent rencontrer vis-à-vis la dite étendue, à cause de la grande quantité de terres inhabitables qui se rencontrent sur les concessions à eux ci-devant faites, savoir, au Sieur *de Villerai* pour le dit Sieur *d'Artigny*, depuis la rivière *Verte* jusqu'à deux lieues en descendant le fleuve *St. Laurent;* et au Sieur de *Lachenaie*, savoir trois lieues et demie, savoir, une lieue au dessus de la rivière du *Loup*, et deux lieues au dessous de la dite rivière."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 3, folio 27.*

RIVIERE DU LOUP, seigniory, in the co. of St. Maurice, is bounded S. W. by Fief St. Jean and in front by Lake St. Peter.—One league in front, viz. half a league above and below the river Du Loup, by 4 leagues in depth. Granted, April 20, 1633, to Sieur Lechasseur. It now belongs to the Ursuline Nuns, at Three Rivers.—This seigniory surpasses in value, perhaps, every property of similar extent in the province; its soil is generally a light reddish earth, a little sandy, sometimes mixed with clay; and in many places it is a fine yellow fertile loam, producing abundant crops of grain, and some parts are particularly eligible for raising hemp and flax. It is generally level, but towards the margin of Lake St. Peter it is flat and low, consisting chiefly of excellent meadow and grazing land. About the front there is no timber of superior growth remaining, and indeed not much of any other; but towards the rear are many spots where some pine and oak of the largest size are to be found.—The Grande and Petite Rivières du Loup, on which are 3 corn-mills and 2 saw-mills, and some inferior streams water this S. extremely well; the fromer crosses it diagonally and by its serpentine course greatly heightens the other natural attractions of the place.—A variety of good roads lead in every direction. The Quebec road is embellished on each side by many good houses and farms in a very improved state. Numerous settlements and roads extend on each side of the two Rivières du Loup, whose banks for several miles upwards are lofty and agreeably varied with woodland and landscape scenery, which, combining with the luxuriance of the well cultivated fields, leaves very little to be desired with respect to prospect. On the W. side of the greater river is the *Village du Loup*, containing about 40 houses only, but the settlements on each side of the road are so thickly inhabited that they may almost be considered an extension of it to a great distance. In the village, fronting the road, is a new church, 130 ft. by 52, remarkable for its size and the good taste of its interior decoration; of 3 steeples that surmount it, the 2 in front are covered with tin, which renders them conspicuous objects at a considerable distance; it also contains 4 inns and 2 schools, one English and the other French, supported by the parish. Near the village the Grande Rivière du Loup is crossed by a very fine bridge, handsomely and solidly constructed of timber. The population and wealth of this place are considerable; many trades are carried on, and many shops kept open for the sale of all kinds of manufactured goods and produce; large quantities

of grain are collected here for exportation, and deposited in store-houses kept for that purpose. The whole of the seigniory and part of the augmentation are cultivated. On the rivers are some corn and saw mills.—The *Parish of St. Antoine*, in this S., by a regulation of Sep. 20, 1721, confirmed by a decree of the Council of State, March 3, 1722, extends $2\frac{3}{4}$ l., including the space between Grosbois and Maskinongé.

Statistics.

Population	3,740	Fulling-mills	1	Shopkeepers	5
Churches, R. C.	1	Saw-mills	2	Taverns	4
Curés	1	Tanneries	1	Artisans	27
Presbyteries	1	Potteries	1	River craft	1
Schools	1	Potasheries	1	Tonnage	20
Villages	1	Pearlasheries	1	Keel-boats	1
Corn-mills	3	Medical men	1		
Carding-mills	1	Notaries	1		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	21,800	Potatoes	28,500	Mixed grain	13,000
Oats	23,400	Peas	3,380		
Barley	3,120	Indian corn	40		

Live Stock.

Horses	850	Cows	1,930	Swine	1,290
Oxen	800	Sheep	4,400		

Title.—"Concession du 20me Avril, 1633, faite par Mr. *Lefebre*, et *de Meulles*, Intendant, au Sieur *Lechasseur*, d'une lieue de terre de front sur quatre lieues de profondeur, sur le lac *St. Pierre*, demi lieue audessus et demi lieue audessous de la *Rivière du Loup*, icelle comprise."—*Insinuations du Conseil Supérieur, Régistre* B. *folio* 46.

Riviere du Nord, *v.* North River.

Riviere du Sud (R.), *v.* Sud.

Riviere du Sud, seigniory, in the co. of l'Islet, is bounded N. E. by Fournier; S. W. by Berthier; in front by the St. Lawrence.—$1\frac{1}{2}$ league in breadth, viz. one league above the mouth of the R. du Sud and half a league below it, by 4 leagues in depth. Granted, May 5, 1646, to Sieur de Montmagny.—The original dimensions of this seigniory have been the subject of much litigation and were, at length, fixed by an order from the Court of King's Bench of the province, according to the line of boundary traced upon the topographical map, giving an average depth of about a league and a half: it is now the property of Monsr. Couillard.—In proportion to its extent, this is one of the most valuable possessions in the whole province; it lies generally low, with the exception of a small ridge or two that separate the settlements on the St. Lawrence from those on the R. du Sud. The soil is so rich and highly productive, particularly in grain, as to obtain for it the distinguishing epithet of the granary of the Lower District. No part of it is neglected, and the whole is in a state of excellent cultivation. Very little timber remains. It is advantageously watered by the R. du Sud, its large branch called Bras St. Nicholas, the Rivière à la Caille and by many rivulets. In every part of the S., particularly near the St. Lawrence and on each side of the R. du Sud, are many good houses, in the midst of fertile well-stocked farms, surrounded by fine gardens and good orchards, which convey an imposing idea of the affluent circumstances of their owners.—Commissioners have been appointed by the provincial legislature to open and form a road from the neighbourhood of *Rocher de la Chapelle*, in the parish of St. Thomas, to the waste lands of the crown. The *St. Thomas Road* begins at a line dividing the lands of the first concession from those of the second, S. of the R. du Sud, and extends with a few windings as far as the south bank of that river, where it is generally believed that the waste lands of the crown begin; it is 11 miles and 18 acres in length. In that extent are 15 hills of a remarkable height, of which seven only are to be ascended or descended. There are also eight bridges to be constructed, viz.:—two of thirty-six feet, three of twenty-five feet, one of fifteen and two of ten feet or thereabouts. There is also a small bog, of 135 to 145 ft., which it will be necessary to pave with logs. The lands, on each side to a considerable distance, are generally destitute of soil. Of this road, 3 miles and about 7 acres are completed, with the exception of a few large rocks and some small chains of rock which still remain to be undermined and levelled. The first eight hills, which are the most elevated, are also finished, and can be ascended with the heaviest loads. Two of the bridges of 25 feet and one of 10 feet are also completed and solidly constructed. The bog is also solidly paved. The *St. Pierre Road*, which begins about 24 acres from the division line between the lands of the first and second concessions, to the south of the R. du Sud, also extends as far as that river, where it is believed that the waste lands of the crown begin, and is 11 miles and about 7 acres in length. There are in that extent 12 hills; the first is of considerable height and length, the others are small hills with a gentle acclivity. There are ten bridges to be constructed, one of eighty feet,

two of fifty feet, and the other 7 to 15 feet. The greater part of a bog of about three acres requires a causeway. The lands adjacent to, as well as those at a great distance from each side of this road, are generally destitute of soil; and fine wood and lands fit to be cleared are to be found only by advancing through the crown lands. Of this road five acres only are completed, but at one of the most rugged parts, called *Les Côtes*, where there was a great deal of undermining to be done, are 35 acres on which the trees are rooted out and the stones broken. The frames of the bridge of 80 feet are also begun, and the timber is squared and carried to the spot. Both roads run almost in their whole length over ground very uneven, paved with rocks and large stones, which in great part require to be undermined, broken and levelled. The sum of 1000*l.* was voted for the forming of these roads, and it is stated that an additional grant of 350*l.* will be required.—The seigniory contains two parishes, St Thomas and St. Pierre. The *Parish of St. Thomas* is 3 leagues in front, and is bounded s. w. by Berthier; N. E. by Lepinay; s. by the depth of the first range for about one league, being E. of St. Pierre church half a league below it; the rear of the P. is only 2 leagues broad. Almost the whole of this P. is settled, particularly 3 ranges of concessions, and the soil is generally stony. As there is no corn-mill in the P. the inhabitants go to St. François mill in Berthier. The *Village of St. Thomas* contains about 90 houses, exclusive of store-houses and granaries; it is most delightfully situated at the confluence of the R. du Sud with the St. Lawrence. The houses are nearly all built of wood, generally whitewashed, and disposed into streets with something like regularity; most of them have gardens and orchards attached, and in many instances form desirable residences. There are several shopkeepers and artisans, with some inns as they are called, though they have no great claim to distinction for the good accommodation they afford to travellers. A few highly respectable families have fixed their habitations here, and form among themselves a select and pleasant society. When viewed from Chapel Hill, which lies about 3 miles to the s. w., this village has very much the appearance of a small town, and gives additional interest to a prospect in every respect beautiful. The church is 175 ft. by 78, and the wall 40 ft. high. It was built in 14 months, ending Oct. 1822. It is superior in magnitude and elegance to any in the province, excepting the cathedral churches of Quebec and Montreal; its length is 178 feet, its width 78 feet, and its height of wall 40 feet; the steeple and spire, 116 feet.—*Crane Island* and *Goose Island* were originally appendages to the seigniory of *Rivière du Sud*, being granted with it on the 5th May, 1646; but they have since been dismembered from it and are now the property of Mr. M'Pherson. They are connected with each other by a marsh, and altogether make four leagues in length: they are inhabited by about forty families, and well cultivated, producing wheat much beyond their own consumption. The marshes are peculiar for the abundance of fine hay they produce, and their pastures are sufficient for three thousand head of cattle.

Statistics of the Parishes of St. Pierre and St. Thomas.

Parishes.	Population.	Churches R.C.	Presbyteries.	Annual Agricultural Produce, in bushels.										Live Stock.				
				Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Peas.	Rye.	Ind. corn.	Mixed grain.	Maple sugar, cwt.	Hay, tons.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
St. Pierre . .	1199	1	·	13000	7800	1560	15000	1520	100	·	.	.	5500	375	350	1050	3000	600
St. Thomas . .	3172	1	1	18200	15400	1040	12005	520	2000	100	1000	3000	.	1050	700	2800	8750	2100
	4371	2	1	31200	23206	2600	27005	2040	2100	100	1000	3000	5500	1425	1050	3850	11750	2700

Title. Avec les Isles aux Grues et aux Oies.—"Concession du 5me Mai, 1646, faite par la Compagnie, au Sieur *de Montmagny*, de la rivière appelée *du Sud*, à l'endroit où elle se décharge dans le fleuve *St. Laurent*, avec une lieue de terre le long du dit fleuve *St. Laurent*, en montant de la dite rivière vers *Quebec*, et demi lieue le long du dit fleuve, en descendant vers le golfe; le tout sur la profondeur de quatre lieues en avant dans les terres, en cotoyant la dite rivière de part et d'autre, et icelle comprise dans la dite étendue; et de plus les deux isles situées dans le fleuve *St. Laurent*, proche du dit lieu, en descendant le dit fleuve, l'une appelée l'isle *aux Oies*, et l'autre appelée l'isle *aux Grues*, avec les batures qui sont entre les deux, le tout contenant quatre lieues ou environ de longueur sur le dit fleuve."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 10 *à* 17, *folio* 572.

Riviere Ouelle or Bouteillerie and augmentation, seigniory, in the co. of Kamouraska, is bounded N. E. by St. Denis; S. W. by Ste. Anne; in the rear by Ixworth; in front by the St. Lawrence.—2 leagues in breadth by 1½ in depth. Granted, Oct. 29th, 1672, to Sieur de la Bouteillerie. The augmentation, 2 leagues in front by 2 in depth, was granted, Oct. 20th, 1750, to Dame Génévieve de Ramzay, widow of Sieur de Boishebert: they are now the property of —— Casgrin, Esq.—⅖ of this S. are under cultivation and ⅗ in a state of nature; ¼ is rendered unfit for cultivation by mountains and ridges of rocks. The soil, S. of the river Ouelle, is in general a yellowish loam mixed with sand, and in the front it is alluvial except the ridges which are sandy: most of the lands under cultivation are of a superior quality. The lands in the rear are traversed by a small ridge and in the 5th range is a large cedar swamp; the soil and timber, however, improve towards the fief St. Denis.—There are 7 ranges of concessions in the S. and the whole as far as the 5th range is conceded and nearly the S. W. half of the 6th. The chief settlements are on both sides of the river Ouelle, as far as the 4th range inclusive, and along the main road near the St. Lawrence. The rents are, for the 1st range and the greater part of the 2nd, 1*s.* 3*d.* per arpent, for the 3rd range about 1*s.* 6*d.* per arpent, the 4th range 3*s.* 4*d.*, and 5*s.* per arpent for the new concessions. The greater part of the land bespeaks a superior state of husbandry; the arable yields grain of good quality in abundance, the meadow and pasture lands are very luxuriant, and the produce of the dairies forms no inconsiderable portion of the farmer's wealth. The farmhouses and other dwellings are generally accompanied by well stocked gardens and good orchards, their inhabitants enjoying, from all appearance, every comfort that industry can procure among a people wholly cultivators. In the front part of the seigniory there is but little timber; in the rear, however, there is a profuse variety of the best kinds, but chiefly white pine, some black birch, maple, spruce, hemlock, &c. and cedar in the swamps.—This S. is admirably watered by the R. Ouelle, many small streams, and by Lake St. Pierre. The tide flows up this R. three leagues over a muddy bar at its mouth, where the water is 10 to 12 ft. deep at high tide, 4 to 5 ft. at low tide, and during spring tides from 14 to 16 ft. Schooners might ascend 2 miles above the bridge. In this R. salmon and bass are rather plentiful.—In this S. there are two fisheries in the St. Lawrence, one for porpoises, the other for herrings. The porpoise fishery is deserving of a short description, on account of the facility with which that unwieldy inhabitant of the deep is taken. It consists in a line of boughs and small poplar trees, stuck in the mud at low water 2 or 3 ft. asunder and extending several hundreds of yards into the stream, forming at its farthest extremity a ¼ circular crescent. The porpoises descending the river with ebb-tide, alarmed at the agitation of the boughs and trees, which are shaken by the current or the wind, dare not venture through the line they might so easily destroy, and therefore unwarily remain within the crescent, where they are harpooned and brought to shore. They often measure 10 ft. in length and 6 ft. in circumference and many of larger size are taken. —The *Parish of Notre Dame de Liesse,* by an Order of Council, Mar. 3, 1722, extends 2½ l. along the St. Lawrence, including the fief St. Denis one league to fief la Pocataire called la Grande Anse, 1½ league. In this parish 261 heads of families, landowners, derive their subsistence chiefly from their farms; 142 heads of families possess small portions of land; others hold building plots under the tenants, from which they raise a little corn; others live by trade or daily labour, and many by mendicity, particularly in winter. The number of hired agricultural labourers residing with the farmers scarcely amounts to 60 or 70; the holders of lands having, for the most part, numerous families, make use of their children from the age of 9 or 10 in various employments on the farm. They nevertheless employ those who have only building plots or portions of land, too small to support them, in all the more laborious duties and in harvest-time.—In 1792 there were 25,896 superficial arpents in concession, and many proprietors possessed from 350 to 500 superficial arpents half cleared and half covered with standing wood. Since that period the lands have been divided among children and part of them sold, so that there are now about 60 persons only who possess farms of 4 arpents in front by 30 in depth, or 3 arpents by 40; the others do not possess more than 2 arpents or 1½ by 30, 35, or 40 in depth. There remain but very few lands to concede in this parish, which

is composed of Bouteillerie and St. Denis; but the lands last conceded have not been turned to a profitable account, the rocks and mountains and an indifferent soil rendering them unfavourable to cultivation; they, however, supply wood for fuel, which in a few years the inhabitants will have to seek for in the townships, and those of the first range are now obliged to seek for it as far as the 5th and even to the 6th range, which is the most distant. There is nevertheless between the first and second ranges of Bouteillerie, on the seignorial line and to the N. E., a plain of about one square league, which, with much labour, might in the sequel become culturable; but it seems that the seignior has no desire to concede these lands. A road has been opened by the mountains to extend to the 5th and 6th ranges of Bouteillerie, which have been conceded by Pierre Casgrain, Esq. since he became the seignior, but this road is not yet finished as far as the end of the 6th range. No road has yet been opened to the last concession of St. Denis. The few lands which remain to be conceded are, for the most part, surveyed. The ranges 1, 2, 3, and 4 in both seigniories were granted before 1759, and since that time there have been but few lands to concede, except those which had been before conceded and reunited to the seignior's domain, with the exception of the 5th and 6th ranges in both seigniories, which were granted some years past. In St. Denis the farms in the first range are from 2 to 3 arpents by 40 in depth. In the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, &c. only 30 arpents in depth. In Bouteillerie the first concession is partly 30 and partly 35 in depth, the irregularity being caused by the course of the river Ouelle that bounds it; the 2nd is still more irregular, on account of the continual windings of the river; and the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th concessions are generally from 2 or 3 arpents in front by 40 and 42 in depth. Before 1759 the ordinary rate at which the lands were conceded did not exceed one sol *tournois* for every superficial arpent, a quit-rent of a sol and a capon for every front arpent, the fines on alienation, *retrait* and *bannalité*. Since the conquest of the country by the English the rates, at which new concessions have been granted in this P, have increased to a crown *tournois*, and even to 6 francs per front arpent by 40 and even 30 in depth. In St. Denis the seignior has obliged those who take new concessions to pay, moreover, the 10th pound of sugar out of the quantity they may make. It would not be difficult to find in this parish 150 to 200 young persons of 18 years and upwards who would, by their own means or by the assistance of their relations, take lands in concession, provided farms fit for cultivation could be found near or even at the distance of a few leagues. A great many fathers in this parish, capable of providing their children with live stock and provisions, have settled them from 20 to 30 leagues hence, at Rivière du Loup, at Cacona, at Trois Pistoles and even at Rimouski. During the last 30 years a great number have been settled on lands favourable to agricultural purposes. Those, who were unable to furnish their children with the means of settling so far off, have divided their farms with them. Others have been settled on building plots, and have increased the number of poor families. None of the inhabitants take lands in the townships erected in the rear of the seigniories that compose this parish, because the rear lands are not yet cultivated, and, there being no good road, the inhabitants have not applied for any of those lands, but they must, in a few years, resort to them for fuel.

Statistics.

Population	3,672	Villages	1	Potteries	1
Churches, R. C.	1	Corn-mills	2	Medical men	2
Curés	1	Carding-mills	1	Notaries	1
Presbyteries	1	Fulling-mills	1	Shopkeepers	4
Convents	1	Saw-mills	2	Taverns	3
Schools	1	Tanneries	1	Artisans	29

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	29,900	Potatoes	70,000	Rye	1,815
Oats	13,000	Peas	1,040	Mixed grain	3,000
Barley	7,800				

Live Stock.

Horses	1,215	Cows	2,010	Swine	1,105
Oxen	546	Sheep	4,200		

Title.—"Concession du 29me Octobre, 1672, faite par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, au Sieur *de la Bouteillerie*, de deux lieues de front sur une lieue et demie de profondeur, à prendre sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, savoir une lieue audessus et une lieue au dessous de la rivière *Ouelle*, icelle comprise."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 1, *folio* 6.

Augmentation.—"Concession du 20me Octobre, 1750, faite par le Marquis *de la Jonquière*, et *François Bigot*, Intendant, à Demoiselle *Géneviéve de Ramzay*, veuve du Sieur *de Boishebert*, de deux lieues de front sur deux lieues de profondeur, à prendre au bout de la profondeur de la lieue et demie que contient la Seigneurie *de la Bouteillerie*, pour faire, avec l'ancienne concession de 1672, une seule et même seigneurie, au lieu appelé la rivière *Ouelle*."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 9, *folio* 70.

Roads and Internal Communications.—The following statistical account of the public money, voted by the legislature of Lower Canada for the formation and repair of roads and canals from 1813 to the present time, will prove how desirous the provincial government is of advancing the increasing prosperity of the colony.

From 1814 to 1827, both inclusive, 14 years, including 25,000*l.* for the Welland Canal in Upper Canada	284,172
From 1827 to 1831, both exclusive, 3 years, above	100,000
	£384,172

In 1829 the sum of 35,270*l.* was voted by the legislature for these purposes, and, as a summary of the appropriations and a brief abstract of the act may be generally useful, the author here inserts them.

Appropriation of 35,270*l. for Internal Communications, voted* 1829.

470*l.*—To open a road from the Seigniory of Gentilly to the River Becancour.
400*l.*—Do. from Yamachiche to the Township of Caxton.
470*l.*—To assist in opening the road from St. François Nouvelle Beauce, to the West Arm, and from thence to open a road to the middle unconceded Crown Lands at the head of Lake St. Francis to the Dudswell road.
500*l.*—To open two roads, one from the last settlement to Lake Etchemin to the eastward of the River Chaudière, and the other from the last settlements to the east of the River Etchemin.
3000*l.*—Above the sum already granted to open a road from Mitis to the Mission of Ristigouche.
800*l.*—To repair the Témiscouata Road and Bridges thereon.
500*l.*—To open a road between the parish of Kamouraska and River Ouelle.
500*l.*—To open a front road from the third range in the Seigniory of Bonsecours to the west of l'Islet Church.
500*l.*—To open a road from Rocher de la Chapelle to the unconceded Crown Lands.
500*l.*—To open a road between the last settlements at St. Pierre, Rivière du Sud, across the High Lands.
1500*l.*—To repair and complete the road from the head of Lake Massiwipie to Stukely and Granby, leading to Yamaska Mountain.
1600*l.*—To complete the road from Shipton to Leeds.
900*l.*—To improve the road already commenced from Drummondville to the Seigniory of Déguire.
500*l.*—To improve the road from Drummondville to Brompton.
1000*l.*—For a road between Shipton and St. Grégoire.
500*l.*—Above the sum already granted to open the Kennebec Road.
1000*l.*—To open a road from Dudswell in the District of Three Rivers, to meet the road already opened on the line in the District of Quebec.
300*l.*—To open a road from Tring to Leeds, through Broughton.
3000*l.*—For a road from Hull to Grenville.
500*l.*—To explore the country between the rivers St. Maurice and Ottawa.
200*l.*—To open a road from Belœil to Varennes.
300*l.*—To open a road from the last settlements of Berthier, in the District of Montreal, to Brandon.
2000*l.*—For the road between St. John and Laprairie.
1000*l.*—For the Coughnawaga road, and the road between Beauharnois and St. Regis.
200*l.*—To open two roads from the new free bridge on the river Jacques Cartier, across the lands in Neuville to Bourglouis, and to build two bridges over the river Portneuf.
1000*l.*—To improve the road from l'Anse des Mères, in the Lower-Town to Sillery.
3000*l.*—For the Ste. Foi, Lorette, Charlesbourg and Beauport roads.
1000*l.*—To improve the roads which lead from the village of Longueuil to Chambly.
200*l.*—To assist in opening a water course in the Boucherville swamp across the Seigniory of Montarville, in the Parish of Boucherville only.
2000*l.*—For the roads in the vicinity of Montreal.
1000*l.*—To assist in draining off the water of the little river which divides the town of Montreal from the St. Lawrence suburbs.
600*l.*—To improve the road from Three Rivers to Pointe du Lac.
500*l.*—To open a road from Stoneham to Charlesbourg.
250*l.*—To open a road from Valcartier to Lake St. Charles.
300*l.*—To improve the St. Claire and *Misère* roads, in the Parish of Charlesbourg and St. Ambroise.
200*l.*—To indemnify A. G. Douglass for advances made by him on the road from St. Gregoire to Long Point.
250*l.*—To assist the inhabitants of Frampton to build a public bridge over the river Etchemin, in the said township.
1200*l.*—To complete the St. Paul's Bay road.
350*l.*—To open a road from Douglas Town to Point St. Peter (Gaspé).
150*l.*—To assist in improving the road from the head of the Basin of Gaspé to Douglas Town, through Haldimand.
330*l.*—To open a road between New Port and Port Daniel in the Bay of Chaleurs.
150*l.*—To improve the road between Port Daniel and La Rivière Nouvelle in the Bay of Chaleurs.
150*l.*—To assist in improving the road between Bonaventure and New Richmond in the Bay of Chaleurs.
500*l.*—To complete the exploring of the lands between the rivers Saguenay and St. Maurice, and to pay the balance due on what has already been explored.

£35,270

Abstract of "An Act to make more effectual provision for the improvement of the Internal Communications," passed in 1829.

I.—The Governor to appoint Commissioners.
II.—Commissioners to require the Grand Voyers to examine places where the voluntary consent of proprietors cannot be obtained for laying out roads.
III.—Commissioners to report to the Governor their proceedings and to have his approbation before applying the money.
IV.—After approbation of the Governor is obtained, Commissioners to proceed.
V.—Governor to advance the money necessary to pay labourers, and superintendents their wages.

VI.—Commissioners to render an account of the money expended.
VII.—Commissioners allowed a certain sum for managing and superintending the work.
VIII.—Two years after the passing of this Act no contract for work to be entered into.
IX.—Commissioners to report to the Legislature the improvements made under this Act.
XII.—Application of the money to be accounted for to His Majesty.

No account of the following roads being inserted in any of the seigniories or townships through which they pass, a description of them is here given. The roads of minor extent are described in the respective seigniories, &c. to which they belong.

Craig's Road extends from the bank of the St. Lawrence, through the S. of St. Giles, to the T. of Shipton, whence a road had previously been made to the river St. Francis, and thence to the boundary line. This road completed would open a flourishing country to its natural market, and cause a large influx of settlers on good lands which are now lying waste. The lands are good along this road, and it is perhaps the most favourable place for settlement of any in British America, but the inhabitants and settlers must labour under many difficulties until an effectual road law is made, and enforced; for the present road laws as they affect the townships are easily avoided, and the difficulty of enforcing them prevents their being obeyed. This road was originally devised to open a direct communication between Quebec, the townships on the frontiers, and the adjacent American States; but its completion has been retarded by many difficulties, more apparently originating in a want of determined enterprise, than in any natural impediments. It was originally traced out by Mr. Joseph Kilborne, Dep. Prov. Surveyor, in 1800, at the expense of Joseph Frobisher, Esq., and other landholders in the townships through which it passes. In 1805, Mr. Wm. Hall, of Quebec, advanced 130*l.* to assist in opening this road. In 1809, Sir James Craig made a farther opening as far as the river St. Francis; afterwards the commissioners for internal communications for the district of Three Rivers spent a considerable sum on this road, and opened it as far as the back part of Shipton. The commissioners for the county of Dorchester made this road to the district line of Three Rivers on two points, got the same verbalized by the grand voyer, and requested the commissioners for the district of Three Rivers to meet that road on one or both points, so that the people in the eastern townships might have a direct communication with Quebec. During the administration of Sir James Craig, detachments of troops were employed in clearing and making the road, and in erecting bridges of timber over the rivers wherever they were found necessary. The object in view was so far obtained as to enable a stage to travel with tolerable despatch, though not without inconvenience to the passengers from the want of proper places to stop at, and houses for refreshment; as there is no accommodation of that kind from the last settlement on the R. Beaurivage to Shipton, about 60 miles. At Kempt's Bridge, Palmer's inn was at one time opened; but it neither answered the expectations of the public, nor produced benefit to the proprietor. Notwithstanding inducements were held out to encourage settlers, by granting them a patent for any lots they might occupy, on condition of clearing a certain portion of land, and building a house (of timber) of given dimensions contiguous to the road; these terms were accepted only in two or three instances, and even these were of no utility in advancing the work, or of advantage to the individuals who undertook them. At the commencement of the late war very little progress had been made, but considerable improvements have been since effected. The several bridges over the rivers are named after the military officers who commanded the detachments employed on this service, and these officers obtained lands adjacent to the road; but military men have seldom the leisure or the means of becoming permanent cultivators. Kempt Bridge, about 150 ft.; the Grenadier's Bridge, about 100 ft.; Miller's Bridge, also about 100 ft., and 40 other bridges of inferior sizes, and causeways, built about 1809, had never been repaired up to 1823, except some little temporary repairs which the few inhabitants performed; their bad state was therefore complained of to the House of Assembly, in a memorial from the landholders of Ireland, Inverness and Leeds. The legislature two or three years since voted 400*l.* for completing this road, but the smallness of the sum, and the impediments which are thrown in the way by the act itself, have prevented that sum from being laid out. As the road is to be ditched for 30 miles, and as fourteen bridges, each above 20 feet long, and three bridges above 80 feet long, besides causeways, are to be erected, 2000*l.* at least will be necessary

to make that 30 miles a passable carriage road; and as the road from the township of Ireland to Mrs. Stocking's, a distance of 30 miles, would require 1000*l.* more; it will be seen that to complete Craig's road to Shipton would require at least 3000*l.* On Craig's Road, Ireland, Leeds and Inverness are the most populous and improved townships; and on the St. Francis Road, Shipton, Melbourne, Wickham, Grantham and Upton. The main and only roads leading from the heart of these townships to the older settlements are, Craig's Road, which, from its intersection of the St. Francis in Shipton, is open to the settlements of St. Giles; and the East and West River Roads of the St. Francis, leading from Sherbrooke to the Baie St. Antoine on Lake St. Peter: the road through Hatley, Stanstead, Bolton, Sutton, St. Armand, Dunham and Stanbridge, to the settlements of the R. Richelieu has previously opened several entries into the State of Vermont, with which constant intercourse is kept. Craig's Road is very little frequented on account of the obstacles which numerous swamps and windfalls throw in the way of travellers, particularly in the distance between the settlements of Leeds and Shipton. Of the road along the St. Francis, that on the eastern bank is best and most generally used in summer, the other is practised preferably in winter. The worst parts of the summer road are between Courval and Spicers, 6 miles. Of these, four are called *the savanne,* which in the wet seasons is dangerous, and frequently impracticable. The bogs in the southern quarter of Simpson are another impediment to the traveller's progress for about half a league, but it is ascertained not to be perilous from the firmness of the substratum of the swamp; of the last road, that part traversing Potton and Sutton is the most rugged, broken and bad. The minor public roads, connecting the settlements of the townships circumjacent to Ascot, are numerous and generally much better, having the advantage of receiving more frequent repairs from the settlers to be found in greater numbers in this quarter of the tract than in any of the lands in Shipton.

Temiscouata Portage Road.—About 4¾ miles E. of the Rivière des Caps this important communication commences, which, being the only route by land from Quebec to Halifax, 627 miles, is of great importance. It was first opened, in the year 1783, by General Haldimand, at that time governor of the province: the British mail is always conveyed by it, when landed from the packet at Halifax. From the main road of the St. Lawrence, where the portage road branches off, to Long's Farm on the bank of Lake Temiscouata, the distance is 36 miles 16 acres: the direction of the road is generally eastward, but it has numerous turns and windings to avoid several very lofty and rugged hills, or deep swamps; as it is, about 24 miles of the distance is over a succession of mountains, many of them rough and very steep: this road might be rendered as good and convenient for travelling as can be reasonably expected in a wild and unsettled country. From the bank of the St. Lawrence, up to Coté's Ferry, on the R. du Loup, about five miles, the road is as good as can be desired, and by which carriages of burthen may proceed to the ferry, or to Ballentine's Mills, a little to the left: the remainder of the way to Lake Temiscouata has been much improved: several soldiers, with their families, were settled in 1814 upon lands allotted to them at convenient intervals, under the personal direction of the surveyor-general of the province. These few settlers are not, however, sufficient wholly to answer the intended purpose, and most probably others will hereafter be placed on proper places, of which many may be found, where there are large portions of good land and some extensive *brulés,* which might very speedily be brought into a state of moderate fertility. This portage abounds with the necessary materials fit for the making of roads, either upon the old plan of the country or according to the system of M'Adam, and has now been much improved by the grant of money made by the Legislature. The usual mode of passing the road in summer was by shafts only. The present improvements have enabled nine wheel carriages to pass the whole length; and although a hilly road, a box of window glass in one of the carts was found without one single pane broken. There is no doubt, however, that the permanent repair of the Temiscouata portage, and the opening of the continuation of the post route to Fredericton and St. John's, must in a great measure depend on the progressive advancement of the settlements at the lake extremity of the 12 leagues portage, by which the thoroughfare would be increased, the communication familiarized, and the roads kept in better repair. At this end of the portage road, on the W. bank of Lake Temiscouata, is situated the *Village of Kent and Strathern,* so called in honour

of the late Duke of Kent. On a small stream, called Little River, corn and saw mills have been erected by Col. Fraser which afford many advantages.—*Capability of Settlement:* about 100,000 acres of culturable land could be found contiguous and along the whole extent of the portage road from the s. of Rivière du Loup to fief Temiscouata. The land is generally good, but there is one tract near the River St. Francis where it will be utterly impossible to place settlers; it extends 3 or 4 miles on each side of the portage, and is one entire bed of shivered stone. It is said that, although the vegetable productions appear to be the same as those in the neighbourhood of Quebec, the country is more subject to frosts in autumn, which sometimes destroy the potatoes; perhaps when a greater space is cleared this evil will be in a great measure removed. On the right and left of the portage, as far as 3 leagues, the general appearance of the country is very uneven, being a continued succession of mountains, separated by cedar swamps, extending in many instances from 1 to 2 leagues. Those swamps, when cleared and drained, would prove valuable as meadow lands, the soil being in many places very deep; the mountainous parts, with little exception, are very rocky and gravelly, and therefore little suited to the purposes of agriculture; there are, however, occasionally spots of some extent covered with sugar maple and other hard wood, well worthy of attention. The timber is, chiefly, cedar, sapin, pine, hemlock and bass, interspersed with a few groves of maple and a sprinkling of beech or birch. The trees are of an unusual size, particularly the cedars and a few pines and hemlock.—*The principal Rivers* on the portage are the R. du Loup, Rivière Verte or Green River, and Trois Pistoles, which fall into the St. Lawrence, and the St. François, that falls into the R. St. John. Besides these there are the Great and Little Fourche, the Rivière des Sangues, Little River, and many smaller streams varying from 10 to 15 ft. in width, all very shallow, and in general supplied with trout and other small fish.—*The principal Lakes* near the portage are, a small lake north of the road, about 3 miles in circumference, and averaging about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile in breadth; 2 lakes on the south side, one about 3 miles, the other from 5 to 6 miles in circumference; these 3 nameless lakes are said to abound with fish, and the land about them appears in many places fit for cultivation. There are also 2 lakes on the north side of larger dimensions, about 3 leagues from L. Temiscouata, and nearly the same distance from the portage road.—*The principal Mountains* over which the road runs are, the St. François, Cote de la Grande Fourche, St. Jean Paradis, la Montagne de la Rivière Verte, and du Buard.—*The Animals*, formerly numerous in this region, viz. bears, deer, rabbits, beaver, martin, otter and musquash, are not now very abundant and are evidently decreasing in number.—The following account of the repairs done on the Temiscouata road, in 1830, under the superintendence of Mr. Wolf, is abstracted from his Report. —The bridge over the R. du Loup, 395 ft. by 20, was repaired, as well as the bridge over the R. Little du Loup; the former, when first built, cost about 1,800*l.*, a third part of which was expended needlessly. Much labour was expended in repairing the road between R. du Loup and R. Verte, 5 miles. The bridge over R. Verte, 70 feet in length, and the causeway, were repaired. The road between Rivière Verte and Ruisseau Morneau, being in a very bad condition, was repaired; the causeways were decayed, broken down, and in some places carried away by the waters which caused deep ruts in the road. Several large rocks that obstructed the road were removed by making fires upon them and breaking them to pieces (*water thrown on the heated rocks would have saved this labour*); in other places, where the position of the rocks required it, the ground was levelled up around them with earth and fragments of rocks. The bridge over Ruisseau Morneau and la Savane des Roches being also in bad condition was repaired. On the Savane des Roches the repairs made in 1826 were extended by making fires upon the rocks, and breaking them in pieces, levelling the road with their fragments and covering it (to the width of a cart) with earth and gravel. The bridge beyond la Savane des Roches, over the Ruisseau des Savanes, being decayed, it was repaired with tamarac, no cedar being to be had in that neighbourhood. There was a bad causeway close to the bridge over the R. St. Francis, which was also repaired. The bridge over the R. St. Francis, being very weak and decayed, was repaired, and a new Garde-de-Corps on each side of the bridge constructed. On the N. W. side of the St. Francis Mountain the water, having worn a deep channel, was running down the middle of the road; here ditches on each side were made,

and an outlet cut into the woods 2 acres in length, the channel which the water had made being filled up. In 2 places a new road was made on one side to the extent of 2 acres; several large rocks were removed. The causeways also between the St. Francis and Grande Fourche, being in the same bad state as the others, were repaired, ditches and outlets made and the earth thrown upon the causeways. The N. W. end of the Grande Fourche Bridge having given way, it was raised and repaired; thence to the foot of the mountain, new causeways were laid and ditches and outlets made to draw off the water from the road; and as the whole of that part appeared to be constantly inundated, gravel with earth was used to raise the centre, and this labour was required throughout the whole part of the road thence to la Petite Fourche. As the bridge over La Petite Fourche was in a very dangerous situation it was repaired; the road at the N. E. end of the bridge, which was very deep with mud, was also repaired. The part of the road commencing about ½ mile beyond La Petite Fourche, being very bad on account of the great number of springs and the nature of the land not admitting water to pass, was thoroughly repaired by laying causeways and digging ditches and outlets.—The bridge over Mare Sangsue having been destroyed by the spring flood was repaired; between this place and the foot of the Buade Mountain is a causeway ½ mile in length, part of which was floating; here drains were opened, outlets made and the causeways covered with earth, and the road was widened to 12 feet. The bridge at the bottom of Buade Mountain was repaired.—Mr. Wolf, at the end of his report, observes, "That this road is so long and the nature of the ground so very unfavourable, that, although a few hundred pounds be laid out to the greatest advantage in repairing it, there still remains ample scope for further improvements; moreover, as long as there are no persons living on the road to clear the ditches and attend to other necessary particulars, the most judicious repairs most rapidly fall into a state of decay. Colonel Fraser was informed that a better road could be found out, in which scarcely any hill would be met with and which would require but one bridge; consequently, if this road was undertaken it would prove, in every respect, preferable to the present, for only six leagues bush would be traversed, and if it were once opened it would require but a small annual expense for maintenance and improvements, whereas the present, without an immense sum being expended thereon, will never prove a good road." In consequence of these observations, Mr. Wolf was instructed to explore the proposed line of road. He entered it at the Ha-Ha, one league distant from Lake Temiscouata, proceeded in a N. E. course for one league, leaving the Ha-Ha Mountain on the left, then changed his course and proceeded N. N. E. for about two miles through a fine valley, good land, wood, elm, cedar and spruce; arrived at a small river about 15 feet wide and 3 deep, after crossing which he changed his course to the north and proceeded for about 3 miles; good land, hard wood, a small stream about 2 feet deep and 10 in breadth, level land with hard timber. The whole of the distance above referred to is surrounded by small mountains; this course he followed for two miles farther and found a small lake, about half a mile on his left, 18 acres in length and 2 broad. The second day he continued his course north (to avoid falling on the Grande Fourche Lake, which is about 2½ leagues in length and 15 acres broad), when, having proceeded about six miles, he found another small lake at the distance of four acres on his left, which lake is about six acres long and one broad; he then reached a rising ground with a gradual ascent and descent, about 1½ mile in length; thence he arrived at the R. Little Fourche, in breadth at that place 12 ft. and 3 deep; the land all that distance generally covered with hard timber; he then changed course to the N. N. W. and came to another rising ground covered with a fine sugary, ascent and descent gradual; thence he arrived at the discharge of La Grande Fourche, which forms here a rapid river 20 ft. broad and 6 deep. The third day he changed course to the N. W. in a direct line to the Village de la Plaine, one mile below the saw-mill on the Green River. (Two or three small lakes and some high mountains were seen between the R. Grande Fourche and this place, all at some distance from the line on the left, none of which interfere with the proposed line of road.) He then came to a circular mountain covered with a sugary and desired his guide to ascend a high tree, to ascertain whether it might not be avoided; the guide said that he observed a valley round it, and that it was not of such a nature but that the road might be laid over it in a zig-zag way, and it would

have an easy ascent and descent. After leaving this mountain he found a lake on the left, about ½ mile (called Lake Ibert), of the same size as that of Grande Fourche; at a farther distance of about two miles he found another called Pouillac, six acres in length and two broad, on the same side; he then met a swamp of about one acre in length which would require paving. The land in general is good and fit for cultivation; there are a few inconsiderable hills, but so situated as to prove no obstacle to the road should it be undertaken. The fourth day he proceeded the same course (N. W.) and found the land level and the timber good; at five o'clock P. M. he arrived at the St. Lawrence, in front of the Village de la Plaine, in the fourth concession of Cacona, to which place from the point he set out from is reckoned 9 leagues, and in that distance only 4 bridges would be required. After having made this survey, Mr. Wolf arrived at the following conclusion: That a good road could be made, in every respect preferable to the present one, at the expense of about £3,000 currency, and that the country through which it would pass is of good quality and fit for settlement. The present Portage Road is 36 miles, and the intended road, from Cacona to the lake, 30 miles, but following the main road from St. Andrew to the Village de la Plaine, about 12 miles more, it would be six miles longer from Quebec to the lake; but the advantages which the intended road would possess over the present would far outweigh this consideration. In Mr. Wolf's opinion the advantages of this road over the present would be very great, as from the nature of its soil and timber it is certain that it would be soon settled, and would not require so much labour and expense to keep it in repair. Mr. Wolf seems to be decidedly of opinion that the proposed road would be more advantageous in every respect than the present; and after enumerating the difficulties and inconveniences of the latter, he concludes by saying that "it may be fairly divided as follows; one-third mountains, another bridges and causeways, and the last consisting of nothing but rocks of different dimensions, which occupy such a breadth as to render it impossible to avoid them."

Kennebec Road.—In 1830 the extent of this road to be made was 28 miles from the seignorial line of St. Charles Belle Alliance to the province line. Of this road 8 miles and 7 acres were in that year made a good wheel-carriage road, 18 feet wide, with ditches at the sides of sufficient depth and breadth. The country through which that part of the road passes is rather hilly, but fit for cultivation and settled in different places; there are nine steep hills which were cut in those places where the road was necessarily carried. The country through which the remainder of the road, then unmade, was carried and opened as a path road to the province line, is more level and in general of a better soil, on which five considerable bridges were made, 6 steep hills cut and 3 miles of it cleared of windfalls. The lands on each side of the road were surveyed and are of a description to encourage a quick settlement: £1,600 would be required to make this part of the road, being 19 miles and 21 acres. The commissioners were convinced that, if the Kennebec Road was perfectly opened as well as it is now made on the American side up to the lines, a line of diligence or post might be established from Pointe-Levi to Portland, the nearest sea-port from Quebec, or to Boston. The Quebec market would be provided with cheaper provisions; the public revenue raised considerably, especially if duties were drawn from live stock; and the American settlers near the lines would take produce in exchange instead of specie. The Kennebec Road is now opened, owing to the indefatigable exertions of Charles Taschereau, Esq., one of the commissioners. Several American gentlemen from Boston and different parts of Maine have come through with their waggons and gigs on a pleasure excursion to the S. of Ste. Marie, where they remained a few days, delighted with the romantic appearance of that part of the country. For several years American produce has been sent through Kennebec, viz. cattle of every description, fish, poultry, honey, &c. The distance from Pointe-Levi to the province line by this road is 31 leagues. The mail ought to be sent through this route to the United States, being the most direct communication.

Kempt Road is a new communication recently surveyed and opened. It commences from the St. Lawrence, near the mouth of the river Grand Mitis, and is carried S. E. to the head of Lake Matapediac, about 30 miles; it then runs along the E. bank of that lake and follows the river Matapediac to its confluence with the river Ristigouche, more than 50 miles; at this place it

meets the Ristigouche Road that leads to the Indian mission at the head of Ristigouche Bay. This important line of communication is productive of two great advantages. 1st. It connects the settlements on Chaleurs Bay with those on the s. shore of the St. Lawrence, and forms a useful means of communication with the county of Gaspé and the province of New Brunswick. 2nd. It presents a large field for emigrant settlements, as it passes through extensive tracts of land generally susceptible of cultivation, although in many places uneven and mountainous. The sum of £3,000 has been voted by the provincial legislature for the purpose of opening this road.—The following information relative to the best and cheapest mode of opening a road through wild lands is supported by the testimony of John Neilson, Esq.—Employ 3 trusty Indians, or others accustomed to the woods and country work, by the day, to explore and mark out the easiest and nearest place for a road, avoiding steep hills and morasses, by which a common horse and cart might transport a burthen of 5 cwts. without unloading. The road should be cut 12 French feet wide and the whole width cleared off; the stumps taken out and cut below the level of the road and the black earth, or six inches below the general surface; the high places to be levelled down and the hollows filled up, so that a common horse could travel it in the wettest seasons with a cart loaded with five cwts., at least, without unloading. Logging, paving with logs, and draining where necessary, are of course included in the contract; the price to be so much per arpent, advance of one-third on furnishing two good securities and commencing the work, one-third when completed, and one-third on report of approval by experts; the time at which the work will be ready for delivery to be stated. It might be proper, perhaps, to divide the whole into numbered lots of 30 arpents, each commencing from the opening of the road, receiving proposals for either of the numbers. The manner in which the road is to be made to be carefully expressed in the advertisements to contractors, for the price depends upon the manner in which the work is to be done as well as the decision of the experts. Unless a legal road is made at once 36 French feet wide, and the trees cut down half an arpent on both sides, it is not necessary to make a first cart road in the woods wider or better than above described, for 20 or even 60 feet wide would not prevent it being encumbered with falling trees; indeed, when the road is wide they are more apt to fall, and, the sun getting in, the brush grows up sooner and snow-drifts form in winter. If a cart road is made, immediately after it is done there ought to be a *procès verbal* of it by the grand voyer, determining the manner and by whom it is to be made and kept up in future.

Roche Coupe, *v.* Twashega, r.

Roches, des, river, in the S. of Côte de Beaupré. This little r. joins the Ste. Anne.

Roches, Portage des, *v.* Chicoutimi, r.

Rock River, in the t. of St. Armand, runs into Missiskoui Bay, where its mouth forms a part of the province line. It turns a corn-mill and a saw-mill.

Roquetaillade, seigniory, in the co. of Nicolet, is bounded n. e. by Godefroi; s. w. by Nicolet; in the rear by Aston; in front by the St. Lawrence. —About half a league in front by 3 leagues in depth. Granted, Apr. 22, 1675, to Sieur Pierre Godefroi de Roquetaillade.

Title.—"Concession en date du 22me Avril, 1675, faite au Sieur *Pierre Godefroi de Roquetaillade*, par *Louis de Buade* Comte de *Frontenac*, des terres qui sont le long du fleuve *St. Laurent*, contenant une demi lieue ou environ de front, à prendre depuis ce qui est concédé au Sieur *de Godefroi* son père, au dessous des *Trois Rivières*, en montant, jusqu'aux terres de la Seigneurie de *Nicolet*, avec trois lieues de profondeur."—*Cahiers d'Intendance, No.* 2 *à* 9, *folio* 152.

Rose, à la, in the S. of Côte de Beaupré. This little r. joins the Ste. Anne.

Rouert, river, in the S. of Lauzon. Rivière Rouert is formed by the junction of Ruisseau des Prairies with several small streams, and running through the n. w. angle of the S. it falls into the St. Lawrence in the front of the first range.

Rougemont, mountain, *v.* St. Hyacinthe, S.

Rouge River, in the co. of Ottawa, rises in some lakes north of the t. of Grenville, about 40 or 50 miles from its mouth. It traverses Grenville to its front range, where, at lot 22, it falls into the r. Ottawa about 1½ mile above the r. Calumet. Its bed lies amidst abrupt mountains and rocky cliffs, and its waters consequently rush down with tumultuous rapidity. It is about 4 chains wide and not navigable except for the canoes of the Indians, who go into the back country for the purposes of trade. It is well stocked with fish.

ROUGE, river, in the S. of Lauzon, rises in the S. of Gaspé, and runs into Lauzon, where it enters the Beaurivage in the concession called Ste. Elizabeth.

ROUGE or RED RIVER, rises in the rear part of Rawdon, and in the front of that T. is joined by the R. Blanche descending from the T. of Kildare; it then turns Dugat's mills; after which it takes a small circuit in Kildare and enters the aug. to Lavaltrie, where it falls into the R. L'Assomption a little above the R. Lac Ouareau, from which it is not separated above one mile for 18 miles above its mouth. On this R. is a place called *Les Dalles*, from a singular contraction of the river, whose banks, for some distance on each side, are perpendicular rock 30 to 40 ft. in height. The current necessarily glides through these narrows with unusual rapidity and is much increased, in the spring and fall of the year, by the additional volume of water which passes down, with the precipitancy of a cataract, until it bursts from its fetters at the foot of the *Dalles* and meanders along its more natural bed.

ROUVILLE, county, in the district of Montreal, is bounded N. W. by the river Richelieu or Chambly, together with all the islands in that river nearest to the county; E. and N. E. by the counties of Missiskoui and Richelieu; and S. by the S. boundary of the province. It comprises the seigniories of Rouville, Chambly East, Monnoir and its augmentation, Bleury, Sabrevois, Noyan and Foucault.—Its extreme length is 42 miles and its breadth 9, containing 384 square miles. Its lat. on the river Richelieu is 45° 18′ 30″ N. lon. 73° 15′ W. It sends 2 members to the provincial parliament and the place of election is at Ste. Marie de Monnoir.—This county, in soil and surface, resembles the county of Chambly and is generally level, with the exception of the two conspicuous mountains of Rouville or Mount Belœil and Mount Johnson.—This co. is chiefly watered by the R. Chambly, which forms its W. boundary, and by the Rivière des Hurons, Ruisseau Barre, Rivière du Rapide, and South River.—It is traversed by numerous roads presenting handsome and flourishing settlements, especially along the banks of the rivers. The most worthy of notice are Kempt Road, leading from St. John's to St. Armand, and another road that leads through Philipsburg into the United States.—This co. has many corn and saw-mill establishments and is highly productive in grain of every kind. The northern section is peopled by Canadians and its southern is chiefly inhabited by Americans, Scotch and Irish. It contains the parishes of St. Hilaire, Pointe Olivier, St. Jean Baptiste, Henryville, Georgeville, and St. Thomas.

Statistics.

Population	16,159	Corn-mills	11	Pearlasheries	7
Churches, Pro.	2	Saw-mills	6	Shopkeepers	16
Parsonage-house	1	Carding-mills	2	Taverns	20
Churches, R. C.	4	Fulling-mills	1	Artisans	104
Curés	4	Tanneries	3	River-craft	1
Presbyteries	4	Hat-manufact.	2	Tonnage	15
Villages	3	Potteries	2	Keel-boats	1
Schools	15	Potasheries	7		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	167,216	Rye	8,220	Potatoes	140,300
Oats	89,740	Buck-wheat	3,020	Maple sugar, cwts.	642
Barley	28,200	Ind. corn	16,975		
Peas	39,900	Mixed grain	4,910	Hay, tons	45,600

Live Stock.

Horses	5,363	Cows	9,736	Swine	7,899
Oxen	4,521	Sheep	34,410		

ROUVILLE, seigniory, in the co. of Rouville, is bounded N. E. and E. by St. Charles and St. Hyacinthe; S. W. by East Chambly; in front by the R. Richelieu.—2 leagues in front by 1½ in depth. Granted, Jan. 18th, 1694, to Jean Baptiste Hertel, Sieur de Rouville and is now the property of J. B. M. H. de Rouville, Esq.—This tract contains land of so good a quality that nearly the whole of it is in a very advanced state of improvement, principally in tillage. The concessions are divided into 8 ranges, all running nearly parallel to the R.: they are watered by several small streams, besides the Rivière des Hurons, which is one of considerable magnitude: these ranges are subdivided into 380 farms. Some parts of the S. are favourable to the growth of hemp. All the lands are conceded with the exception of certain pieces situated in the rear of the conceded lands, and of sufficient extent to increase the depth of those lands 30 arpents, and the proprietors have the liberty of purchasing them, but they are not calculated for new settlements. No concession was granted previous to 1759.—The principal rivers are the Richelieu, the Rivière des Hurons and the Ruisseau de la Montagne, on which the

mills are built; there are also many small streams, one of which is so rapid as never to be frozen in winter. Col. de Rouville's mills on the slope of the Rouville Mountain are of much use to several of the neighbouring parishes. There are 3 ferry-boats over the Richelieu and 8 sols are charged for every description of carriage.—The roads along the bank of the Richelieu and on both sides of the R. des Hurons are good; there are also two that take a southernly direction and open a direct communication with the river Yamaska. The cattle is of the Canadian breed, and agricultural labour is performed with oxen as well as horses.—*Mount Rouville*, sometimes called St. Hilaire, Chambly or Belœil Mountain, is between the 2nd and 3rd ranges and is well worthy of remark on account of its height, its form, its extent, and the points of view afforded from its summit. It is composed of seven mountains and extends over nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ leagues square. On the south side the acclivity is gentle, but in the opposite direction it is very steep and abrupt. On the summit of this mountain there is a beautiful little lake of fine clear water about one league in circumference, from which a rivulet flows in a pretty winding stream into the Rivière des Hurons. The slopes of the Mount are in many places broken by woods that greatly increase its picturesque beauty. The table rock at the summit of the cone has been ascertained to be 1,100 feet above the level of the river. Its access is extremely tedious and difficult, but none will look back to their fatigues with regret when they behold, from this exalted point, the most extensive scope of country that can be embraced at one view from any spot in Lower Canada; soaring as it were above the magnificent valley, from which the mountain rises, the tourist catches at a glance all its numerous beauties, traces the Richelieu from its outlet from Lake Champlain to its confluence with the St. Lawrence, which is also discerned at various points, till its surface is distinctly seen before Montreal. The city and the mountain could almost be sketched, so clearly are they visible from the cone. To the eastward the prospect is partially intercepted by one of the hills forming the group. It is said that in very clear weather, with the aid of a telescope, the town of Three Rivers can be discovered to the N. E., and to the S. the settlements of Burlington, on Lake Champlain, in the State of Vermont.—This S. is divided into two parishes; the *Parish of St. Hilaire* belongs to Mr. Rouville, and the church stands in front of Mount Rouville.—The *Parish of St. Jean de Baptiste* is S. of the Mount and its church is nearly in the rear of it. It has a village containing 25 houses. This parish is more numerously settled than that of St. Hilaire.

Statistics.

Parishes.	Population.	Churches R.C.	Curés.	Presbyteries.	Villages.	Corn-mills.	Carding-mills.	Fulling-mills.	Just. of Peace.	Shopkeepers.	Taverns.	Artisans.
St. Jean Baptiste	2098	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	3	6	15
St. Hilaire .	1038	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	3136	2	1	2	1	5	1	1	1	3	6	15

Parishes.	Annual Agricultural Produce, in bushels.						Live Stock.				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Rye.	Ind. Corn.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
St. Jean Baptiste	20800	7800	5000	9100	3900	500	1050	1300	1705	8300	1405
St. Hilaire .	7800	2600	4000	1300	520	400	980	1840	300	8000	1350
	28600	10400	9000	10400	4420	900	2030	3140	2005	16300	2755

Title.—" Concession du 18me Janvier, 1694, faite par *Louis de Buade*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, au Sieur *Jean Baptiste Hertel*, Sieur *de Rouville*, de deux lieues de terre de front avec une lieue et demie de profondeur, joignant d'un côté la terre de la Seigneurie de *Chambly*, en descendant la rivière *Richelieu;* de l'autre côté les terres non-concédées du côté du Sud de la dite rivière *Richelieu*."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, *No.* 4, *folio* 15.

Rover's Water, a stream in the T. of Standon. It runs into M'Carthy's River.

Roxton, township, in the co. of Shefford, lies between Milton and Ely and is bounded in the rear by Acton and in front by Shefford.—The southern moiety has been surveyed and granted. The land is good and if cultivated would prove fertile. The low land is rather wet, but not unfit for tillage, as it produces some of the best species of hard, black wood. Branches of the Yamaska and several other streams water this township, which contains only a very few settlers.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated*, 12,000 acres.

Rum River, near Lake St. John, is a pretty little stream, that empties itself N. W. into Lake Noh-oui-loo, an expansion of the R. Peribonea. The timber on the banks of Rum River is white birch, red and white spruce, and a few pines. The banks are low and covered with wild hay in great abundance.

Rupert River empties itself into Hudson's Bay, carrying the waters of the great L. Mistassin or Mistissynis. This river is considerably larger than the Saguenay.

Russell-Town, *v.* Beauharnois, S.

Rynbat Lake, lies in the S. W. corner of the T. of Stoneham; its waters are discharged into Lake St. Charles by a connecting stream.

S.

Sable Lake, or Lac des Sables, is about 90 miles up the R. aux Lievres. Here a private fur-trading post is established, and at the outlet the Hudson's Bay Company have also a post. From the outlet of the lake to the entrance of the au Lievres, 25 miles, several clearances and settlements have been made, and mills have been erected by Mr. Bowman. Here a Mr. Fisher has a farm and is doing well: he purchased of Mr. Wright, about the year 1818, a bull, a cow and a heifer, which he drove from the T. of Hull to his farm on the borders of this lake which is large, navigable, and in much repute for fishing.

Sable, au, river, in the S. of Pointe du Lac, runs in a very devious course into the St. Lawrence after watering the village of Pointe du Lac.

Sable, au, river, runs into the N. side of the Saguenay.

Sabrevois, seigniory, in the co. of Rouville, is bounded E. by Stanbridge; W. by the R. Richelieu; N. by Bleurie; S. by Noyan.—2 leagues in front by 3 deep. Granted, Nov. 1, 1750, to Sieur Sabrevois, and is now the property of Gen. Christie Burton. Between this S. and that of Bleurie there is a great resemblance in situation and quality of land; the swamps are perhaps rather more extensive in Sabrevois than in Bleurie, but here and there some patches of fertile good soil are met with, and many of greater extent might be added by draining, which could in several places be performed with little labour or expense. —The *Village of Henryville* contains about 20 houses, 10 of which are two stories high; there is also a saw-mill.

Statistics.

Population	584	Potasheries	1	Taverns	1
Schools	1	Pearlasheries	1	Artisans	6
Saw-mills	1	Shopkeepers	1		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	4,100	Potatoes	10,700	Indian corn	1,180
Oats	2,340	Peas	2,000		

Live Stock.

Horses	234	Cows	560	Swine	500
Oxen	400	Sheep	1,300		

Title.—" Concession du 1er Novembre, 1750, faite par *Marquis de la Jonquière*, Gouverneur, et *François Bigot*, Intendant, au Sieur *de Sabrevois*, de deux lieues ou environ de front, sur trois lieues de profondeur, bornée du côté du Nord par la Seigneurie concédée au Sieur *de Sabrevois de Bleuri*, le 30me Octobre dernier, sur la même ligne; du côté du Sud à deux lieues ou environ sur la dite Seigneurie par une ligne tirée Est et Ouest du monde, joignant aux terres non-concédées; sur la devanture par la rivière *Chambly* et sur la profondeur à trois lieues joignant aussi aux terres non-concédées."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, *No.* 9, *folio* 73.

Saguenay, county, in the district of Quebec, is bounded S. W. by the co. of Montmorency; N. E. by the N. E. boundary of the province; S. E. by the St. Lawrence, including all the islands in that river nearest to the county and in whole or in part fronting it; N. W. by the northern boundary of the province. It comprises part of the S. of

Beaupré, the seigniories of Gouffre, Eboulemens, Murray Bay and Mount Murray and the township of Settrington.—Its extreme length is 547 miles and its depth 240, containing 72,700 square miles. Its western extremity at Cap L'Abatis is in lat. 47° 12′ 30″, lon. 70° 24′ 30″ w. and its eastern extremity is in lat. 51° 30′ 0″ N., lon. 55° 20′ 0″ w.—It sends two members to the provincial parliament and the places of election are at Bay St. Paul and Murray Bay. This county, in territorial extent, ranks the first in the province, but only the 33rd in agricultural importance and the 26th in population. It embraces a vast space of country traversed by numerous rivers and lakes. —The chief rivers are the Saguenay and its numerous tributary streams, the Grand Decharge, the Chicoutimi, Belle Rivière, Peribonea, Gouffre, Mal Bay, Black River, Portneuf, Belsiamitis, Bustard and Manicouagan. Of the numerous lakes those most worthy of notice are Lake St. John, Kiguagomi and the Kiguagomishish, which are separated by short portages and which, with the rivers Chicoutimi and Belle Rivière, form the communication from Chicoutimi to Lake St. John. An incredible number of other lakes spread over the surface of this co., which are known only to traders and Indians.—The face of the country is uneven and mountainous and the land inferior in quality; yet explorations in 1828-9 have established the existence of arable tracts, and some valuable timber in the vicinity of Lake St. John, the peninsula, &c.—This county contains numerous trading and fishing posts and stations on the St. Lawrence. It comprises within its limits the Island of Anticosti as being in front and nearest thereto.—*Vide vol. I.*

Statistics.

Population	8,366	Corn-mills	11	Artisans	59
Churches, R. C.	6	Saw-mills	60	Ship yards	2
Curés	4	Carding-mills	3	River craft	21
Presbyteries	6	Fulling-mills	4	Tonnage	690
Villages	3	Shopkeepers	11	Keel boats	59
Schools	1	Taverns	15		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	56,734	Peas	4,135	Mixed grain	3,200
Oats	16,735	Rye	3,480	Maple sugar, cwts.	296
Barley	5,336	Buck wheat	2,000		
Potatoes	62,736	Indian corn	3,297	Hay, tons	26,500

Live Stock.

Horses	2,148	Cows	5,143	Swine	8,105
Oxen	3,162	Sheep	17,306		

Saguenay, river, called by the Indians *Pitchitauichetz*, is formed by two outlets of Lake St. John, the *Grande Decharge* and the *Petite Decharge*, which are separated by Dalhousie Isles and Grande Isle, which lie at the eastern extremity of the Lake. The junction of these outlets, 3 leagues from L. St. John, supplies the first waters of the important R. Saguenay, which runs eastwardly to the St. Lawrence, into which it falls at Pointe aux Allouettes, about 5 miles below Tadoussac and 35 leagues below Quebec, after a course of between 50 and 60 leagues. The Saguenay is interrupted in its course by abrupt precipices, over which it dashes its foaming current, and being bounded by banks of great elevation, is remarkable for the depth and impetuosity of its flood, which runs through a section of rocks from 200 to 1000 ft. in height.—The *width* of the Saguenay is always considerable, though, like other rivers, it varies; for 10 leagues above Ha-Ha Bay it is a quarter of a league wide, below Ha-Ha Bay to Tadoussac it averages half a league, and at its mouth it is from 60 to 70 chains.—The *depth* of the Saguenay at its mouth in mid-channel has not been ascertained; Capt. Martin could not find bottom with 330 fathoms of line. At the distance of one hundred fathoms from the shore vessels anchor in twelve or fourteen fathoms, and the bottom is good. About two miles higher up it has been repeatedly sounded from 130 to 140 fathoms; and from 60 to 70 miles from the St. Lawrence its depth is found from 50 to 60 fathoms.—The impetuous torrent of the Saguenay when the tide is low is sensibly felt in the St. Lawrence, which for a distance of many miles is obliged to yield to its impulse, and vessels, apparently going their course, have thereby been carried sidelong in a different direction.—Above 30 rivers pour their tributary waters into the Saguenay, twelve of which at least are navigable for canoes and some of them for large boats.—The *navigation* of the Saguenay is a subject of great importance to the future settlement of the extensive section of country watered by it and its numerous tributary streams. Its course, notwithstanding its magnitude, is rendered very sinuous by the many points that project from the shores. In winter the river is frozen from Chicoutimi to the Isles St. Louis from Dec. 10 to the 10th or 20th of May, and the navigation closes about the end of Oct.: the port of Tadoussac is open

2 or 3 weeks earlier than that of Quebec and closes as much later. The general bearing of the Saguenay from its mouth is W. N. W. On leaving the harbour of Tadoussac to enter the Saguenay the most common course is N. N. W.; above the islands of St. Lewis a W. N. W. course is to be followed. From the harbour of St. John to reach Cap à l'Est to the river Caribou the course is north, thence to La Rivière du Moulin which is half a league from Chicoutimi the course is W. S. W.; leaving this place for Chicoutimi the course is N. The Saguenay is navigable for vessels of any size for a distance of about twenty-two or twenty-three leagues to Ha-Ha Bay, which is a good harbour; and thence for five or six leagues to Chicoutimi the river is navigable at high water for vessels of large dimensions. Relative to the navigation of the Saguenay Mr. Nixon says, "That not more than ten sail can ride in safety in the harbour of Tadoussac; at low water a ship can be brought close in shore, for it descends at once. At spring tides the bank is quite dry; the water rises at the highest eighteen feet in spring and fall tides, but commonly twelve in the summer. In *l'Ance à Catharine* there is a distance of three quarters of a league formed by the point or Battures aux Allouettes and the point of the Saguenay; this forms St. Catharine's Cove which is from two to thirty fathoms deep. Thirty sail can ride in safety from the westernly winds: one-third of the tide out, there runs in a pretty tolerable swell with a south-east wind. Ships of the line can sail up as far as *Rocky Point*, which is four leagues from Chicoutimi; at low water they can beat up, although the wind may be contrary, having the flood in their favour; but there are only two places of anchorage for them, between St. Catharine and Rocky Point, and between St. John's Bay and Ste. Marguerite; the former six, the latter five leagues from Tadoussac. There are many harbours for schooners from sixty to eighty tons, and they can carry their fastenings ashore should they not find anchorage. Vessels of eighty tons can sail up at high water and anchor close to the Big Rock at Chicoutimi: they must tide it up from Point aux Roches, owing to the rapids and shoals of that part of the river. The harbour for vessels at Chicoutimi is to the westward of the Big Rock, opposite to the landing-place: they can drop their anchors and haul the vessels dry ashore. From Ste. Marguerite upwards the current is hardly perceptible in high waters in spring and fall. The tide runs up to the foot of the falls of Terres Rompues, which is about two leagues farther than Chicoutimi: it rises about fifteen feet. The Big Rock is at least twelve feet high, and the waters have been seen to be three feet above it." —The *Grande Decharge*, on the eastern side, is a rapid stream navigable only for canoes, and even in these dangerous to all but the most experienced canoemen.—The prevailing *winds* on the Saguenay are the N. E. and N. W.; and the most common is the N. W., which sometimes blows with frightful violence. The N. W. is the best wind for coming down the river; to ascend it a N. E. wind is wanted. It is said that other winds are imperceptible.

Soil, climate, and capability of settlement.—The desire of the provincial government to effect settlements in the Saguenay country has been evinced by the late explorations of the river Saguenay and Lake St. John, and by the evidence which was called for by the committees appointed by the legislature for that purpose. The result of all these inquiries has produced a knowledge of the capabilities of the country and of its probability of settlement, hitherto unattainable. It is now nearly three centuries since the first exploring survey of the river Saguenay took place. The expedition consisted of eight barks and 70 men, under the command of Mons. Roberval, at that time the French king's lieutenant-general in the countries of Canada, Saguenay, and Hochelaga; they sailed from Quebec 7th June, 1543. All that is known of this voyage is, that eight men and one bark were lost. The recent surveys have been made, fortunately, with complete success and in perfect safety. The marvellous and astonishing tales related of the Saguenay have been disproved; its unnavigable current, its immeasurable depths, its tempestuous hurricanes, its inaccessible and dangerous rocks, its destructive eddies and whirlpools, have been clearly proved to be fabulous. The whole tract of the Saguenay country has been sufficiently explored to warrant the assertion that it is, in numerous places, susceptible of settlement and offers a wide and promising field for agricultural speculation, particularly if undertaken on a large scale, for the *immediate* settlement of the Saguenay can be undertaken only by government or by individuals of colossal fortunes, for, without considerable advances, such persons as those by whom

new settlements are generally formed could not plant themselves there, notwithstanding the advantages which the territory offers. The *eventual* settlement of this section of the province will, however, be effected, even without the aid of government or companies, although its progress must be very gradual and slow, for since rival trading companies have got to be neighbours, the trade is of little value to any one except the Indian, perhaps, who in consequence receives less harsh treatment and often a higher price for his furs from the party most anxious to traffic with him. The whole Indian population will soon be extinct, and the trader finding no occupation will be forced to take to the plough in order to raise corn enough for his support, a change which is already visible at several of the posts.—The *climate* of the Saguenay is good and similar, if not better, than that of Quebec, although the autumnal frosts are felt there earlier: the climate is, however, inferior to that of Lake St. John, where the frost is said to commence from 15 to 20 days later. At Chicoutimi the land is fit for tillage in May, and strawberries have been eaten there on the 17th of June.—The *soil* in the immediate vicinity of the Saguenay is various, and the banks, which rise in many places perpendicular with the surface of the river, are frequently very rocky and immensely high, being from 170 to 340 yards above the stream. From Tadoussac to Ha-Ha Bay a continuous chain of high mountains incloses the river on both sides, occasionally presenting capes and promontories projecting into the river. The N. shore of the Saguenay seems to afford but little land susceptible of culture. From Tadoussac to la Boule, about 2 leagues, the land is high, rocky, barren, and the banks nearly perpendicular. From Halfway Bay to 4 leagues above Cap à l'Est is an iron-bound shore embanked by a succession of rocky barren hills, exhibiting fractures seldom equalled for boldness and effect, which create constant apprehension of danger, even in a calm. The lands decline in height and are level and of the best quality from Rocky Point, three leagues below Chicoutimi, as far as the Point of Broken Lands about two leagues higher up. The lands in the rear are level for the distance of 6 leagues. From the Point of Broken Lands as far as lake St. John, 25 leagues, the land is level and of the best quality. From Rocky Point as far as the Point of Broken Lands there are five leagues of beach bordered by considerable meadows called *Les Prairies*, where the inhabitants of Chicoutimi cut their hay: here the soil is chiefly clay, but on approaching the hills, which are rocky and unfit for settlement, there is a rich vegetable mould. The extent occupied by the inhabitants of the Post is about 15 or 1600 acres, on which there is very little timber, and at least 20,000 bundles of hay might be annually made.—The southern shore is more fit for agricultural purposes than the northern side. From Trinity Bay to the Petite Saguenay, 15 miles, and thence to Ha-Ha Bay, the hills are abrupt and barren, but not so elevated as those on the opposite shore. The two most promising places of settlement, however, are Chicoutimi, which is described in its proper place, and Ha-Ha Bay: the latter appears to be destined by nature as the principal seat of the commerce, trade and agriculture of all the Saguenay country, for the following reasons: 1st. For the extensive tract of level land, that lies about it and extends to Lake Kiguagomi and Chicoutimi. 2dly. For the harbour it affords for the largest vessels of the line, which can sail directly into the bay with nearly the same wind by which they ascend the Saguenay, and anchor in the second bay, which is in the shape of a basin and which would be a fit site for a mart of trade. 3dly. The facility that is afforded of opening a road to Chicoutimi or direct to the head of L. Kiguagomi; and the easy practicability of a water-communication between it and that lake, which would render unnecessary the intricate and circuitous route of the Chicoutimi River, the difference of level not exceeding 250 feet in a distance of $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 leagues through the level tract that lies between these places. It is protected by Cap à l'Est and the prominent hills that form its entrance, while the former, rising to about 500 feet in height, commands a view of about 12 miles down the river, and guards, with West Cape, the entrance into the upper part of the Saguenay. The environs of Ha-Ha Bay are lower and more level than the coast downwards to Trinity Bay and are capable of receiving a certain degree of population: the highest land does not exceed 150 feet above the river, and its acclivity is scarcely perceptible. The soil is composed of blue and gray marl.—From Pointe Brulée to Chicoutimi, 15 miles, the land is good and level and is watered by 3

beautiful little rivers, called à l'Hette, au Moulin, and aux Rats Musqués. At Chicoutimi the land is good and fit for cultivation, and for 2 leagues upwards the shore, to the depth of half a mile, exhibits an horizontal surface and land of excellent quality. At the mouth of some of the small rivers which fall into the Saguenay and in some of the bays are desirable spots for good farms; also for a short distance above and below the mouth of the Saguenay, on the St. Lawrence, under the high lands there is good soil for about 150 farms, with the advantage of salt, wild hay, fish, wild fowl and other game.

Timber.—All the old timber on the northern shore was destroyed by fire 50 years since, and the new vegetable colony has not yet attained to full growth. The timber on that side as far as Pointe aux Roches, and on the south side as far as Ha-Ha Bay, is only small, stunted red pine, growing here and there, of which no use can be made. At Ha-Ha Bay the timber is maple, cherry, ash, elm, poplar, pine, spruce, &c. On the marly shore of the Saguenay, in the vicinity of Chicoutimi, no timber is to be seen, although a better soil is not easily met with. For 2 leagues above Chicoutimi the timber grows on a clayey, loamy soil, and consists of spruce, black birch, pine, fir, cedar, ash, and elm.

Minerals.—Moulin Baude is remarkable for its statuary marble. In the small eminence on which Tadoussac stands are layers of iron-sand, and at the mouth of the Rivière des Vases some fine specimens of red marble have been found.

Animals.—The quadrupeds are exceedingly rare, much more so than in the settled parts of the country. The Indians, having long hunted for the fur instead of the carcass, have destroyed almost every living animal. The porcupine and the white fox are the only quadrupeds not commonly met with about Quebec. Several years have elapsed since the carcass of a beaver has been brought to Tadoussac. For many years after the discovery of this country the walrus was common about the Saguenay, but it is not now to be seen in the gulf or river: from this animal the Pointe aux Vaches, about a mile from Tadoussac, takes its name.

Birds.—The land birds are rare; a variety or two, not common at Quebec, have been seen. The perdrix blanche (the *ptarmigan*), which changes its colour like the Canadian hare, is occasionally met with on the hills. Water-fowls are extremely numerous, particularly those of the diver kinds; among them is the Petit Bonhomme, a beautifully shaped duck not much larger than the snipe. The Batture aux Allouettes is the resort of large flocks of the different species of oxbirds.

Fish.—The fish in the Saguenay are the gibard, porpoise, sturgeon, seal. salmon, salmon-trout, pike, white fish, pickerel, trout, cod, several kinds of herring, smelt, &c. The gibard or bottle-nosed whale of a small size never ascends above Cap à l'Est; it generally swims within a few rods of the Post of Tadoussac, and some of the larger species are sometimes harpooned opposite, but the occupation of taking them is nearly abandoned, and only two or three schooners have visited the river for the purpose in as many years. A considerable number of porpoises ascend the river as high up as Pointe aux Roches. The seal is still frequently seen, but it has much diminished in numbers and has become wild; about 200 were killed by the Indians of the Post of Tadoussac in the winter of 1826: there are six or seven varieties of these amphibia on the coast; one is said to grow to the enormous length of 14 feet. The number of salmon taken is much less than formerly; only 3,500 are annually caught in the whole extent of the King's Posts, including the Saguenay and its tributaries as far as Chicoutimi. June and July are the months for the salmon-fisheries, which are established at the mouths of the rivers in the bays of Ha-Ha, Ste. Marguerite, St. John, and St. Stephen. The codfish, once so common, is now seldom caught and then only at Tadoussac. The trout taken in deep water are very small.

Bays, Coves and *Harbours.*—*Anchoring Ground* is a fine bay, about 6 m. below the R. Belle Fleur and affords shelter from the W. and S. W. winds. The depth of water varies from 25 to 40 fathoms. The bottom is supposed to be sandy.—*Anse a la Barque*, on the S. side of the river, about 2 miles from its mouth, is a good harbour for boats.—*Anse des Femmes.* The river is here about half a league broad and its shores are formed of high abrupt rocky hills; near the Ruisseau des Femmes they rise in conical shapes to near 400 to 500 feet elevation, thinly clothed with the stinted spruce, white birch and red pine.—*Baie à l'Aviron* is a good harbour, opposite La Trinité.—*Baie à la Grosse Roche* is a good harbour for shipping.—

Baie des Cascades. The river has been measured at this place and found to be about 50 chains wide.—*Baie des Echaffauds* or *Basques,* near *Pointe aux Bouleaux,* is about a mile deep and surrounded by hills. At its entrance are two rocky islands, the largest thinly timbered with fir and white birch.—*Baie des Foins,* a little below the Post of Tadoussac, is a natural meadow of several acres, lying at the base of the mountains which here recede for a short distance from the river. The soil is a clayey alluvium and, as its name indicates, wild hay grows upon it, which is annually cut.—*Baie des Rochers.* A considerable shoal and reef of rocks render its entrance dangerous at low tide; a small stream enters it from between the mountains.—*Baie du Rude,* a very good harbour.—*Big Rock Cove,* opposite St. Stephen's Cove, is a good harbour for vessels, &c.—*Descente des Femmes* is a bay on the N. E. side of the river, at the head of which is a small rivulet. It forms a good harbour for ships and lies about 42 miles from Tadoussac. It derives its name from the melancholy adventure of some Indian hunters, who, being reduced to the last extremity by hunger, sent their squaws in search of assistance and the women issued from the woods at this place. It lies in lat. 48° 22′ 9″ and lon. 70° 11′, and the tide rises about 17 feet. —*Ha-Ha Bay* or *Baie des Has,* called by the Indians *Heskuewaska,* is on the S. side of the river and so perfect in its resemblance to the main channel of the Saguenay, that voyagers are often misled by its appearance. There are various opinions as to the origin of its name, but the most prevalent opinion is, that it is thus called on account of the sudden bend here formed by the river; this unexpected *detour* induces the voyager to exclaim Ha-Ha! being struck with surprise at seeing the opening of a new prospect. This bay, the point being doubled, is about 7 leagues from Chicoutimi, from which it is separated by a tongue of land 15 miles in breadth; it is 19 leagues from the mouth of the river. The outlines of this bay form a basin 2½ leagues in width and about 7, or as some assert 9, miles inland. The anchorage, which is very good, varies from 15 to 35 fathoms, and the bay forms a harbour in which vessels of any size would find complete shelter from all winds. The land in its vicinity is good and fit for cultivation, and the bay is bordered by prairies of considerable extent. Into the head of the bay the rivers Wipuscool and Vasigamenké run from the north. In the middle of the bay is a small rock which forms a little promontory on the north side. Ha-Ha Bay is supposed to be destined to become, in course of time, the entrepot of the Saguenay. —*Hay Cove,* or *Anse aux Foins,* a little above Ottapeminche Cove, is a good harbour for schooners. —*Ottapeminche Cove,* a little above Big Rock Cove, is a good harbour for boats.—*Paddle Cove,* on the S. side of the river, lies opposite the Trinity and is a good harbour. A league higher up on the same side is *Little Paddle Cove,* a good harbour for canoes.—*Passé Pierre,* about 3 leagues from Tadoussac, is a good harbour for schooners, sheltered from the N. W. and S. W. and is a good fishing station; nearly opposite are some small islands. —*Pelletier's Bay,* at a place called *The Portage,* the Saguenay is here 2 miles wide. In the W. part of this bay are 2 small islands, and on the N. E. side is the mouth of the R. Pelletier. It is a good harbour for vessels.—*Ste. Catherine's Cove,* in the mouth of the river and on the S. shore, would hold 50 vessels, which would be sheltered from all winds except the west.—*St. John's Bay,* on the S. side of the river, is 9 miles from the R. Ste. Marguerite and 21 from Tadoussac. It is about 3 miles wide at its mouth and extends 2 miles inland; its width at its head is very little less than one mile. In the W. part of it is a small island, and in the W. part of the head of this bay the anchorage is very good and there is good shelter from all winds; there are also several *battures* on which 6 or 700 bundles of hay might be cut. The land here appears susceptible of some cultivation, and the environs produce hay. There may, on its banks, be about a league in depth of culturable land (the slope of which is sufficiently gradual) lying between the bay and the highest part of the mountains. The soil consists in great part of blue and gray marl. About 16 or 18 miles in the interior there are considerable tracts of maple land, and the land appears very fit for cultivation and sufficiently level. A river from 2 to 3 chains wide falls into the E. side of this Bay; it is very rapid and runs in a rocky channel, winding through a valley of about one mile wide, lying between two rocky banks, nearly parallel to each other. The soil in this valley is very good. The general course of this small river is from the S. W. In this bay is a fishing station.—*Ste. Marguerite Bay* is on the N. side of the river; a reef of rocks is seen to stretch across its mouth at low water:

at high water it is a safe harbour for schooners. There is but a small space of culturable land on the N. side of the bay, part of which crumbles down upon the beach and forms long *battures* of sand. Leaving the bay the river contracts to less than a mile.—*St. Stephen's Cove*, about 2 leagues from La Boule and 3 from Tadoussac, is a good harbour, sheltered from the N. W. It is about 1½ mile wide. The lessee of the posts has established a salmon fishery here. About 20 families might find means of subsistence in the neighbourhood of the cove. The sun-shine glistens on the surface of the rocks which surround it.—*Tadoussac Harbour* is on the N. E. side of the mouth of the river; it is sheltered from almost every wind and is very deep. It is situated in lon. 69° 13′ W. and lat. 48° 6′ 44″. The capaciousness of this harbour is variously represented; some persons think that it could not contain above 5 or 6 vessels and even these would be under the necessity of carrying anchors ashore; while others assert that it is capable of affording shelter and anchorage for a number of vessels of a large size, and that 25 ships of war might ride in safety. The highest tide rises 21 feet. The company holding the King's Posts have a post here for carrying on their trade with the Indians; it comprehends nine buildings employed as stores, shops, &c. besides the post-house, which is 60 feet by 20, and a chapel of 25 feet by 20. A missionary visits this post every year and passes some time. The only place of residence here is erected on a bank of sandy alluvium, elevated about 50 feet above the river, forming a flat terrace at the base of the mountain which suddenly emerges at a short distance behind. This residence is a neat one-story building of commodious size, having a very tolerable garden, which, with other cultivated spots about the place, produces the vegetables for the inhabitants of the post. The scenery of the post, as viewed from the river in coming up the harbour or doubling the point of L'Islet, is particularly pleasing. The traveller beholds with pleasure the red roof and spire of the chapel with the surrounding buildings, and the range of small field-pieces on the edge of the plain which extends to the foot of the mountains that rise to a considerable height, in many places discovering the naked rocks, or exhibiting the destructive effects of the fire that has thinned the woods which clothed their summits, leaving occasionally the tall pine clipped of its branches soaring above the dwarf growth of spruce and birch that has succeeded to the loftier timber. He likewise sees the beautiful growth of fir trees rising in as many cones upon the terrace, which was once the seat of the fortifications of the French, situated on the west side of the creek which runs down from the hills, whose craggy summits contrast with peculiar effect with the firs below. The harbour is formed by the peninsula or L'Islet, which separates it from the Saguenay on the S. W. and the main shore on the N. E., about a third of a mile across and near half a mile in depth at low water, which rises 21 feet perpendicular in 5½ hours tide. The beach, on which there are extensive salmon fisheries, extends out a considerable distance, materially contracting the dimensions of the harbour; it is, however, secure and under shelter by the surrounding hills from most winds generally prevalent in the St. Lawrence, except the southernly gales which may affect vessels at flood tide, as the small White Island and Batture-aux-Allouettes are then covered and which shelter them at ebb tide. The entrance of the channel to the harbour of Tadoussac, or to the Saguenay, is intricate at the ebbing tide and for vessels descending the St. Lawrence, which must come almost abreast of the light-house on Green Island, bearing S. E. from the harbour, and then pass to the north of White Island at the extremity of the Shoal-aux-Allouettes and clear at the same time the shoal which sets out some distance from the N. E. point of the harbour: it is far less intricate for vessels coming up from below. A light-house placed upon Red Island would very essentially facilitate the entrance into the harbour of Tadoussac, and would at the same time indicate the course to make the north channel of the St. Lawrence. The harbour is open for vessels and free from ice from May until the middle of December. At Tadoussac there is nothing calculated to arrest the eye of the agriculturist. Previous to the establishment of a colony in Canada, this place was frequented for the purpose of carrying on the fur trade. The ice forms here much later than at Quebec and disappears much earlier, which is occasioned by the extreme depth of the waters which are much more salt than to the southwards, and by the prevalence of N. W. winds in spring and fall, which drive to the southwards all the broken ice which is formed at the mouths of the fresh water rivers. *Vide Vol. I. p.* 291.—*Trinity*

Bay, 14 miles below Cap à l'Est, extends 1½ mile inland and is about one mile wide at its mouth and ¼ mile wide at its head; it is bounded W. by very high rocks and E. by rocks of less elevation. This bay is a safe harbour in all winds and the anchorage is very good; the depth of water varies from 10 to 30 fathoms. Near it is some culturable land, the hills sloping gradually to its margin. At its entrance Cap la Trinité rises to an elevation of not less than 800 feet, and part of it is cut perpendicularly with the surface of the Saguenay and its summit juts considerably over its base. Here the tide rises 21 feet perpendicular.

Capes.—Cap à l'Est or *East Cape,* is about 18 miles below Chicoutimi. Its base in some places presents the abrupt face of the cliff, and at others the broken masses of granite rock that crumble from the summit and are irregularly heaped together, among which a few dwarf spruce and white birch attain a stunted growth.—*Cap à l'Ouest* or *West Cape,* is opposite Cap à l'Est; here the width of the river is contracted to 48 chains. —*Cap de la Trinité,* 3 miles above St. John's Bay, is so called from 3 small peaks on its summit. It is at least 700, and Mr. Lateriére says 1800, feet high and its top very much overhangs its base, and few travellers can pass under its impending dome without feeling the insignificance of man when compared with such enormous masses poised on a just equilibrium by a power that forcibly awakens the idea of a divinity. Between this cape and another to the S. is a pretty little bay, into which runs a river one arpent wide, where the proprietor of the Posts has a salmon fishery, but where the culturable land is not sufficiently extensive to induce the laborious agriculturist to settle.—*Cap Diamant* or *Diamond Cape,* is nearly opposite St. John's Bay.—*Cap St. François* is a good harbour 1½ mile from the mouth of the R. Caribou.—*Cap St. Joseph* is 2½ miles from Cap St. François and is a good harbour.

Islands.—Barthelemy Isle, also called *Cocquert Isle,* in honour of the missionary whose tombstone is still in the church at Chicoutimi, is half a league above the mouth of the Little Saguenay river and forms a good harbour.—*Isle St. Louis,* half a league above the R. Ste Marguerite and about 7 leagues from Tadoussac, is on the S. side of the river. It is a large oblong mountain with no traces of vegetation, except moss and small trees that grow in the crevices. It is about one league long and about a quarter of a league wide. It is said to be the first place that affords anchorage from Tadoussac, affording a safe harbour under shelter of the hill, where vessels may be moored in perfect security. Half a league to the N. W. is another circular rock surrounded by the waters of the Saguenay, also called *Isle St. Louis,* on which there is not a single tree. Some persons assert that there are 3 islands of this name, all lying together, and say that the one nearest to the mouth of the Saguenay is the largest and is about half a mile in length, on the S. side of the river, and that its S. E. end is about 13½ miles from the mouth of the river; and that the two others are much smaller and lie near the N. shore. The Saguenay is here about 1¾ mile wide.

Points.—Pointe aux Bouleaux or *White Birch Point,* lies on the S. W. side of the river, about 4 or 5 miles from Tadoussac. It is a piece of low, level and exceedingly rich land, forming the W. bank of the Saguenay at its junction with the St. Lawrence. It is bounded N. W. by the little river aux Canards or Duck River, on which mills might easily be erected, and a brook empties itself N. E. into St. Catherine's Cove; this tract is otherwise well watered, and a small lake fed by a spring lies a few arpents from the St. Lawrence. The point forms an irregular square, extending ¾ of a league in front by one in depth, where it is bounded by the most desolate and arid mountains. The interior of this point is marshy and the timber, with the exception of its borders, is nothing but small gray spruce; on the borders are white birch, from which the point derives its name, also sapin, cedar and ash of tolerable size. This spot certainly offers very strong inducements to the settler, such as would instantly secure its occupation if granted. The principal plot of culturable ground may be said to be about 9 miles in superficies, on which 60 or 70 families or 400 souls might find subsistence and comfort. In its present condition an Indian family of 4 or 5 persons forced to stay upon it for three months successively, at any season of the year, would most certainly starve. The soil overlies a bed of clay and is composed of the usual vegetable mould, a rich loam and sometimes of a bed of sand, which together give an average depth of soil of 12 or 15 inches. This place is remarkable for the quality of its clay and its iron ore, chiefly magnetic iron

ore. The clay at Pointe aux Bouleaux and Pointe aux Vaches, the two outermost tongues of the banks of the Saguenay at its mouth, occurs in immense beds, of which that at the first place is about 30 or 40 feet in thickness above ground, and that at the last place probably 200 feet; both together extending in superficies apparently 10 or 12 miles. This clay is extremely fine in its texture, and contains a good deal of lime and some iron. It has the property of crumbling when water is thrown upon it, as unslacked lime does, and might, by merely being spread out and exposed to the falls of rain, become an excellent manure for a soil having an excess of acids, such as that of swamps, &c. &c. It is very probable that this clay will be successfully used in the manufacture of crockery and earthenware, and the abundance of it, the vicinity of fuel, and the advantages of good harbours for export at the door of the manufacturer, would make it extremely valuable. The reef of rocks that projects from Pointe aux Bouleau runs about two miles out and forms a kind of half moon open to the eastward. In spring tides these rocks are entirely covered, but there is always a surf about them. At the end of these rocks there is a small sandy island never covered by water; this and the rocks are called *Pointe et Battures aux Allouettes*. The Battures are the resort of large flocks of the different varieties of ox-birds. Fish abounds, particularly salmon.—*French Point* is a good harbour for boats, &c. and is sheltered from the N. W. —*Great Point* is a good harbour.—*Long Point* is a little below Rocky Point.—*Pointe aux Roches* is 3 leagues below Chicoutimi.—*Rocky Point* is a good harbour for canoes.

Rocks.—*La Boule* or *The Ball*, a large rock or mountain, is so called from its shape and remarkable for its height and form. It is 3 miles N. E. of the mouth of the Saguenay and about 6 miles from Tadoussac. It forms a good harbour for vessels against the N. W. winds, and projecting much into the river its gigantic base straitens it and causes, when the tide ebbs, a strong current and counter eddy. The tide rises 18 feet perpendicular and the lowest waters never leave the foot of these natural ramparts, where the depth of the water is so great that there is no anchorage. The banks of the river are here steep, and Mr. Laterriére says from 15 to 1800 ft. high and are of primitive granite —*Pictures*, 4 leagues below Ha-Ha Bay, are so called because the surface of the rocks is smooth and, at a distance, these rocks look like pictures. From the mouth of the Saguenay to 1½ mile above Barthelemy or Cocquert Isle, the banks of the Saguenay are formed of high and steep rocks, almost all of which are of a round shape. *Vide Vol. I.*

Saguenay, Petite, river, empties itself into the S. side of the Saguenay, about 4 miles below St. John's Bay. Though the Petite Saguenay is an inconsiderable stream, similar to the St. Charles near Quebec, it forms a good harbour at its mouth, well sheltered from all winds; the anchorage, however, is very dangerous on account of large stones scattered here and there. In the western part of the bay or harbour are two small islands, and a river which runs between two high rocks and falls into the bottom of the bay. Here is a fishing station.

St. Ambroise (V. and P.), *v.* St. Gabriel, S.

St. Andre (V. and P.), *v.* Riviere du Loup, S.

St. Andrews, a village in the seigniory of Argenteuil (vide *Argenteuil, S.*), is allowed by all travellers to be beautifully situated and requiring only a few touches from the hand of art to render it truly delightful. It is seated on the North River that flows through it and is navigable for steam-boats as far as the village, which is already become extensive and contains 2 churches, and the erection of another for Roman catholics is in contemplation. There are several schools, a commissioner's court, numerous tradesmen and mechanics of every description, several well-stocked stores and commodious inns. The natural advantages which this village possesses, with the beauty of its situation, conspire to make it a place of great promise; and as the country in general increases in prosperity it will, without doubt, rise in riches and consequence. Nine public roads centre in this village, four of which lead direct to Montreal, viz. the *St. Benoit*, the *Rivière Rouge*, the *Côte St. Pierre*, the *Rigaud*, and *Brown's Valley*; two roads lead to the Ottawa; and the *Beach Ridges* and *Chute* roads communicate with the settlements on the North River. All these roads point to the village of St. Andrews as the most central place of that part of the county. This village is also remarkable for possessing the first paper-mill built in the British provinces of North America; it was commenced by a joint-stock company in 1804, and in the following year busi-

ness was commenced with very little prospect of success: a few years afterwards the present proprietor, James Brown, Esq. of Montreal, took the concern upon himself and with difficulty maintained it. The principal building is about 80 ft. long and is beautifully situated on a platform opposite the bridge which joins the two parts of the village and the mail road leading to the settlements on the Ottawa.

St. Ange Gardien (P.), *v.* Cote de Beaupre, S.

Ste. Anne (P.), *v.* Cote de Beaupre, S.

Ste. Anne (P.), *v.* Montreal.

Ste. Anne (P.), *v.* Varennes, S.

Ste. Anne Desplaines (P.), *v.* Mille Isles.

Ste. Anne de Yamachiche (P.), *v.* Grosbois, S.

Ste. Anne, river, in the counties of Portneuf and Champlain, rises in the rear of Stoneham, in the co. of Quebec, and forms in the first part of its course the river Talayorle. It descends s. across the rear part of the S. of Fausembault; it then traverses Bourglouis, receiving there a considerable increase from a stream that descends in a parallel direction from fief Hubert; it then traverses across D'Auteuil and Jacques Cartier and, cutting off the s. e. angle of Perthuis, it waters the rear portions of Deschambault and La Chevrotiére to La Tesserie, where it receives the Rivière Noire, which descends from a lake abounding with fish called Long Lake. The Ste. Anne then runs diagonally across Grondines and enters the S. of Ste. Anne, where it falls into the St. Lawrence, forming several islands at its mouth. Its course being about 70 miles and the extension of its branches about 25 miles, the river Ste. Anne may be said to drain about 1750 square miles. The course of this river is rapid and through a very mountainous country. The land near the banks of the river, following its windings and not in a straight line, is susceptible of culture for about 7 or 8 leagues; but the timber is not very good, except at some points of the river where there are some elms.—In a little isle, on which is the boundary of the fief Gorgendiére in the S. of Deschambault, and at the foot of a cataract about 28 or 30 ft. high a prodigious number of trout, of astonishing voracity, are caught with the hook and sometimes with the dart. Salmon fishing in the Ste. Anne is also very considerable and might be improved to great profit: this fish is caught with a dart by the light of a torch placed on the prow of the boat, but as it is principally found above the rapids the fishing is dangerous.—At the mouth of this river, in flood tide, the water is about 400 yards wide and 10 or 12 ft. deep and easily admits boats and schooners to load and unload; these craft are there protected from the ice during winter. Higher up, this r. is interrupted by many falls and rapids, by which and the shallowness of the water it is rendered unnavigable. The banks are low near its mouth, but farther up they are much higher and in some places rocky, but generally covered with fine timber.

Ste. Anne, river, in the co. of Kamouraska, rises in the t. of Ashford and intersecting the e. angle of St. Roch des Aulnais enters Ste. Anne; then running to the middle of the rear line it traverses the centre of that seigniory circuitously and falls into the St. Lawrence.

Ste. Anne, river, in Côte de Beaupré, rises and runs through unexplored waste lands into that seigniory, where being joined by the r. Lombrette it divides the parishes of St. Joachim and St. Fereol and falls into the St. Lawrence at the e. corner of the parish of Ste. Anne. A bridge has lately been erected over this river. The Rapids of Ste. Anne are swift and shallow, and offer serious impediments in ascending the river. There are several falls in the river, but the most celebrated are 2 miles above the village of Ste. Anne. As the traveller proceeds to visit these interesting falls, and as the road ascends a part of the way up the mountain, there are seen splendid prospects of Quebec and the adjacent country; but without a glass, from the distance, the scenery in the back ground is rather indistinct. Having attained the level, a rough path for nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile conducts the visitor, after a sudden descent, into a most solitary vale of rocks and trees, almost a natural grotto, through the centre of which the stream rushes until it escapes by a narrow channel between the rocks, and continues roaring and tumbling with augmenting velocity. From below there is a striking view of the cataract, which combined with the natural wildness and extraordinary features of the scenery defies description; the painter alone could convey to the mind the representation with effect.

Ste. Anne or Mascouche, river, in the cos. of Terrebonne and Lachenaye, rises near the par-

tition line of Blainville and Rivière du Chêne. It runs through a part of Desplaines and Terrebonne and traverses the S. of Lachenaye to L'Assomption, where it makes an immediate and sharp turning backwards and re-enters Lachenaye, where it waters the village of St. Henry, and after a very meandering course in that S. falls into the R. St. Jean, or Jesus, at the N. E. corner of the S. of Terrebonne.

STE. ANNE, seigniory, in the co. of Champlain, with its 3 augmentations, is bounded N. E. by Les Grondines; S. W. by Ste. Marie and Batiscan; in the rear by waste lands and in front by the St. Lawrence.—This property was granted as follows:

Ste. Anne, S.	Breadth and depth.	Date of grant.	To whom granted,	Contents in square leagues.
Original Grant .	1½ leagues by 1	Oct. 29, 1672	Sieurs Sueur and Lanaudiére	1½
1st Augmentation	2 Ditto 3	Mar. 4, 1697	Marguerite Denis, widow of Lanaudiére	6
2nd Ditto	2 Ditto 1½	Oct. 30, 1700	Thomas Tarieu, Sieur de la Perade	3
3rd Ditto	2 Ditto 3	Apr. 20, 1735	Thomas Tarieu, Sieur de la Perade	6
				16½

The original grant extends in front from Les Grondines to the mouth of the river Ste. Anne; the augmentations extend in breadth from Les Grondines to Batiscan, equal to the breadth of the original grant and that of the S. of Ste. Marie. This property now belongs to the Hon. John Hall. The front of this seigniory is so low as to be inundated in the spring by the rising of the St. Lawrence, but this temporary inconvenience contributes greatly to the luxuriance of the fine meadows that border the river. The soil is sufficiently fertile, and consists of a light sandy earth on a reddish clay about the front, but towards the rear it is a mixture of yellow loam and black mould; altogether it is very productive in grain of all kinds, and most other articles of general growth. The quantity of land under cultivation amounts to nearly 300 lots or farms, somewhat irregularly dispersed along the R. Ste. Anne and at the descent of a small ridge, that stretches across the S. a short distance from the front. Very little of the augmentations is cultivated; they are almost entirely in woodland, producing timber of all kinds and some of excellent growth and great value: the quality of the land, as indicated by the various kinds of wood growing upon it, is very good.—Watered by the rivers Batiscan and Ste. Anne, with a few other streams of not much consequence; both these rivers are large but scarcely at all navigable. On the east side of the R. Ste. Anne and near the St. Lawrence is the *Village of Ste. Anne,* containing about 40 houses, a neat church 140 ft. by 60, a parsonage-house and a chapel; here are also a few shopkeepers and an inn with good accommodations, where the stage-coaches put up, and also a post-house. At the village is a ferry, where canoes and scows are always to be had for transporting travellers, carriages, &c. the river is here so shallow that large boats are shoved across with poles: the charge for each person is three-pence and one shilling for a horse and carriage. The property of this ferry was granted in perpetuity by letters patent to the late Hon. C. de Lanaudiére, his heirs, &c. Owing to the inundation during the spring, the main road from Quebec is farther retired from the bank of the St. Lawrence at this place than at most others; it passes along the ridge or eminence until it arrives near the village, where it resumes its usual direction. On both sides of the river Ste. Anne there are roads that follow its course through several seigniories to the north-east. The manor-house, agreeably situated near the point formed by the Ste. Anne and the St. Lawrence, is surrounded by excellent gardens and many fine groups of beautiful trees.—There is one stone-built corn-mill which drives 2 sets of stones.—The *Parish of Ste. Anne,* by an order in council of Mar. 3, 1722, which confirms the regulations of Feb. 20, 1721, extends 2¼ leagues fronting the St. Lawrence, including the S. of Ste. Anne, 1½ league, and ¾ league of the S. of Ste. Marie, from which it extends in a straight line to the S. of Batiscan.—There is no road across the non-conceded lands in this S., nor are they surveyed. The concessions granted before 1759 were generally rented in corn and money,

and the amounts varied.—At the mouth of the Ste. Anne lie the isles, St. Ignace, Ste. Marguerite, du Large, and du Sable, which belong to the S.; they are low but yield fine pasture and some good meadow land; being well clothed with wood they afford several very pleasing prospects.

Statistics.

Population	2,436	Carding-mills	1	Notaries	3
Churches, R. C.	1	Saw-mills	5	Shopkeepers	5
Curés	1	Potasheries	2	Taverns	2
Villages	1	Medical men	2	Artisans	25
Corn-mills	1				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	15,320	Potatoes	20.000	Buck-wheat	1,560
Oats	19,500	Peas	2,100	Indian corn	580
Barley	200				

Live Stock.

Horses	800	Cows	2,100	Swine	1,200
Oxen	872	Sheep	4,360		

Title.—" Concession du 29me Octobre, 1672, faite par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, aux Sieurs *Sueur* et *Lanaudiere*, de l'étendue de la terre qui se trouve sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, au lieu dit des *Grondines*, depuis celle appartenante aux Religieuses de l'Hôpital de *Québec*, jusqu'à la Rivière *Ste. Anne*, icelle comprise, sur une lieue de profondeur, avec la quantité de terre qu'ils ont acquis du Sieur *Hamelin*." —*Régistre d'Intendance*, *No.* 1, *folio* 15.

Augmentation.—" Concession du 4me Mars, 1697, par *Louis de Buade*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, faite à *Marguerite Denis*, veuve du Sieur *de Lanaudiére*, de trois lieues de terre de profondeur derrière la terre et Seigneurie de *Ste. Anne*, sur toute la largeur d'icelle, et celle des Sieurs *de Sucur* et *Hamelin*, avec les isles, islets et batures non-concédées qui se trouvent dans la dite étendue; la dite profondeur tenant d'un côté à la Seigneurie des *Grondines*, et d'autre côté à celle de *Batiscan*." —*Régistre d'Intendance*, *No.* 5, *folio* 5.

Autre Augmentation.—" Concession du 30me Octobre, 1700, par *Hector de Calliére*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, au Sieur *Thomas Tarieu de la Perade*, de l'espace de terre qui se trouve au derrière de la Seigneurie de *Ste. Anne*, lequel espace contient environ deux lieues de front entres les lignes prolongées des Seigneuries de *St. Charles des Roches (les Grondines)* et *Batiscan*, sur une lieue et demie de profondeur; ensemble la rivière qui peut traverser le dit espace, et les islets qui peuvent s'y rencontrer."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, *No.* 5, *folio* 37.

Troisième Augmentation.—" Concession du 20me Avril, 1735, faite par le *Marquis de Beauharnois*, Gouverneur, et *Gilles Hocquart*, Intendant, à Mr. *Thomas Tarieu*, Sieur *de la Perade*, d'une étendue de terre de trois lieues de profondeur, à prendre derrière et sur la même largeur de la Concession du 30me Octobre, 1700."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, *No.* 7 *folio*, 31.

STE. ANNE, seigniory, in the co. of Gaspé, adjoins the N. E. angle of Cape Chat. It is half a league in front on the St. Lawrence by one league in depth, extending a quarter of a league above and below the R. Ste. Anne. It was granted, Nov. 28, 1688, to Sieur Riverin.

Statistics.

Population	43	Keel boats	4

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Oats	20	Potatoes	150

Live Stock.

Cows	2

Title.—" Concession du 28me Novembre, 1688, faite par *Jacques de Brisay*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, au Sieur *Riverin*, de la rivière *Ste. Anne*, située aux monts *Notre Dame*, dans le fleuve *St. Laurent*, avec une demi lieue de front sur le dit fleuve, moitié audessus et l'autre moitié audessous de la dite rivière, icelle non comprise dans la dite étendue, sur une lieue de profondeur dans les terres."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, *No.* 3, *folio* 19.

STE. ANNE DE LA GRANDE ANSE or LA POCADIERE, seigniory, in the co. of Kamouraska, is bounded N. E. by the S. of Rivière Ouelle; S. W. by St. Roch des Aulnais; in the rear by Ixworth; in front by the St. Lawrence.—This seigniory is one of the least in extent and wealth on the south side of the St. Lawrence. It is about 1½ league in breadth, and 1½ league in depth. It was granted, Oct. 29, 1672, to Demoiselle Lacombe, and is now the property of Monsr. Schmidt. It is divided into 3 ranges of concessions, and all the lands susceptible of cultivation are conceded. All or the greater part of the first range of concessions was granted before 1759. The ordinary extent appears to have been from 2 to 4 arpents by 42 in depth, at the rate of a shilling and 8 deniers per arpent, with the usual fines on alienation, of which it is customary to remit a part when the purchaser pays in ready money. The soil is very fertile and produces grain of all sorts; most of the concessions are under a good system of agricultural management, and thickly inhabited: the land approaching the mountains is of good quality, but none of it is under tillage. Among a variety of fine timber, abundance of capital red pine is produced, also white pine, maple, black birch, epinette, and sapin.—This S. is watered by the rivers Ste. Anne and St. Jean, and by several minor streams. Rivière Ste. Anne turns 4 saw-mills, one corn-mill with 3 sets of stones, and one fulling-mill. The Rivière St. Jean turns one corn-mill with 2 sets of stones, which can only work in spring and autumn.—Besides the main road, there are some others branching off in different directions into the seigniories of Rivière Ouelle and St. Roch, all of which are in good order.—In this S. geese

and turkies are in abundance, although they are scarce in Kamouraska, and not very numerous in Rivière Ouelle: the inhabitants sell their poultry at Quebec.—The church, which is 120 ft. by 50, is surrounded by several houses, pleasantly situated; and there are two schools, each having 80 scholars, in which the Latin, French and English languages are taught, also accompts, &c. The *college of Ste. Anne* is about 25 leagues from Quebec, and is well situated in regard to the northern parishes of Lower Canada. It is built one arpent from the church, in a romantic solitude, in the midst of a grove in the vicinity of a fine mountain; and, perhaps it is no exaggeration to say, that there is not in all Canada a place more healthy nor more convenient, in every respect, for the purposes of such an establishment. The building is 100 ft. by 43, three stories high, and built with stone.—Of the 283 families in this S. 121 live solely on the produce of their farms, and 100 are desirous and capable of cultivating lands if any were provided for them, and not too far off. Nevertheless none of the inhabitants emigrate to the townships conceded in free and common soccage, although the town of Ixworth is so near and there is a very convenient road to it; and although it is separated from the seigniory by the last line of houses only, no one will leave home to settle there.—In this S. six fisheries are carried on, principally by companies. They extend far into the St. Lawrence and produce bass, sturgeon, herrings, some salmon, and a large quantity of eels are taken on the mud. This S. is the last eastward on the south shore where herrings are caught.—When the author was in this S., the inhabitants had killed 3 bears during the week: these bears had destroyed 40 sheep in that year.

Statistics.

Population	2,546	Schools	2	Artisans	15
Churches R. C.	1	Corn-mills	1	River-craft	2
Curés	1	Notaries	1	Tonnage	50
Presbyteries	1	Shopkeepers	2	Keel-boats	9
Colleges	1				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	28,600	Potatoes	33,000	Mixed grain	2,000
Oats	6,500	Peas	13,000	Maple sugar,	
Barley	7,800	Rye	1,560	lbs.	4,140

Title.—"Concession du 29me Octobre, 1672, faite par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, à Demoiselle *Lacombe*, d'une lieue et demie de terre de front sur autant de profondeur, à prendre sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, tenant d'un côté à la concession du Sieur de *St. Denis*; d'autre aux terres non-concédées."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, *No.* 1, *folio* 9.

St. Antoine, parish, in the S. of Contrecœur, extends 2 leagues in front and 100 arpents in depth. It contains 3 concessions entirely settled. The village consists of 22 houses, including an inn; and there is one school, which is supported by the inhabitants. The church is 100 ft. by 40. All the mills are turned by wind, and there are 6 for grinding corn, 4 of them in the front concession and 2 in the second; there are also two saw-mills. The cattle is of the Canadian breed, and agricultural labour is chiefly performed with horses, and the English cart is used. One third of the grain produced is sold, and also some manufactured stuffs, the inhabitants making more than sufficient for their use. The land and the roads are generally good.

Statistics.

Population	1,970	Villages	1	Shopkeepers	3
Churches R. C.	1	Corn-mills	6	Taverns	2
Curés	1	Saw-mills	2	Artisans	14
Schools	1				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	13,000	Peas	1,500	Mixed grain	800
Oats	10,200	Rye	900	Maple sugar,	
Barley	130	Indian corn	300	lbs.	3,000
Potatoes	33,500				

Live Stock.

Horses	700	Cows	1,000	Swine	600
Oxen	400	Sheep	4,000		

St. Antoine (P.), *v.* Lavaltrie, S.

St. Antoine (P.), *v.* Lotbiniere, S.

St. Antoine (V. and P.), *v.* Riviere du Loup, S.

St. Antoine (S. V. and P.), *v.* Tilly, S.

St. Antoine de Perade (P.), *v.* Longueuil, B.

St. Armand, seigniory, in the co. of Missiskoui, is bounded E. by Sutton; W. by Missiskoui Bay; N. by Stanbridge and Durham; S. by the province line.—Granted, Sept., 1748, to Sieur Nicolas Réné Levasseur, and is now the property of the heirs of the late Hon. Thomas Dunn. According to the terms of the original grant, this seigniory ought to have an extent of 6 leagues in front by 3 in depth; but as the boundary line of the United States intersects it, there is not now more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ league of it in that direction within the British territory. The greater part of the land is of a superior quality, affording good situations and choice of soil for every species of cultivation; the surface is irregular, and in some places, particularly towards

Sutton, ridges rise to a considerable height and many large swells approach almost to mountains, covered with beech, birch, maple and pine timber. The shores of the bay south of the village are rather high, with a gentle slope down to the water's edge; but they subside to the general level on advancing towards the head of the bay. As the soil near the bay is generally considered better adapted to corn than pasture, wheat is there particularly cultivated. Here are several fine apple orchards from which cider is made, and it may be useful to remark, that young apple-trees are planted on the farms in general in the eastern townships.—This property is well situated for improvement, as it adjoins the state of Vermont, with good roads in every direction, besides the main road that runs through Philipsburg to Albany by Burlington and Vergennes, and which is the most direct line of communication with New York. The high roads leading to the United States, and even the cross-roads, are all good: on the county-road, leading from Frelightsburg to St. John's, called Kempt Road, £2000 have been expended by the commissioners; 10 miles of it leads over a bad swamp, and on the road various bridges are erected.—The first settlement was made in 1785 by some Dutch loyalists.—This seigniory is not well timbered with pine and oak, but other kinds are plentiful.—The principal stream is Pyke River, on which and other minor streams are many corn and saw-mills.—There are 4 villages in St. Armand, Frelightsburg, Philipsburg, Huntsburg, and Martin Village. *Frelightsburg* stands in the 13th range, on the s. side of Pyke River, delightfully situated at a short distance w. from the base of St. Armand's Mountain, in a picturesque valley. It consists of a church and 50 dwelling-houses, one quarter of which are brick, and as many two stories high. The village and the mountain embellish each other reciprocally, the view from the pinnacle borrowing much interest from the gay settlements below it, and this village is beautifully set off by the lofty hill that rises magnificently from it. From the summit of Pinnacle Mountain the prospect s. is peculiarly remarkable, whence the Vermont Hills and settlements are traced to their union with the mountains and settlements of Lower Canada, with which they are blended, as it were, under the eye of the observer, being merely divided by an imaginary line of latitude that defines the dominions of the respective powers. The situation of this village, being the centrical point from which no less than 6 important public roads diverge, marks it out as the proper place where a court-house and gaol should be erected. Frelightsburg being so near the province line is much resorted to by insolvent debtors. Its name is derived from its original founder, Mr. Frelight, who established it in 1800, and whose family hold the corn and saw-mills and also the carding and fulling machine, which are situated in the centre of the village, on Pyke River. Two annual fairs are held in this village, one on the first Wednesday in March and the other on the last Wednesday in September.—The *Village of Philipsburg* is conveniently situated on the edge of the bay, about one mile from the province line; it is a handsome place, containing about 30 houses exceedingly well built with wood, many of them in the peculiar style of neatness common to the Dutch and the others more in the fashion of the American than the Canadian villages: some regard has been paid to regularity in the formation of the principal street, which has a lively and agreeable appearance; between this street and the bay are many storehouses, with wharfs for landing goods at a short distance from them. Many of the inhabitants are employed in trade and mercantile pursuits, besides artisans, and perhaps more than a due proportion of tavern-keepers. On the south side of the road, leading from the village to the eastern part of the seigniory, is a handsome church built with wood and a good parsonage-house; there are also two baptist meeting-houses, a public free-school, and several private schools; from the wharfs there is a ferry to the opposite side of the bay, about 4 miles.

Statistical account of the Villages of Frelightsburg and Philipsburg.

Villages.	Population.	Corn-mills.	Saw-mills.	Carding-mills.	Fulling-mills.	No. of houses.	Out-houses.	Merchants.	Store-houses.	Towns.	Meeting-houses.	Schools.	Blacksmiths.	Wheelwrights.	Carpenters and joiners.	Shoemakers.	Masons.	Brick-kilns.	Potasheries.	Post-offices.	Breweries.	Tanneries.	Butchers.	Saddlers.	Magistrates.
Frelightsburg	280	1	1	1	1	50	60	80	9	1	1	2	3	1	3	4	3	2	3	.	1	1	1	1	1
Philipsburg	240	.	.	.	.	30	50	4	4	1	2	1	3	.	4	2	1	1	1	1	.	4	.	.	1
	520	1	1	1	1	80	110	84	13	2	3	3	6	1	7	6	4	3	4	1	1	5	1	1	2

Martin Village is 7 miles east of Philipsburg, and Huntsburg is almost on the province line. —The *Pinnacle Mountain* covers about 600 acres and rises in a conical shape to a considerable height; it is seen at a great distance in the surrounding country. Between Philipsburg and the boundary line is a high ridge of land, on which General Macombe encamped in March, 1813, when he made an incursion into the province and held possession of the village for some time.—Among the inconveniences, under which this prosperous part of the province labours, may be enumerated the want of courts of justice, the want of a direct road to Montreal, its vicinity to the province line, with no means of bringing offenders to immediate justice, and, lastly, the inadequate remuneration allowed to those who endeavour to convey offenders to Montreal, in consequence of which many escape.

Statistics.

Population	2,919	Fulling-mills	2	Breweries	2
Churches, R. C.	3	Saw-mills	8	Distilleries	3
Curés	2	Tanneries	2	Medical men	2
Schools	4	Hat-manufact.	1	Notaries	2
Villages	3	Potteries	2	Shopkeepers	15
Corn-mills	6	Potasheries	4	Taverns	9
Carding-mills	2	Pearlasheries	4	Artisans	45

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	41,976	Peas	11,000	Ind. corn	18,000
Oats	45,000	Rye	500	Maple sugar, cwts.	2,000
Barley	6,000	Buck wht.	10,000		
Potatoes	90,000				

Live Stock.

Horses	1,502	Cows	3,200	Swine	1,700
Oxen	1,906	Sheep	8,005		

Title.—" Concession du 23me Septembre, 1748, faite par *Rolland Michel Barrin*, Gouverneur, et *François Bigot*, Intendant, au Sieur *Nicolas Réné Levasseur*, de six lieues de terre de front sur trois lieues de profondeur le long de la rivière de *Missiskoui*, dans le lac *Champlain*, les dites six lieues à prendre à huit arpens au dessous de la première chute qui se trouve à trois lieues de profondeur de la dite rivière, en remontant la susdite rivière de *Missiskoui*."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 9, *folio* 35.

St. Augustin (S. P. and V.), *v.* Desmaure, S.

St. Aulnes, river, crosses Montapeine and Martiniére and runs into Lauzon.

St. Barbe (P.), *v.* Lake of Two Mountains, S.

St. Barbe (P.), in the F. of Aubert de L'Isle.

St. Barnabe, seigniory, in the co. of Rimouski, is bounded N. E. by Lessard; S. W. by Rimouski; in the rear by waste lands; in front by the St. Lawrence.—$1\frac{1}{4}$ league in front by 2 leagues in depth. Granted, Mar. 11, 1751, to Sieur Lepage de St. Barnabé.—This grant includes Pointe aux Peres or Father's Point, with the isles and islets in front of it, excepting the island of St. Barnabé, which belongs to the S. of Rimouski. In this S. are some settlements in as favourable condition as the soil and climate will admit. The Rimouski Portage road runs along the front. Timber of good quality is abundant.

Title.—" Concession du 11me Mars, 1751, faite par le Marquis de *la Jonquiére*, Gouverneur, et *François Bigot*, Intendant, au Sieur *Lepage* de *St. Barnabé*, de cinq quarts de lieue de terre de front, sur deux lieues de profondeur, avec les rivières, isles et islets qui se trouveront au devant du dit terrein, à prendre depuis la concession accordée au feu Sieur *Rouer de la Cardoniére*, en descendant au Nord-est, jusques et compris la pointe de L'Isle aux *Péres*, de manière qu'il se trouvera avoir trois lieues et un quart de front, sur deux lieues de profondeur, qui seront bornées en total à la concession des représentans de feu Sieur *de Vitré* au Sud-ouest, et au Nord-est à la pointe de L'Isle aux *Péres*."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 9, *folio* 77.

St. Benoit (P.), *v.* Lake of Two Mountains, S.

St. Blain, fief, is a dismembered part of the S. of Vercheres, and is 23 arpents in front by 2 leagues in depth. Divided from Vercheres by an act of partition, Sept. 1686. It now belongs to Madame de Boucherville. The soil is generally a blackish friable mould, which, moderately well managed, is productive. About $\frac{3}{4}$ of this F. is under tillage.

Title.—" Ce fief est une partie démembrée de la Seigneurie de *Verchéres*, comme il paroit par un acte de Foi

et Hommage rendu devant Mr. *Begon*, alors Intendant, le 13me Février, 1723, fondé sur un acte de partage du 15me Septembre, 1686, suivant lequel le front de ce fief commence à la ligne de séparation entre les Seigneuries de *Verchéres* et de *St. Michel*, et contient vingt-trois arpens de front sur deux lieues de profondeur, sur le rumb de vent ordinaire des concessions de la Seigneurie de *Verchére.*"—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage, folio* 3, *datée* 30*me Janvier*, 1723.

Ste. Catherine (P.), *v.* Fausembault, S.

Ste. Catherine's Bay, *v.* Saguenay, R.

St. Cesaire (P.), *v.* St. Hyacinthe, S.

St. Charles (P.), *v.* Livaudiere, S.

St. Charles Boromee (P.), *v.* Notre Dame des Anges, S.

St. Charles Brook, in the S. of Lanoraye, is a small stream that rises in Lavaltrie and running N. E. joins the Little Chaloupe.

St. Charles, river, in the S. of Pointe du Lac, is a small stream running into Lake St. Peter.

St. Charles (R. and L.) The river, called by the Indians *Cabir Coubat* on account of its windings and meanderings, is formed by the union of several streams that rise in the S. section of the T. of Stoneham, in the co. of Quebec. It then descends into the fief St. Ignace, where it expands into a beautiful lake, to which it lends its name. Soon after it has issused from this lake it receives the united waters of two small streams that run from lakes Segamite and Sebastian, with this addition it bends suddenly to the S. and takes in the tributary stream of Nelson River. It then passes the Indian Village and rolls over a steep and irregular rock 30 ft. high, forming a beautiful and romantic cataract. In passing a mill which is under the fall the current becomes extremely narrow, and for the space of 3 miles is bounded by woody banks, on which are frequent openings cut through the trees, disclosing the rushing waters. The rapidity of the stream opposed by rocks produces a quantity of white foam upon its gloomy surface, accompanied by murmuring sounds. The waterfall with the smaller cascades above it, the mill, the bridge, the village and the distant hills form an agreeable landscape. From this cataract the river descends in numerous and graceful curvatures to the St. Lawrence, into which it falls a little above the City of Quebec, forming an estuary which is almost dry at low water, with the exception of the bed of the river, and offers a convenient strand for river craft and boats.—*Lake St. Charles*, about 13 miles from the City of Quebec, and nearly 6 miles from Lorette, is a sweetly retired spot and an enchanting picture, and, though lying in a low flat country, is surrounded by mountainous forests highly picturesque and romantic; as it abounds in fish it is doubly inviting. Its outline is very irregular; its length rather more than 4 miles and its greatest breadth does not exceed one mile: a narrow strait projects nearly across, dividing its waters into almost equal parts. This lake affords one of the most exquisitely picturesque scenes in the province. The margin presents an appearance at once wild, romantic, and delightful; the devious course of the low banks forms numerous little bays and headlands, where the trees to the water's edge complete, by the variety of their foliage and gradation of size as they rise upon the different slopes, one of the richest views that can delight an admirer who prefers a prospect adorned only by the hand of nature. This charming panorama, during the spring and summer, is frequently visited on account of its arcadian beauty: the road leading to it from Quebec passes all the way by the side of the river St. Charles, and by its embellishments greatly heightens the satisfaction of those who make the excursion, and whence no one returns without ample gratification.

St. Charles, seigniory, in the co. of Richelieu, is bounded N. E. by St. Denis; S. W. by Rouville; in the rear by St. Hyacinthe; in front by the river Richelieu. It contains 2 square leagues and was granted, Mar. 1, 1695, to Sieur Hertel de la Fresniére; it is now the property of the Hon. P. D. Debartzch.—The land, generally, is not surpassed in fertility by any that surrounds it: the soil most prevalent is a fine strong loam; in some places there is a rich vegetable mould upon a stratum of clay, and in others a mixture of clay and sand: an inconsiderable proportion remains uncultivated. The mode of husbandry is very fair, and is generally rewarded with abundant harvests. The population of the settled parts is somewhat above the numerical ratio in proportion to their extent.—The lower part of the seigniory is watered by the Rivière des Hurons, and the north-east or upper angle is crossed by the little river Miot.—The houses are scattered about the concessions, but there is no village, although there are a few houses round the church, which is dedicated to St. Charles, which, with the parsonage-house, stand on the bank of the Richelieu, about

midway between the lateral boundaries; and near the same spot is a handsome manor-house, where the proprietor resides. At the western extremity of the front the Richelieu, by a sudden turn, spreads to a breadth of more than half a mile, in which expansion there are two small islands, calles les Isles aux Cerfs, which form part of the seignorial property. All the lands are disposed of except 5 concessions, of which two extend 3 arpents by 40 each, two, 3 arpents by 30 each, and the 5th measures from 10 to 12 arpents in depth; each of these concessions has its road excepting the end of the 5th. The rent of the old-conceded lands is 1 sol per superficial arpent, and the rent of the more recent concessions is one quart of wheat per superficial arpent. The obstacles that retard the settlement of non-conceded lands in this S. are stated to be the expensive process necessary to make water-courses, the difficulty of conveying the necessary materials on account of the badness of the roads, and the want of money.

Statistics.

Population	1,621	Corn-mills	5	Medical men	1
Churches, R.C.	1	Hat manufact.	1	Notaries	1
Curés	1	Potasheries	1	Shopkeepers	4
Presbyteries	1	Pearlasheries	1	Taverns	2
Schools	1	Just. of peace	1	Artisans	16

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	15,600	Potatoes	26,000	Rye	90
Oats	6,500	Peas	2,600	Indian corn	350
Barley	2,600				

Live Stock.

Horses	672	Cows	1,210	Swine	950
Oxen	680	Sheep	3,400		

Title.—" Concession du 1er Mars, 1695, faite par *Louis de Buade*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, au Sieur *Hertel de la Fresnière*, de deux lieues de terre de front sur autant de profondeur, à commencer du côté du sud de la rivière *Richelieu* aux terres du Sieur *Rouville*, les dites deux lieues de front suivant et cotoyant la dite rivière, en descendant du côté de *Sorel*, et les dites deux lieues de profondeur courant du côté du sud."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 4, *folio* 20.

St. Charles d'Yamaska, seigniory, in the co. of Richelieu, is bounded N. E. by Bourgmarie East; S. W. by St. Ours; in the rear by De Ramzay; in front by the Yamaska, comprising the isles, islets and battures in front of the S. in that river. Granted, Aug. 14, 1701, to Sieur Réné Fézéret, and is now the property of Mrs. Barrow. The best and only cultivated part lies along the bank of the river, and extends only a short distance from it, producing grain in moderate abundance. With the exception of this tract the S. is nearly all woodland, in some places bearing the appearance of a soil that might be made profitable if cultivated with industry and a little skill.

Title.—" Concession du 14me Août, 1701, faite par *Hector de Calliére*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, au Sieur *Réné Fézéret*, d'une lieue et demie de terre en superficie dans la rivière de *Yamaska*, icelle comprise, à prendre du côté du sud de la dite rivière, tirant sud-est, tenant d'un bout à la Concession du feu Sieur *Bourchemin*, et de l'autre aux terres non-concédées, avec les isles, islets, prairies et battures adjacentes."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 5, *folio* 33.

Ste. Claire, seigniory, in the co. of L'Islet, is bounded N. E. by the aug. to Vincelot; S. W. by Fournier and waste lands; in the rear by waste lands; in front by Gagné and Cap St. Ignace.—About 1 league in breadth by 2 in depth. Granted, Mar. 17, 1693, to Réné Lepage. The land is very uneven, but moderately good; the timber is of great variety and superior quality. Population, 1600.

Title.—" Concession du 17me Mars, 1693, faite par *Louis de Buade*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, à *Réné Lepage*, d'une lieue de terre de front à prendre à une ligne qui sera tirée au Nord-est et Sud-ouest, pour terminer la profondeur de la concession du Sieur *Couillard de l'Epinay*, située à la rivière du Sud, avec deux lieues de profondeur, joignant d'un côté au Nord-est la prolongation de la ligne qui fait la séparation des terres du dit Sieur de *l'Epinay*, d'avec celle du Sieur *Amiot de Vincelot*; d'autre côté, au Sud-ouest, les terres non-concédées; d'un bout, au Nord-ouest, la dite ligne qui termine la profondeur de la terre du dit Sieur de *l'Epinay*, et d'autre bout au Sud-est une autre ligne parallèle qui terminera les dites deux lieues de profondeur."—*Régistre d'Intendance, Lettre* D. *No.* 4, *folio* 12.

St. Cloud, river, is a small stream that rises in the S. W. part of the S. of Laprairie, and running N. crosses the road from St. John and soon after joins the R. St. Lambert.

St. Constant (P.), *v.* La Salle, S.

Ste. Croix, river, in the S. of Gouffre, rises in the concession St. Croix and runs into the R. du Gouffre. It turns a saw-mill.

Ste. Croix, seigniory, in the co. of Lotbinière, is bounded N. E. by Bonsecours, Desplaines, and St. Giles; S. W. by the S. of Lotbinière and its aug. and the T. of Nelson; in the rear by the T. of Leeds; in front by the St. Lawrence.—The original title of this concession has not been found; but it appears, from the registers of fealty and homage, that a declaration, exhibited by a notary, proved that the Dames Religieuses Ursulines possessed

the seigniory of Ste. Croix, containing one league in front by ten in depth, which was granted to them 16th Jan., 1637, and confirmed by M. Lauzon, the governor, 6th Mar., 1652: it still remains the property of the convent.—On the high and steep bank of the St. Lawrence the soil is a light-coloured loam, greatly improved by a very superior style of cultivation. Receding thence, the land decreases in height and the soil changes to a rich dark mould, which continues for some miles and then declines into extensive swamps, covered with cedar, hemlock, black ash and spruce fir: with the exception of the wet lands, the whole seigniory is abundantly clothed with fine timber of all sorts. No stream of magnitude is to be met with throughout the whole tract. The extent of non-conceded lands susceptible of cultivation is 2 leagues by $7\frac{1}{2}$. There is no road across these lands, nor have they been surveyed. The farms granted before 1759 were 2 or 3 arpents in front by 30 or 40 in depth, paying one sol for quit-rent, with fines on alienation, according to the custom of Paris, besides 20 sols and a capon for each front arpent.—A considerable number of persons are in a state to make new settlements in this S., and the quality of the lands is in general excellent. It is thought that the lumber trade retards the settlement of land in this S. No one goes to settle in the townships, there being at present an abundance of unconceded lands in the S.

Statistics.

Population	1,556	Corn-mills	1	Shopkeepers	2
Churches, R. C.	1	Saw-mills	1	Taverns	1
Curés	1	Notaries	1	Artisans	18

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	9,200	Potatoes	5,800	Rye	200
Oats	5,650	Peas	1,500	Indian corn	50
Barley	490				

Live Stock.

Horses	560	Cows	1,160	Swine	1,400
Oxen	289	Sheep	3,640		

Title.—"Le titre de cette concession n'a pas été trouvé au Secrétariat; il paroit seulement par le Régistre des Foi et Hommage une déclaration faite par *Pierre Duquet*, Notaire Royal, au nom des Dames Religieuses Ursulines de *Québec*, propriétaires de la Seigneurie de *Ste. Croix* et autres lieux, devant Mr. *Duchesneau*, Intendant, qui dit, que les dites Dames possédent un fief et seigneurie au lieu nommé *Platon Ste. Croix*, contenant une lieue de front sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, sur dix lieues de profondeur, borné d'un côté au Sieur de *Lotbinière* et d'autre aux terres non encore habitées, aux dites Dames Religieuses appartenant par titre de l'ancienne Compagnie, en date du 16me Janvier, 1637, et confirmé par Mr. *de Lauzon*, Gouverneur, le 6me Mars, 1652."—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage*, *No.* 68, *folio* 312, *le 24me Avril*, 1781.

St. Cuthbert (P. and V.), *v.* Berthier, S. in Berthier, co.

St. Cuthbert, river, in the co. of Berthier, rises in small lakes behind the seigniories of Berthier and Dusablé. It is deep and navigable for loaded boats for 4 or 5 miles, higher up it breaks into rapids and falls.

St. Damas (P.), *v.* St. Hyacinthe, S.

St. David, river, in the co. of Yamaska, rises in the T. of Upton, and running W. through the S. angle of the S. of De Guir is joined by the Ruisseau des Chênes; it then enters Bourgmarie East, where it turns the corn-mill of J. Wurtell, Esq, and running into the S. of Yamaska falls into the R. Yamaska about one mile above Isle Joseph.

St. Denis, seigniory, in the co. of Kamouraska, is bounded N. E. by the S. of Kamouraska; S. W. by the S. of Rivière Ouelle; in the rear by the unsurveyed T. of Woodbridge; in front by the St. Lawrence.—About 1 league in breadth by 4 in depth. Granted May 12th, 1679, to Sieur de St. Denis, for, and in the name of Joseph Juchereau, his son, and now belongs to the heirs of Dr. Blanchette.—The soil is not much inferior to that of Rivière Ouelle, but the surface is more overspread with small detached ridges, and it is crossed by the high chain of mountains near the middle of its depth. About a quarter of the grant is under culture and produces good wheat and other grain. The timber is excellent and plentiful, among which is pine of fine growth. —The principal streams are the Discharge of Lac St. Pierre and two arms of the R. Kamouraska.—The best cultivated lands are by the sides of the roads that cross the seigniory. On a rising ground, close by a little inlet called St. Denis Cove, is the telegraph station No. 10.—In the 9th year of Geo. IV. the provincial legislature enacted that £500 currency should be applied to the making of a road between Kamouraska and Rivière Ouelle to the waste lands of the crown. This road was commenced in 1830, at the uncultivated lands in the fourth range of St. Denis, at about 24 arpents from the road of La Côte de Beaubien, and continued through the waste lands of the

crown beyond St. Denis, upwards of 4 miles. This road is opened in length 16 miles from north to south, its width 15 feet; it is passable for wheel carriages, and is cleared 15 feet on each side; it crosses several brooks and five rivers of a good size. On each of those rivers good and substantial bridges have been constructed, the lengths of which are as follow:—

1.	Discharge of Lake St. Peter	26 feet
2.	Petit Bras (with a pillar in the middle)	104
3.	Grand Bras	63
4.	River du Loup	70
5.	Discharge of a lake whose name is unknown	14

Ditches have been dug in several parts of the road, on a width and depth adequate to the draining off the water, making altogether a length of 16½ arpents. The ground crossed by this road in the S. of St. Denis is generally good; beyond that S. on the waste lands of the crown, it appears to be of a better quality still; the whole is proper to encourage industrious and enterprising young men to settle there, those lands being in no way inferior to several of the best country parts in the district. There being in St. Denis 7 mountains, the road has been turned, but without much increasing its length; and the hills offer no obstacle worth mentioning to the passing of wheel-carriages. There are but few hills on the crown lands S. of St. Denis, and the few there are offer no difficulties. It appears, that, from the farthest extremity of the road opened to the river St. John, there is a very rich soil, generally level and capable of making fine settlements. Between the road of La Côte de Beaubien and the spot where the above-mentioned road was begun are about 24 arpents, where a road is yet to be made; the ground being swampy, it will require paving and ditching. The probable expense of making this piece of road, including compensation to the proprietor and the charges of the Grand Voyer, is in the opinion of the commissioners £95, making altogether £595; and, if it were the intention of the legislature to continue that road as far as the river St. John, a farther sum of £1,000 currency should be added. —This S. forms part of the parish of Notre Dame de Liesse.

Title.—"Concession du 12me Mai, 1679, faite par le Comte *de Frontenac*, Gouverneur, au Sieur de *St. Denis* pour et au nom de *Joseph Juchereau*, sons fils, des terres qui sont du côté du Sud, entres celles du Sieur *de Laduranlaie* et du Sieur *de la Bouteillerie*, le long du fleuve *St. Laurent*, contenant une lieue de front ou environ, sur quatre lieues dans la profondeur de la dite lieue."—*Insinuations du Conseil Supérieur, Lettre* B. *folio* 36.

St. Denis, seigniory, in the co. of Richelieu, is bounded N. E. by the aug. to St. Ours; S. W. by St. Charles and Cournoyer; in the rear by St. Hyacinthe; in front by Contrecœur.—It is 2 leagues in breadth and depth, and it includes the isles and islets in the R. Richelieu as far as the S. extends up that river. Granted Sept. 20, 1694, to Louis de Ganne, Sieur de Falaise. It now belongs to Madame Fleury Deschambault.—The lands are fertile and the whole of the S. is conceded and peopled. There are 5 ranges of concessions, containing 250 farms, all under cultivation. Flax is raised generally and the soil is in many places fit for hemp. The lands for many leagues in this neighbourhood are considered the most productive in the district of Montreal. The sterile lands in this S. have been left covered with standing wood, and the parts that have been cleared have been abandoned. Timber has been reserved on good lands, but not in sufficient quantities, which has obliged many to procure lands in the adjoining parishes of La Presentation, St. Ours, &c. which they keep covered with standing wood. All the lands are conceded *en roture*. The two ranges of concessions nearest the river were granted prior to 1759, at 6 livres and 1 sol quit rent for each 90 arpents; the rents of the concessions subsequently granted are from 15 to 20 livres. It is said that none of the proprietors ever saw their contracts of concession.—On the S. bank of the Richelieu is the *Village of St. Denis*, containing from 90 to 100 houses and a very fine church, 130 ft. by 50, the whole tolerably well built in an agreeable and pleasant situation, which, when seen from the opposite side of the river, where some of the best houses and the church, with its three handsome spires, present a front view, exhibit a favourable specimen of picturesque beauty: between the main street and the river are some capacious storehouses, chiefly used as granaries, in which large quantities of corn are collected from the adjacent seigniories for exportation. Many of the houses are built with stone, and the largest is the residence of M. de St. Germain. At a school, conducted by two sisters of the congregation, 25 scholars are instructed; and there is one French school for boys supported by the curé, where there are 40 scholars. There is also another school. In the river, nearly fronting the village, is the Isle de Madere and a smaller one; from this place there is a seignorial ferry to the opposite seigniory of

Contrecœur; 15 sols are charged for a carriage. It is remarkable that there are neither saw nor corn-mills on either of the streams; there are, however, 9 wind-mills for grinding corn, 5 of which are in the front range, 1 in the second and 3 in the third.—The cattle are of the Canadian breed and though small are strong.—Much poultry is reared.—The timber is chiefly maple, cherry and epinette.—In proportion to the superficies of this seigniory it is very well inhabited.—The public roads in all directions are numerous and generally good; the principal are those by which the communication between the rivers St. Lawrence and Yamaska is kept up.—This S. is watered by the Richelieu, which runs across the front, and by the little river, or rather rivulet, named Le Miot or L'Amiot, which rises in the 4th concession and, running diagonally across the 2nd and 3rd, discharges itself into the Richelieu in the S. of St. Charles.—There is a considerable number of persons willing and able to form new settlements, even at some distance from their relatives; and there is, beyond the S. of St. Hyacinthe, a large extent of fertile land, at least fertile in appearance, on which these persons would settle with alacrity and joy, if it was conceded on terms similar to those of this seigniory. Scarcely any one leaves this P. to settle in the townships. —*Fief Cascarinette* is in the lower part of the S.; it is 16 arpents in breadth and extends the whole depth of the S.; it now belongs to the seignior.

Statistics.

Population	3,100	Corn-mills	9	Just. of Peace	2
Churches, R. C.	1	Tanneries	2	Medical men	1
Curés	1	Hat manufact.	1	Notaries	1
Presbyteries	1	Potteries	12	Shopkeepers	9
Convents	1	Potasheries	1	Taverns	2
Villages	1	Pearlasheries	1	Artisans	19

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	18,200	Potatoes	30,000	Rye	200
Oats	7,800	Peas	5,200	Indian corn	610
Barley	260				

Live Stock.

Horses	1,150	Cows	1,300	Swine	1,750
Oxen	1,200	Sheep	6,500		

Title.—"Concession du 20me Septembre, 1694, faite par *Louis du Buade*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, à *Louis de Ganne*, Sieur *de Falaise*, de deux lieues de terre de profondeur derrière la terre et Seigneurie de *Contrecœur*, sur toute la largeur d'icelle, qui est de deux lieues, laquelle profondeur passera en partie au delà de la rivière *Chambly*, et courra les mêmes rumbs de vent que la dite terre de *Contrecœur;* avec les isles et islets qui se trouveront dans la dite rivière *Chambly* par le travers de la dite profondeur."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 4, *folio* 17. —*Régistre d'Intendance*, 9, *folio* 61.

St. Dennis, township, in the co. of Rimouski, is bounded N. E. and S. E. by waste lands; S. W. by the T. of Matane; N. and N. W. partly by the St. Lawrence and partly by the S. of Matane. The hills, called the Paps of Matane, are in this township, which is well watered in front by various small streams, and in the rear by the R. Matane.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated*, 40,000 acres.

Ste. Elizabeth (P.), *v.* Lanoraye, S.

St. Esprit (P.), *v.* L'Assomption, S.

St. Esprit, river, is formed by two branches that rise in Rawdon and Kilkenny and meet a little within the rear line of L'Assomption, which S. the Rivière St. Esprit partly traverses in its course to the S. of St. Sulpice, where it joins the R. L'Assomption.

St. Etienne (P.), *v.* Beaumont, S.

St. Etienne, river, discharges itself into the Saguenay on the W. side, about a mile below the Ruisseau des Grosses Roches.

St. Etienne, seigniory, in the co. of Beauce, joins the S. angle of the rear line of Lauzon and is bounded N. E. by the R. Chaudière; S. W. by St. Giles; S. and E. by Ste. Marie. It is 3 leagues by 2. Granted, Oct. 7, 1737, to François Etienne Cugnet, and is now the property of —— Pozer, Esq.—In soil and timber this seigniory is very similar to the rear part of Lauzon.—At a little distance from the Chaudière are some ranges of settlements tolerably fertile and apparently well managed.

Title.—"Concession du 7me Octobre, 1737, faite par le *Marquis de Beauharnois*, Gouverneur, et *Gilles Hocquart*, Intendant, au Sieur *François Etienne Cugnet*, d'un terrain restant à concéder vis-à-vis la Seigneurie appartenante aux héritiers *Jolliet*, sur la rivière du *Sault de la Chaudière*, du côté du Sud-ouest, depuis le bout de la profondeur de la Seigneurie de *Lauzon* jusqu'à celle nouvellement concédée au Sieur *Taschereau*, contenant environ trois lieues de front sur la dite rivière du *Sault de la Chaudière*, au Sud-ouest de la dite rivière, sur deux lieues de profondeur, ensemble les isles et islets qui se trouveront dans la dite rivière dans l'espace du dit terrein du côté du Sud-ouest, suivant qu'elles se trouveront situées au devant du dit terrein, et les lacs qui se trouveront situés sur les dites terres."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 8, *folio* 20.

St. Etienne, fief, in the co. of St. Maurice. Granted, Apr. 13, 1740, to the Company of the Forges at St. Maurice. 3 leagues deep by 2 broad. It belongs to the crown, and is let, with other pro-

perty, to Messrs. Munro and Bell. It is but little cultivated, although it has a mixture of marl and in many places a rich black vegetable earth; the ground is irregular, as in the S. of St. Maurice, but rising into stronger ridges on the north-west. This fief has several divisions or côtés called Rouge, de Grand Pont, Croche, Turcotte, de 14 Arpens, and St. Jean. The upper lands are well covered with maple, birch, beech, and ash; but on the low grounds, which are wet in some places, there are only the usual inferior kinds, but these in great abundance. In this grant are several pineries which produce trees of a superior growth, particularly the one a little below and on Pigeon Island.—Iron ore, which at one time was found plentifully in several parts of this fief, is now only met with in the rear. Quarries of limestone, a good gray stone, and some other hard species fit for building are opened on the banks of the St. Maurice, near the falls of Gros and those of Gabelle a little below.—Wood for the purposes of the forges is produced in abundance; great quantities of it are felled and carried by sleighs every winter to the furnaces, where it is made into charcoal for the use of the smelting-houses: it was in consequence of the great demand, from the continual consumption of this article, that the additional tract of crown land was granted on the renewal of the lease.—The foundery of St. Maurice is situated in this fief, in a beautiful valley, at the confluence of a small stream with the St. Maurice, about eight miles above the town of Three Rivers; here the high banks of the river, embellished with every variety of fine trees in groups on each side, the dark hue of the large pineries and immense surrounding forests, and the more distant and softened shades of the lofty mountains that bound the view, form together a bold and magnificent prospect when viewed from the place where the road ascends the brow of the ridge that overlooks the valley. The foundery itself is replete with conveniences for carrying on an extensive concern; furnaces, forges, casting-houses, workshops, &c. with the dwelling-houses and other buildings, have altogether the appearance of a tolerably large village. The articles manufactured here consist of stoves of all descriptions that are used throughout the provinces, large caldrons or kettles for making potashes, machinery for mills, with cast and wrought iron work of all denominations; large quantities of pig and bar iron are exported: the number of men employed is from 250 to 300; the principal foremen and persons engaged in making models, &c. are either English or Scotch; the workmen are generally Canadians. In the early establishment of this foundery, about 1737, the ore was found in great abundance near the surface, of a quality not inferior to many of the best mines of Europe for pliability. At first the mode of working the different veins was managed with very little skill, but in 1739 an artisan was brought from France who combined a knowledge of the different branches of manufacturing wrought and cast iron with a competent skill in working the mines; from this acquisition great improvements took place, which have progressively increased, and the establishment is now carried on with almost as much ability, and on the same principle, as similar concerns in England and Scotland. It is singular that neither of the provinces produces sand proper for the purposes of casting iron; the proprietors of these works, therefore, import from England all they use in that operation. Since the year 1806 Messrs. Munro and Bell have occupied these valuable premises; previous to that period the annual rent was £800: on the termination of their former lease they were very reasonably entitled to the consideration of the government in reletting them, and therefore their rent was reduced 50 per cent.

St. Eustache, lake, in the t. of Blandford, discharges itself into the r. Origuaux. It is about 100 acres in superficial extent and contains fish.

St. Eustache (P. and V.), *v.* Riviere du Chene in Mille Isles.

Ste. Famille (P.), *v.* Orleans Island.

St. Fereol (P.), *v.* Cote de Beaupre, S.

St. Francis, Inferior District of, *v.* Districts.

St. Francis, lake, in the townships of Garthby and Coleraine, is of considerable size, and being divided into two parts forms two sheets of water, which are connected by a short river or channel. One of these parts is 12 or 14 miles in length and very irregular in breadth; the other is about half that length. The lake is surrounded in every direction by lofty wood-covered mountains, approaching each other so close on either side of the little river as almost to cut off the communication of the

waters between the two parts of the lake: these mountains contain iron ore in many places.

St. Francis, river, in the co. of Beauce, is a small stream in the S. of Vaudreuil; it turns a corn-mill and runs into the R. Chaudière near the church.

St. Francis, river, in the cos. of Rimouski and Kamouraska, rises in a small L. of the same name in the highlands and falls into the R. St. John in a S. E. direction. This is the only river on the Temiscouata Portage that runs constantly in a south direction.

St. Francis, river, in the cos. of Sherbrooke, Drummond, and Yamaska, rises in L. St. Francis and in several streams descending from the southern townships. From Lake St. Francis in Garthby and Coleraine this river runs about 30 miles in a S. W. direction to the T. of Ascot, and then taking a course nearly N. W. it runs about 70 miles and discharges itself into Lake St. Peter. The whole length of this river cannot be less than 100 miles. The country from which it collects its waters is of a triangular shape, each side being about 60 miles, the vertex being at the embouchure into Lake St. Peter, and the base a line extending from the south point of Memphramagog to the easterly point of Lake St. Francis. The area will therefore be about 1500 square miles, or equal to 15 ordinary townships. In the north its shape is very narrow. From Lake St. Francis it traverses the T. of Weedon, where it makes an expansion called Lake Weedon; it then waters the S. angle of Dudswell and the W. angle of Bury, after which it divides the triangular T. of Westbury into two nearly equal parts and enters the T. of Ascot, where it takes a sudden turn to the N. W., and passes the villages of Lennoxville and Sherbrooke, at each of which places it receives a great accession of waters that originally come from the United States, descending by the rivers Coaticook and Magog. The confluence of the united waters of the rivers Massiwippi, Coaticook, and Salmon River, with the R. St. Francis, near Lennoxville, is called the *Upper Locks;* and the junction of the R. Magog with the St. Francis at Sherbrooke Village is called the *Lower Locks*. A little below Hyatt's Mills there is a very singular high rock in the river, on the pinnacle of which stands one solitary pine-tree of large dimensions; the rock and the tree form an object extraordinarily unique. From Ascot the R. St. Francis becomes the boundary line of 12 townships, separating Brompton, Melbourne, Durham, Wickham, and Grantham, on the west bank, from Stoke, Windsor, Shipton, Kingsey, Simpson, and Wendover, on the east bank: after this it divides Upton from the S. of Courval and becomes the N. E. boundary of De Guir; it then divides Pierreville into two parts and enters the S. of St. François, where it washes the Indian Village, and dividing into several branches, which form various islands, loses itself in the waters of Lake St. Peter.—The River St. Francis is one of the communications by which a considerable and increasing traffic is carried on between the S. of St. François and the southern townships, and also the United States. The navigation is difficult and exceedingly laborious, owing to the great number of rapids and falls; but as the river presents a direct route for sending the produce of these districts to a certain market, these obstacles are resolutely overcome by the industrious settlers on each side of the boundaries, and large quantities of pot and pearl ashes, and various other commodities, are every summer brought down by it into the St. Lawrence for Quebec. Great quantities of British manufactured goods are also sent upwards to the United States. The navigation from Lake Memphramagog to the St. Lawrence is opposed by many and powerful natural obstructions. From the outlet of the lake to the place where the stream joins the St. Francis is about 19 miles, in which distance there is a singular alternation of violent rapids and still water where the current is most tediously slow; about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile before it enters the river there is what is termed a *fall*—not indeed from a perpendicular height, but the bed of the river being very much contracted, and the current broken by high ledges of rock, it is impossible for boats to pass it; even single sticks of timber are seldom sent down it, as experience has proved that they never escape without being much bruised, if not absolutely shivered to pieces: in this short distance the whole descent is from 170 to 180 feet. At this place the scows and boats are unloaded, their contents carried to the end of the fall, and there re-embarked in other craft ready to receive them; hence they are borne down by a gentle current about six miles to the Great Brompton Falls, about two miles in length:

as empty boats can run down them on the west side only, the cargoes are again taken out and conveyed to the foot of the falls, where the boats are reladen and proceed about seven miles farther to the Little Brompton Falls; a repetition of the former labours must again take place, as they can be passed by nothing but light craft: at this point the portage is no more than 250 yards. A mile or two farther on is Dutchman's Shoot, where the river is narrowed by a ledge of rocks and two small islands forming a rapid, through which, with much care and some difficulty, loaded boats can pass. After this a current, rapid and slow in succession, continues, without impediment, for 15 miles to Kingsey Portage; this is a confined part of the river, with a large rock in the middle of it, which is covered when the water is very high, and at which time only the loaded boats are able to pass it; the current rushes through the channel with great impetuosity and retains its violence for more than a mile beyond it. Hence no material obstacles present themselves until arriving at Menue Falls, about 20 miles; these are ¾ of a mile long and only practicable for empty boats. Lord's Falls, about 2 miles farther down, and about the same length as those of Menue, are subject to the same inconvenience or even greater, for unless the water be very high they cannot be passed by the light boats. At 6 miles below this fall is the commencement of a very rapid current that continues for 15 miles, and when passed all difficulties are overcome and the river is free into Lake St. Peter. From the upper part to the lower part of the R. it varies in breadth from 100 yards to nearly a mile, and about 16 miles from its mouth it is only about 30 ft. wide and very shallow. Notwithstanding this troublesome medley of land and water carriage, the trade now carried on is very considerable, as more than 1500 barrels of ashes only have been brought down in one summer.—In Wickham and Grantham the St. Francis abounds with bass, salmon, pickerel, sturgeon, and pike.

ST. FRANCOIS (P.), *v.* BATISCAN, S.

ST. FRANCOIS (P.), *v.* BERTHIER, S., in Bellechasse, co.

ST. FRANCOIS (S.), *v.* ORLEANS ISLAND.

ST. FRANCOIS, seigniory, in the co. of Yamaska, is bounded N. E. by Lussaudière; S. W. by Yamaska; in the rear by De Guir; in front by Lake St. Peter.—1½ league in front by nearly 2 in depth. Granted, Oct. 8, 1678, to Sieur Crevier, and is now the property of M. Le Gendre and some families of the Abenaqui Indians. This S. is low towards Lake St. Peter. The Bay of St. François and some others indent it rather deeply and occasion large tracts of marsh land along their shores; at a short distance from them are some very fine meadows, and farther to the interior the soil is good, in most parts rather light and sandy. The timber is but of indifferent quality, and chiefly consists of spruce fir, hemlock, and cedar; on the driest land there is a little maple and beech. The river St. Francis, with a few smaller streams, water it very well.—About one half of this grant is in a state of cultivation; the best settled and most improved parts lie on each side of the St. Francis. At the descent of this river into the St. Lawrence are several islands attached to the grant; the largest is nearly four miles long, and is partly cultivated and very well settled; the church and parsonage-house belonging to the seigniory stand on this island, where canoes are always in readiness to convey travellers to William Henry at the rate of five shillings each person, although there is not an established ferry: this passage is generally preferred in summer to the post roads. The other islands are low, some affording a little meadow land, but they are principally covered with wood. —There are several roads; the main road, from the eastward to William Henry, crosses the river at a ferry near the Abenaqui village, where 3*d.* is paid for each person and 1*s.* for a horse and carriage. By the river St. Francis a considerable and increasing traffic is carried on with the southern townships, and also with the United States.—The *Parish of St. François Zavier*, by the regulation of Sept. 20, 1721, confirmed by an Order in Council, Mar. 3, 1722, extends from Baie St. Antoine to Yamaska, and includes Kussodière or Lussaudière, Pierreville, and St. François, with the exception of that part which belongs to the Indian Mission.—All the lands in this parish are conceded, and many of the concessions were granted before 1759 at a very low price, viz. at half a sol or one sol per arpent, each land or farm extending from 2 to 3 arpents in front to 30 or 40 in depth; the concessions made subsequently to 1759 were granted on nearly the

same conditions.—*For an account of the Abenaqui Village, &c. vide* INDIANS.

Statistics.

Population	2,920	Corn-mills	1	Shopkeepers	2
Churches, R. C.	1	Saw-mills	2	Taverns	1
Curés	1	Notaries	1	Artisans	14
Villages	1				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	18,300	Potatoes	11,900	Rye	215
Oats	14,000	Peas	5,000	Indian corn	250
Barley	1,000				

Live Stock.

Horses	995	Cows	1,600	Swine	2,001
Oxen	750	Sheep	5,500		

Title.—" Concession du 8me Octobre, 1678, faite par *Louis de Buade*, Gouverneur, au Sieur *Crevier*, de la Seigneurie de *St. François*, contenant une lieue de profondeur en montant dans la rivière de *St. François;* ensemble les isles et islets qui sont dans la dite profondeur, et une lieue de large d'un côté de la dite rivière au Nord, à prendre au bout de la terre et Seigneurie du Sieur *de la Lussaudière*, ensemble les terres qui se trouveront de l'autre côté de la dite rivière au Sud; à commencer au bout de la terre et Seigneurie de *St. François* et jusqu'aux bornes du Sieur *de Lavalière*."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 2 *à* 9, *folio* 146.

ST. FRANCOIS DES SALLES (P.), *v.* ORLEANS ISLAND.

ST. FRANCOIS ZAVIER (P.), *v.* ST. FRANCOIS, in Yamaska, co.

ST. GABRIEL, seigniory, in the co. of Quebec, is bounded N. E. by St. Ignace; S. W. by Gaudarville, Faussembault and waste lands; in front by Sillery; in the rear by fief Hubert and waste lands.—2 leagues in front, but as the lateral boundaries do not run parallel, its breadth in the rear is more than four leagues; its depth is ten leagues. Granted, Apr. 16th, 1647, to Sieur Giffard, and is now the property of the crown.—Of this tract, 2½ leagues were granted, Mar. 13th, 1651, to the Hurons inhabiting the village of La Jeune Lorette, and the remainder transferred by donation, Nov. 2, 1667, to the Order of Jesuits, by Sieur Giffard.—The lower part of this seigniory is good fertile land, the soil in general a fine black mould; near the first mountains, and in the vicinity of Lake St. Charles, it is a light loam; the remainder, and much the largest portion of the grant, is so extremely rough and mountainous, as to be wholly unfit for agricultural purposes. The lands on the farther side of the R. Jacq. Cartier, in this S., are mountainous; some settlements might nevertheless be made in the neighbourhood of Lake Tsonnontonan, where there is good hard wood.—Timber about the front is rather scarce, of inferior size and little value; but on the sides of the rising grounds, and in the interior, beech, maple, and birch are abundant and there is some pine, and in some places a little good oak may be found.—The river St. Charles bends a most picturesque course from N. W. to S. E. for nearly two leagues along the lower part of the seigniory, and receives the waters of several small tributary streams that completely answer the purposes of irrigation. The rivers Jacques Cartier, St. Anne, and Batiscan cross it at different points between the mountains.—As far as about six miles from the front, all the land is in a flourishing state of cultivation, every where interspersed with well-built houses, good gardens and well-stocked farms: beyond this, a wilderness spreads on every side, dreary and untrodden by human beings, except by the Indians in their hunting-excursions.—The church and parsonage of St. Ambroise, the church of La Vielle Lorette, the church and village of La Jeune Lorette, are all within this grant. Roads in every direction communicate with Quebec and the surrounding seigniories. A road might be made through the gorges of Mount Tsonnontonan, to the river Aux Pins, but it would be necessary to remove a large quantity of stone.—The church of La Vielle Lorette is pleasantly situated on the W. side of a little branch of the river St. Charles, on a rising ground, and nearly surrounded by a grove of small but handsome pine trees. The parsonage-house is the residence of Mr. Deschenaux, the grand vicar and curé of the parish: this gentleman, who is well known and highly esteemed, has exerted his good taste to great advantage upon the gardens and other embellishments of the place.

The mountain called *Tsounonthouan* is on the N. bank of the R. Jacques Cartier, and is about 24 miles N. W. of Quebec. It forms the most southern angle of the vast body of granitic mountains, which extends from the coasts of Labrador along the north shore of the river St. Lawrence to Quebec, and thence to the Ottawa, the northern banks of Lakes Huron and Superior, and cover nearly the whole country to the north, with the exception of the valley of the Saguenay, to Hudson's Bay. Its elevation is about 2,000 feet

above the level of the St. Lawrence. It is divided into two parts forming two distinct summits, and is remarkable for presenting, on all sides, an appearance nearly similar, and for the extent of space which it covers, which has entitled it to the name given to it by the Indians, and which means the "Great Mountain."—Although the distance from Quebec is so inconsiderable, it is only within the last eight years that there have been any settlements nearer to this mountain than twelve miles; the whole valley of the river Jacques Cartier, above the bridge for about 30 miles in length, and varying in breadth from 10 to 20 miles, having remained entirely unsettled, owing to the expensiveness of forming roads over the swampy grounds in the rear of the old settlements and the difficulty of obtaining grants. This mountain until lately was perhaps never ascended by any persons except Indians. In 1826, five inhabitants of Valcartier visited the summit of this mountain for the first time. After leaving the settlement on Dr. Blanchet's grant, and after ascending for some time, they arrived at a level along the bank of the torrent which divides the mountain on the S. E. side, and in half an hour they reached an old Indian cabin on the western bank of the same torrent. Quebec and the surrounding country were occasionally visible through the trees, of high growth, which cover the mountain. On leaving the torrent the ascent became very rugged and steep; in about ten minutes the party reached a beautiful spring issuing from under a rock, which they denominated the Holy Well; in fifteen minutes they were stopped by immense masses of granite forming insurmountable walls, but found to the left a narrow regular passage between two perpendicular masses, which they called Hope Gate; at a quarter past eleven, after passing several caverns and rents in the rock of great apparent extent and depth, they reached the summit of the south-eastern angle of the W. top of the mountain, and selected, for a station at this point, a large mass of granite elevated about five feet from the general level of the ground, with an even and nearly circular surface of between 20 and 30 feet in diameter. On the N. of this rock they erected a British flag, on the top of a high spruce tree, and deposited in the ground, in a glass bottle, a piece of the copper coin of his late Majesty. Some trees were felled at this station to open the view of the country to the S. E. of the mountain. The party then proceeded to explore the S. side of the summit of the mountain. It is level and of great extent, covered with a deep soil of light loam, over which there are several inches of the white soft sand, so frequently met with throughout the country in virgin ground beneath the black mould of decomposed leaves. The timber is white birch of large growth, of the sort of which the bark is used by the Indians for bark works. In the centre of this point of the mountain is a hollow, partaking something of the nature of a swamp. Generally, the earth and vegetable growth indicate a more moist atmosphere than on the low grounds. To the south of the station there is a vast square block of granite, under which there is a well of living water. More to the W., the top of the mountain offers the most interesting appearance. At the summit the descent commences by a semicircular wall of granite, of great extent, about 30 feet in height; below this there is an extensive semicircular and level terrace, about 150 feet wide, at the outer edge of which the descent continues by a perpendicular wall of solid granite, of about 100 feet in height. To these parts of the mountain, paths were marked out. The view from this top of the mountain is extensive and grand beyond conception, no other country perhaps affording equal advantages in this respect to the valley of the St. Lawrence at this particular part of it, where it begins to open out into the level country on both banks, which is included within the ranges of the northern mountains, and the southern chains, extending from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to the White mountains in N. Hampshire, and the Green mountains in Vermont. The objects comprised in the view from the S. E. angle of the W. summit of Tsounonthouan, extend over a space of about 3,600 superficial miles, of which the surface of the St. Lawrence alone occupies about 200 miles, it being visible in its length, at intervals, upwards of 90 miles. Looking towards the E. the most distant view includes about 40 miles in depth of the mountains in the rear of Cape Torment, and extends to the sources of the Jacques Cartier and the mountains on the W. waters of the Saguenay; over the Charlesbourg Mountains, the mountains on the S. shore behind the river Ouelle are distinctly visible, and are followed by the eye without interruption to the

Highlands, between the sources of the rivers St. John, Penobscot, Kennebec, Connecticut, Etchemin, Chaudière, Becancour, and Nicolet: on the N. shore the southern edges of the northern mountains begin to be visible at the St. Maurice, and thence rise gradually to the mountains of the Lake of the Seven Islands and the sources of the Portneuf; in the middle ground the St. Lawrence is visible from St. Vallier to the Point of Champlain, although occasionally concealed by the high grounds of Quebec, St. Augustin, Jacques Cartier, and Grondines, close to the northern bank. Quebec, and the whole of the open and settled country on both banks, from Beaumont to Grondines, are distinctly seen. In the foreground, and as it were under the feet of the spectator, lies the whole valley of the Cartier, from the Nuns' Hill to the bridge, with its lakes, swamps and patches of opening settlements, the river, its islands and falls, at intervals, opening from behind the natural forest, which yet covers nearly the whole of its banks; to the left, Lake St. Charles is visible, and to the right, *Ontarietsi*, or Lake St. Joseph, shows its broad expanse partially concealed by the skirt of the Great Mountain. Time did not admit of a view from the northern side of the mountain, over the valley of Pine River and Lake *Tantaré*. It is known to be one uninterrupted continuation of mountains, to the valley of the Saguenay. From the general clearness of the atmosphere in North America, and the facility of perceiving objects relieved by the sky, it is probable that, with the aid of good glasses, signals at this mountain would communicate with Chambly Mountain by only one intervening station on the S. shore; one or two intervening stations would also communicate with the White Mountains, which are visible from the Atlantic; four or five intervening stations from Chambly would probably communicate with New York, making only six or seven stations between Quebec and New York, through which intelligence might be communicated in a few minutes, and at a very small expense.

The settlement of Valcartier was commenced in August, 1816; the first clearings were two leagues from the last Canadian settlements. Previous to the commencement of this settlement there was no road passable for a cart, or even for a single horse, in the interval between the last Canadian settlements and the new establishment. This tract, two leagues wide, was rendered impassable in summer by morasses and small streams, which, however, being frozen in winter, the Canadian settlers were enabled to go a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ league for the purpose of procuring wood.—A road, two-thirds of a league, was made by the grantees.—All the persons settled in the 5th concession, excepting one Canadian, are emigrants from Scotland and Ireland, 5 of them are Irish and 4 Scotch; most of them arrived in 1818. With industry and honesty they have a fair prospect of becoming landholders and capable of supporting their families with the produce of their farms.—The following table will show the progressive increase of this settlement.

	1821	1824	1828
Population	182	312	338
Children .	83	.	.
Servants .	27	.	.
Horses .	19	33	59
Oxen .	28	14	60
Cows .	65	118	130
Swine .	58	73	193

In the *Parish of St. Ambroise*, all the lands fit for culture are conceded, and even those not fit for agricultural purposes are conceded but not surveyed. The want of means prevents the youths of this P. from making new settlements; if they were furnished for one or two years with provisions, utensils, and the necessary live stock, there would not be so many living on *emplacemens* where they exist miserably.—*For an account of the Hurons, &c. vide* INDIANS.

Statistics.

Parishes.	Population.	Churches R.C.	Curés.	Presbyteries.	Schools.	Villages.	Corn-mills.	Saw-mills.	Carding-mills.	Fulling-mills.	Medical men.	Notaries.	Tanneries.	Shopkeepers.	Taverns.	Artisans.
Ancienne Lorette	741	1	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	5
Jeune Lorette .	165	1	1	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
St. Ambroise .	1613	1	1	1	1	.	1	3	1	.	1	1	.	2	4	15
Valcartier .	338	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Totals.	2857	3	3	2	2	1	2	6	2	1	1	1	1	3	4	20

Parishes.	Annual Agricultural Produce, in bushels.									Live Stock.				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Indian corn.	Buck-wht.	Hay, tons.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
Ancienne Lorette	8667	12410	1000	950	2300	26200	500	100	742	296	300	592	1740	444
Jeune Lorette .	.	15	.	.	18	70	.	.	16	8	16	15	.	45
St. Ambroise .	11700	26500	2000	1000	3500	60100	327	.	1887	644	659	1250	8500	1050
Valcartier .	402	4900	500	100	1800	15600	150	200	147	59	60	130	570	193
Totals.	20769	43825	3500	2050	7618	101970	977	300	2792	1007	1035	1987	10810	1732

Title.—" Concession du 16me Avril, 1647, faite par la Compagnie au Sieur *Giffard*, de la Seigneurie de *St. Gabriel*, à prendre au même endroit que sa présente concession, *(Beauport)* rangeant icelle de proche en proche, autant qu'il se pourra faire, sur dix lieues de profondeur dans les terres vers le Nord-Ouest.

Par le papier Terrier, Tome 2e, Folio 655, le susdit fief avoit originairement deux lieues de front. Cette concession ne joint pas *Beauport*, parce que la concession de *Notre Dame* des *Anges*, qui est entre les deux est plus ancienne."—*Cahiers d'Intendance, No.* 2 à 9, *folio* 73.

ST. GABRIEL (V.), *v.* ST. MICHEL, S.

ST. GEORGE (P.), *v.* NOYAN, S.

ST. GEORGE, river, in the S. of St. Sulpice. Ruisseau St. George rises near the boundary line of L'Assomption, and taking a N. E. direction runs into the R. L'Assomption.

ST. GEORGE (V.), *v.* SETTRINGTON, T.

ST. GENEVIEVE (P.), *v.* BATISCAN, S.

ST. GENEVIEVE (P.), *v.* MONTREAL.

ST. GENEVIEVE (V.) *v.* ST. MICHEL, S.

ST. GERVAIS, seigniory, in the co. of Bellechasse, is bounded N. E. by the T. of Armagh; S. W. by the S. of Montapeine; in the rear by the T. of Buckland; in front by the augmentations of Beaumont and St. Michel and the S. of Livaudière.—2½ leagues in breadth, by the same in depth. Granted September 20th, 1752, to Sieur Michel Jean Hugues Péan de Livaudière.—On account of the irregularity and mountainous nature of its surface, one half of the S. is unfit for cultivation, although the soil itself is not bad, being principally a light-coloured loam. It abounds in timber of the best species, and is watered by the rivers du Sud, le Bras, Ruisseau du Moulin, &c. besides 4 lakes and sheets of water of minor size.—One of the principal occupations of the inhabitants during the spring is the manufacture of maple-sugar, of which they contrive to send considerable quantities to market.—There are 8 ranges of concessions, 7 of which are conceded; the first which contains the church is the most settled, and three-fourths of the first and second concessions are under cultivation; about half of the third and fourth, and one-fifth of the fifth concession are cultivated.—The village contains 30 houses.—Some veins of stone are found in the first range.—The apparel of two-thirds of the inhabitants is made of Canadian cloth, nevertheless, more of English manufacture is used here than in any of the seigniories lower down the St. Lawrence.—The *Parish of St. Gervais* extends 6 leagues in front, from St. Vallier to the concession east of the R. Etchemin, comprehending the whole of the S. of St. Gervais, part of Lauzon, and the fief belonging to Mrs. Reid. In this parish few or no lands remain unconceded, though in some parts there are no roads, none even surveyed.—Many young men in this P. are desirous of settling on lands near their parents and friends; their only opportunity is in the S. of Jolliet,

where the number of lands is insufficient. No one leaves the parish to settle in the townships or in the neighbouring crown lands.

Statistics of the Parish of St. Gervais.

Population . 1,147

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat .	6,500	Peas .	4,000	Mixed grain .	50
Oats .	6,700	Rye .	28	Maple sugar,	
Barley .	1,000	Buck-wheat	50	cwts.	357
Potatoes	10,000	Indian corn	210	Hay, tons .	828

Live Stock.

Horses .	380	Cows .	790	Swine .	650
Oxen .	400	Sheep .	2,300		

Title.—" Concession du 20me Septembre, 1752, faite au Sieur *Michel Jean Hugues Péan de Livaudiére* d'un terrein non-concédé derrière la Seigneurie de *Beaumont*, et qui se trouve enclavé entre les lignes des Seigneuries de *St. Michel* au Nord-est et de *Livaudiere*, au Sud-ouest, ce qui compose deux lieues de front sur une lieue seulement de profondeur, laquelle lieue de profondeur joint la ligne du trait-quarré des profondeurs des dites Seigneuries de *St. Michel* et de *Livaudiere*, et en outre quatre lieues et un quart de front ou environ (ce qui est appelé *St. Gervais* sur la Carte) sur trois lieues de profondeur, à prendre au bout des profondeurs de *St. Michel* des deux lieues ci-dessus concédées et de la Seigneurie de *Livaudiere*, laquelle étendue de terrein de quatre lieues et un quart de front, ou environ, sera bornée par devant au trait-quarré des lignes de profondeurs de *St. Michel*, des deux lieues ci-dessus concédées, et de *Livaudiere;* par derrière par une ligne droite et parallèle joignant aux terres non-concédées; au Nord-est par la continuation de la ligne de séparation des dites Seigneuries de *St. Valier* et de *St. Michel*, et au Sud-ouest également par continuation de la ligne de separation de la dite Seigneurie de *Livaudiere*, à celle nouvellement concédée à Mr. *de la Martiniére;* lesquels terreins de deux lieues de front sur une lieue de profondeur et de quatre lieues et un quart de front ou environ sur trois lieues de profondeur ci-dessus désignés ne feront avec les Seigneuries de *St. Michel* et de *Livaudiere*, appartenant déjà au Sieur *Pean* qu'une seule et même Seigneurie."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, *No.* 10, *folio* 9.

St. Giles, seigniory, in the co. of Lotbiniére, is bounded N. E. by Lauzon, St. Etienne, and Ste. Marie; S. W. by Ste. Croix and the T. of Leeds; in the rear by Leeds and the N. angle of Broughton; in front by the seigniories of Gaspé and Desplaines.—2¾ leagues broad by 6 deep. Granted Apr. 1, 1738, to Rageot de ——; the present proprietors are the heirs of the late Judge Davison.—This seigniory is of very irregular form, the greatest length being about 18 miles and breadth 8. It contains about 160,000 acres, and is watered through its whole length by the Beaurivage, which is swelled by the accession of numerous smaller streams. Craig's road runs along the banks of this river for 12 miles. The number of concessions is 22, containing 524 lots.—No parish has been formed in this seigniory. It is considered as a part of St. Nicholas, the curé of which occasionally says mass within the limits of St. Giles.—The most populous and best settled parts are those which lie upon Craig's road, and that which leads from this road to Ste. Marie. The other parts are but partially settled, but fresh lots are in daily demand.—Two of the most northernly concessions lying on the river Noire and west of the Beaurivage are low, flat land, with some swamps and some patches of hard wood consisting of birch and maple. The other kinds of timber are chiefly cedar, ash, elm, spruce and red epinette.—The next four concessions lying along the river Beaurivage, principally on the east side but partly on the west, are in general sandy; with the exception of the points, as they are called, of alluvial soil lying next to the river and on a lower level than the rest of the land. Each lot has some point land, more or less, from 2 to 30 arpents. The timber on the points consists of elm, ash, maple and butternut. The remainder of these concessions contain spruce, red epinette and black birch, with some pine and a little maple and cedar; in some places there are considerable swamps.—The south-eastern part, lying between the Beaurivage and the branch called the Fourchet, is named the Mountains. There are 12 or 14 concessions in this part. The soil is here much better than in the low parts of the seigniory. Almost all the new settlers prefer it; and many of the inhabitants of the lower parts, finding the lands there poor, have left them and gone to the mountains. The soil here is sandy, but produces very good crops. The wood on the hills consists of maple, beech, hemlock, basswood, elm and spruce; and in the hollows between the hills it consists of spruce, sapin, hemlock, cedar and some ash. The banks of the rivers are in general steep, with little point land. The land is for the most part stony.—The cleared land in the whole seigniory may be estimated about 10,000 acres, the uncleared about 150,000. Perhaps one-eighth of the whole consists of swamps, one-half of flat land, and the remainder hilly and rocky.—The timber, both of the hard and soft kinds, is very good: there is, however, but little good pine. Mr. Caldwell has, for the last 6 or 7 years, bought annually about 20,000 spruce saw logs for his

mills at St. Nicholas. The trees in general are not very large, but the wood is of excellent quality. There has been a good deal of very fine red epinette, and there yet remains some hard wood, of which the birch and maple are the best.—With respect to the waters of this seigniory, every brook is believed to run either into the Beaurivage or into some branch of it. Except this river, there is none of any importance, and its source as well as that of the Fourchet is unknown. The general opinion among the inhabitants is, that they are outlets of lakes in the township of Broughton. The branch called Le Bras is believed to have its rise in a small lake in Lauzon. The Black River runs out of a large swamp in the rear of the most northernly concession. The Beaurivage is nowhere navigable; the rapidity of its descent is very considerable, and in the spring and fall the stream is very powerful. In the heat of summer the waters are very low, and sometimes insufficient to turn a grist-mill of one pair of stones. In the upper part of the seigniory the bed of the river is principally solid rock and the descent rapid.—With regard to the population, it appears there are about 12 men above 60 years of age, 270 between 16 and 60, 170 women and 280 children. Three persons have received licences to keep taverns.—Education here is in a very low state, there being no school of any kind in the seigniory. There is one schoolhouse, however, nearly finished, and another partly subscribed for; but the people, though very anxious to have schools, are as yet too poor to be capable of supporting them. In so great an extent less than three schools would be insufficient, and that number could not at present be maintained without assistance.—There is at present one church or chapel, and another is to be commenced on the St. Mary's road.—Of cattle there are some fine oxen and the Americans have good cows, but much attention does not appear to be yet paid to the choice of cattle for breeding. There are many horses, but few of them are good. Of domestic animals horned cattle are the most numerous and thriving. At present there are very few sheep, yet the mountain lands are well adapted for feeding that animal, and in a few years may be expected to be well stocked with it. There are some good pigs, and the inhabitants begin to find out the value of the different breeds.—All the grain raised in the settlement has hitherto been consumed within it, the constant arrival of new settlers creating a demand for the surplus raised by the old ones. A great quantity of potatoes are raised on the mountains; these and wheat form the principal crops, though grain of every kind is grown.—Most of the Canadian farmers raise a little flax for their own use; but neither the European settlers, nor those from the United States, attempt it; it seems to answer very well on moist lands, but only a very small proportion of the land in this neighbourhood is fit for it.—The only roads that deserve to be mentioned here are Craig's Road and that of St. Mary's; the former is good through the whole settlement, the latter for one-half. The other roads in the seigniory are barely passable.—There are no lakes nor waterfalls, nor any mountains that deserve the name. Limestone is found, but not in great quantities. No mines have yet been discovered, nor any indications of them observed. —Salt is made in this S.—There is only one fief called *Beaurivage*, which was reserved at the time the S. was sold, and is still possessed by one of the family of the original proprietor.

Statistics.

Population	732	Corn-mills	2	Taverns	3
Chapels	1	Saw-mills	5	Artisans	21
Schools	1				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	7,800	Potatoes	8,400	Rye	200
Oats	9,400	Peas	2,500	Indian corn	1,590
Barley	500				

Live Stock.

Horses	420	Cows	650	Swine	700
Oxen	305	Sheep	1,400		

St. Gregoire (P.), *v.* Godefroi, S.

St. Gregoire (V.), *v.* Nicolet, S.

St. Helen's Island, in the St. Lawrence, lies off the city of Montreal, formerly the property of the Barons of Longueuil it now belongs to the crown. Fortifications and stores have been erected on this island and a military garrison is there stationed.

St. Henry (P.), *v.* Lauzon, S.

St. Henry (V.), *v.* Lachenaye, S.

St. Henry de Mascouche (P.), *v.* Lachenaye, S.

St. Hilaire (P.), *v.* Rouville, S.

St. Hyacinthe, county, in the district of Montreal, is bounded by the depth line of the S. of St. Charles on the river Yamaska, beginning at the eastern angle of that S. prolonged until it reaches the river Yamaska, thence by that river as far as the s. w. line of the aug. of the S. of St. Ours, thence by the said line as far as the depth line of the S. of St. Denis, thence by the said depth line as far as the N. E. line of the S. of St. Charles on the river Richelieu, thence by the said N. E. line of St. Charles as far as the depth line of the said seigniory, thence by the said depth line as far as the N. E. line of the S. of Rouville, thence by the said N. E. line as far as the depth line of that seigniory, thence by the said depth line as far as the line between St. Hyacinthe and the aug. of the S. of Monnoir, thence by the aforesaid line as far as the S. angle of the S. of St. Hyacinthe, thence by the western line of part of the T. of Farnham to the S. angle of the S. of St. Hyacinthe, thence easternly by the W. outlines of part of Farnham and then by the towns of Granby and Milton, as far as the N. W. angle of Milton, thence by the N. line of Milton as far as the W. line of the T. of Upton, thence by the said W. line of Upton as far as the S. W. line of part of Upton, and thence by the said S. W. line of Upton as far as the eastern angle of the S. of St. Charles on the river Yamaska. It comprehends the seigniories of De Ramsay, Bourchemin east of the river Yamaska, and St. Hyacinthe.—Its extreme length is 41 miles and its breadth 19, containing 477 square miles. Its centre is in lat. 45° 32′ 45″ N. lon. 72° 54′ W.—It sends two members to the provincial parliament and the place of election is at St. Hyacinthe.—The principal river is the Yamaska.—With the exception of two large and conspicuous mountains, Rougemont and Yamaska, the face of this county throughout is level. It is traversed by numerous roads, and well settled. It ranks the 17th in population and the 9th in agricultural produce. As the seigniory of St. Hyacinthe comprises by far the greater part of this interesting county, the reader is referred to the description given of that seigniory, from which he may infer the general character of the county, the principal features of the other parts of the county being similar to those of that seigniory.

Statistics.

Population	12,846	Villages	1	Tanneries	1
Churches, Pro.	1	Schools	4	Potasheries	3
Churches, R. C.	5	Corn-mills	6	Pearlasheries	3
Curés	4	Saw-mills	12	Shopkeepers	11
Presbyteries	5	Carding-mills	1	Taverns	15
Convents	1	Fulling-mills	1	Artisans	59
Colleges	1				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	114,771	Peas	17,072	Mixed grain	5,250
Oats	95,400	Rye	3,220	Maple sugar, cwts.	610
Barley	13,706	Indian corn	1,844	Hay, tons	50,600
Potatoes	69,110	Buck-wheat	5,107		

Live Stock.

Horses	7,042	Cows	10,135	Swine	7,351
Oxen	6,215	Sheep	32,828		

St. Hyacinthe, seigniory, in the co. of St. Hyacinthe, is bounded N. E. by St. Ours, Bourchemin and De Ramsay; S. W. by the aug. to Monnoir and the T. of Farnham; N. W. by Rouville, St. Charles, and St. Denis; S. E. by Milton and Granby.—6 leagues in front by 6 in depth, being 3 leagues on each side of the R. Yamaska. Granted Sept. 23, 1748, to Sieur F. Rigaud, seigneur de Vaudreuil, and now belongs to Mons. Desolles and the Hon. P. D. Debartzch.—The local situation of this extensive grant renders it a most valuable and highly improvable property. So great an extent naturally embraces many varieties of soil, but the best kinds predominate, and the proportion below mediocrity is very trifling. The least improvable is towards the N. and N. E. sides, where the land is low and in some places swampy; approaching Granby it rises and presents a valuable tract of rich dry soil. In many parts are lands admirably well adapted to the production of hemp and flax in large quantities; and to the growth of all the grains peculiar to the country no part of the district is more congenial. The banks of the Yamaska and other streams afford plenty of good meadow land; in fact, the different classes of arable, meadow and pasture are nearly all of first-rate quality.—There is much fine beech, maple and basswood timber; cedar and spruce-fir are abundant on the low wet lands; oak and pine are found in tolerable quantities and of large scantling towards Granby and Farnham. The part on the N. W. side of the Yamaska is nearly all employed in agriculture; the opposite bank and the parts towards the S. E. extremity also present many wide ranges of cultivated

grounds.—The Yamaska running along the middle of this spacious property, being navigable for large boats and rafts, affords ample means of speedy conveyance for the produce of the field and the growths of the forests. A branch of this river, diverging to the eastward into the new townships, and which receives several minor streams, plentifully waters that division; while the river Salvayle, that has its rise near the boundary of St. Charles, with some of less note, completely answer the purpose of irrigation for the western part.—The roads are well kept and are in almost every direction; those on each side of the Yamaska are the principal, by which the communication between Three Rivers, Quebec and the state of Vermont is directly maintained; and, in consequence of the importance of this route, every attention is paid by the proper officers of the different districts to preserve it in the best possible state. From these roads others of no less general utility strike off into the new townships, and thence in several ramifications to the state of New Hampshire, &c.; altogether forming the means of intercourse invaluable to this part of the province.—There are 5 parishes, *St. Hyacinthe, St. Cesaire, St. Damas, La Presentation* and *St. Pie.* Although these parishes are tolerably well inhabited, there is only one village, called St. Hyacinthe, which is most conveniently situated on an angle, formed in the N. E. part by a large bend of the Yamaska; it contains nearly 200 houses, many of them built with stone or brick in a superior style, a large handsome church, a good parsonage-house, and a college or rather public school. Being in the main road, there is a continual influx of strangers travelling to and from the frontiers, for whose reception there are one or two respectable inns. The environs are most agreeably diversified with flourishing orchards, gardens, meadows, pastures and inclosures. A market is held twice a week.—5 miles from the v. are the corn, saw and carding-mills of Mons. St. Ours.—Near the boundary line of Rouville is a mountain called Rougemont, which is similar to that of Belœil though inferior in elevation and extent; it is adorned nearly to the summit with beautiful woods containing some fine timber. On the other side of the river, near the boundary line of Milton and Granby, is the Yamaska mountain, almost of the same form and magnitude, clothed with woods, in which there is some excellent timber.—The increase of settlements in this S. is retarded by the poverty of the grantees and the difficulty of making water-courses. Some of the inhabitants settle in the townships, although the neighbouring seigniories are not entirely conceded.—No lands were conceded prior to 1759, and the last concessions were granted on higher conditions than the preceding.

Statistics.

Parishes.	Population.	Churches R.C.	Curés.	Presbyteries.	Convents.	Colleges.	Schools.	Villages.	Corn-mills.	Carding-mills.	Fulling-mills.	Saw-mills.	Tanneries.	Potasheries.	Pearlasheries.	Just. of Peace.	Medical men.	Notaries.	Shopkeepers.	Taverns.	Artisans.
St. Hyacinthe .	7939	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	6	1	3	3	3	2	3	7	9	30
St. Cesaire .	1694	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	9
St. Damas .	1818	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	2	10
La Presentation	1824	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	3	12
	13475	4	4	4	1	1	3	1	5	1	1	10	1	3	3	5	2	4	13	16	61

Parishes.	Annual Agricultural Produce, in bushels.							Live Stock.				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Peas.	Rye.	Indian corn.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
St. Hyacinthe .	60000	55740	7500	70350	1537	1000	790	3574	3490	6148	18100	3351
St. Cesaire .	14200	7920	2950	.	7400	2200	430	764	1375	1522	6090	1408
St. Damas .	16000	19500	1005	23150	5630	100	10	726	782	1600	3700	1089
La Presentation	15000	6200	2100	13000	1250	100	365	720	692	1350	3500	1050
	105200	89760	13555	106500	15867	3400	1595	5784	6339	10720	31390	6898

Title.—" Concession du 23me Septembre, 1748, faite par *Rolland Michel Barrin*, Gouverneur, et *François Bigot*, Intendant, au Sieur *François Rigaud*, Seigneur de *Vaudreuil*, de six lieues de front, le long de la rivière *Yamaska*, sur trois lieues de profondeur de chaque côté d'icelle; les dites six lieues de front, à prendre à sept lieues de l'embouchure de la dite rivière, qui sont les dernières terres concédées."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 9, *folio* 36.

St. Ignace Isle, in the St. Lawrence, at the head of Lake St. Peter, lies a little s. of Isle Dupas. This and other isles near it consist principally of meadows and grazing land. Isle St. Ignace, Isle Madame, Isle aux Oies, Isle Ronde, and Isle de Grace belong to government. These and some other isles to the eastward are very low, with marshy strands, but clothed with good timber. They abound with all sorts of wild fowl, as do the intervals between them with excellent fish of various kinds. Isle Madame is one league in length and half a league in width.

St. Ignace (P. and S.), *v.* Cap St. Ignace.

St. Ignace, seigniory, in the co. of Quebec, is bounded N. E. by L'Epinay and the T. of Stoneham; S. W. by Sillery and by St. Gabriel of which it formerly formed a part; in the rear by Fief Hubert; in front by the R. St. Charles. It is half a league in front by ten leagues in depth. Granted, Aug. 20th, 1652, to the community of the Hotel Dieu to whom it still belongs.—In the quality of the land and the peculiarities of the soil there is a strong affinity between this and the S. of St. Gabriel; the lower part is rich, fertile, and well cultivated for more than two leagues towards Lake St. Charles, in which tract many farms are extremely productive in grain of all kinds. On some of the farms flax is cultivated with great success, and on the R. St. Charles the pastures and meadows are so fine as scarcely to be rivalled by any in the province: beyond the lake the country assumes a mountainous and barren character, affording no land upon which agricultural industry could be exerted with any hopes of success. On the lower part of the S. the little timber that remains is of inferior dimensions and confined to small woods and patches here and there; but in the vicinity of Lake St. Charles and farther rearward a great abundance of the finest sort is produced. The rivers Jacques Cartier, Ste. Anne, and Batiscan cross it in the intervals between the different ranges of mountains, while the cultivated part is exceedingly well watered by the river St. Charles and Lake St. Charles aided by many small streams.

Title.—" Concession du 20me Août, 1652, faite par Monsieur *de Lauzon*, Gouverneur, aux Dames de l'Hôtel Dieu, d'une demi lieue de terre de front sur la rivière *St. Charles*, sur dix lieues de profondeur; démembrée du fief *St. Gabriel*, par donation du Sieur *Robert Giffard*, Seigneur de *Beauport*, aux dites Dames; à prendre d'un côté aux terres concédées sur la rivière *St. Charles*, au Sieur *Guillaume Couillard*, d'autre part à la ligne qui fait la séparation des terres depuis peu accordées aux Sauvages, d'autre bout par derrière aux terres non-concédées, et par devant à la rivière *St. Charles*."—*Papier Terrier, No.* 64, *folio* 296, 19*me Mars*, 1781.

St. Jacques, river, in the S. of St. Gabriel. This small stream runs into the R. St. Charles about 2 miles below Jeune Lorette.

St. Jacques, (R.), *v.* St. Lambert, R.

St. Jacques (V.), *v.* Isle Verte, S.

St. Jean, fief, in the co. of St. Maurice, lies between the seigniories of Rivière du Loup, Maskinongé, and Carufel. It is $\frac{3}{4}$ of a league in front by 2 leagues in depth. Granted, Oct. 13, 1701, to the Ursuline nuns of Three Rivers. A confirmation of the grant with its augmentation, Mar. 27, 1733, gives it one league more in depth. The Ursulines still retain the property. The land is good and productive, and nearly the whole of the fief is cultivated, but very little of the augmentation. It has some fine timber.

Title.—" Concession du 13me Octobre, 1701, faite par *Hector de Callière*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, aux Dames *Religieuses Ursulines*, des *Trois Rivières*, de l'espace de terre concédée, qui se trouve dans le lac *St. Pierre* au fleuve *St. Laurent*, du côté du Nord; consistant d'environ trois quarts de lieues de front entre le Sieur *Joseph Petit* dit *Bruno*, Seigneur de *Maskinongé*, et le Sieur *Trotier de Beaubien*, Seigneur de la *Rivière du Loup*, sur la profondeur de deux lieues."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 5, *folio* 34.

Augmentation.—" Confirmation du 27me Mars, 1733, par sa Majesté, d'une concession faite le 10me Décembre, 1727, aux Dames *Ursulines* des *Trois Rivières*, d'un terrein joignant du côté du Nord-Est au fief de la *Rivière du Loup*, appartenant aux dites Religieuses, et du côté du Sud-Ouest au fief du Sieur *Sicard*, ayant environ trois quarts de lieue de front sur trois lieues de profondeur."—*Insinuations du Conseil Supérieur, Régistre* G, *folio* 42.

St. Jean, river, runs from the W. into a bay opposite Cap Dimond on the R. Saguenay.

St. Jean, river, in the S. of Ste. Anne, in the co. of Kamouraska. This small stream rises S. W. of Mount St. Barbe, and running N. W. joins the R. Ste. Anne near the line that divides the 1st and 2nd ranges of the S.

St. Jean de Baptiste (V. and P.), *v.* Orleans Island.

St. Jean de Baptiste (P.), *v.* Ecureuils, S.

St. Jean de Baptiste (P.), *v.* Rouville, S.

St. Jean de Baptiste (V.), *v.* St. Michel, S.

St. Jean Deschaillons or Riviere du Chene, seigniory, in the co. of Lotbinière. This S. with its augmentation is bounded N. E. by the S. of Lotbinière and its augmentation; S. W. by Levrard and the T. of Blandford; in the rear by a small triangular piece of waste land that separates it from the townships of Stanfold and Somerset; in front by the St. Lawrence.—The original grant is 2 leagues square and was made, Apr. 25, 1674, to Sieur St. Ours; the augmentation is 2 leagues fronting the rear of the S. and 4½ leagues in depth, and was granted, Jan. 25, 1752, to Roc de St. Ours, Sieur Deschaillons: they are now the property of Charles de St. Ours, Esq.—The soil in general is of a favourable quality, being either a good yellow loam or a fine black mould; but, notwithstanding these advantages, cultivation has made but an indifferent progress. On the bank of the St. Lawrence there are two ranges of concessions containing about 150 farm lots, the majority of which appear to be under respectable management. Both the original grant and the augmentation are thickly clothed with wood of various species, better calculated for firewood than for any other purpose, and great quantities are supplied to the garrison and city of Quebec.—The Petite Rivière du Chêne, which crosses the original grant diagonally and falls into the St. Lawrence a little below Cap à la Roche, is the only stream that waters this tract; and it is not navigable at any season for any thing larger than a canoe: about half a mile above its mouth there is a good corn-mill. On each side of this river are settlements with roads, which traverse the seigniory and communicate with those of St. Pierre les Bequets, and finally reach the road, recently opened, leading into the T. of Blandford up to the Canadian settlement of Messrs. Lagueu, Langevin, and others, situated on the R. Bécancour. The aug. has scarcely any means of irrigation.—A little distance upwards from Cap à la Roche a very neat church is seated on the bank of the St. Lawrence, which, along the whole front, is a good deal elevated. The houses of the tenantry are dispersed among the concessions by the side of the main road that passes close to the river; they are mostly built with wood and have a very neat appearance.

Statistics.

Population	658	Presbyteries	1	Shopkeepers	1
Churches, R. C.	1	Corn-mills	1	Artisans	11
Curés	1	Saw-mills	1		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels		Bushels.
Wheat	5,200	Potatoes	3,940	Rye	200
Oats	6,800	Peas	1,300	Indian corn	85

Live Stock.

Horses	262	Cows	524	Swine	655
Oxen	140	Sheep	1,572		

Title.—"Concession du 25me Avril, 1674, au Sieur de *St. Ours*, de deux lieues de terre de front le long du fleuve *St. Laurent*, à commencer quatre arpens audessous de la Rivière *du Chêne* en montant le dit fleuve, avec deux lieues de profondeur dans les dites terres, nommée la Seigneurie *Deschaillons*."—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage, folio* 67. *Cahiers d'Intendance*, 2 *à* 9, *folio* 243.

Augmentation.—"Concession du 25me Janvier, 1752, faite par le Marquis *de La Jonquière*, Gouverneur, et *François Bigot*, Intendant, à *Roc de St. Ours*, Sieur *Deschaillons*, dans la profondeur de la rivière *du Chêne* sur le même front de la Seigneurie de la rivière *du Chêne* à lui déja concédée, avec quatre lieues et demie de profondeur à prendre au bout des deux lieues que contient sa dite Seigneurie."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 10, *folio* 28.—By this concession of augmentation, and by the ratification of it, the first concession is said to contain only one league and a half, as per the *Régistre, No.* 10, *folio* 2, *et Ins. Con. Sup. Letter* K, *folio* 7.

St. Jean Port Joli, seigniory, in the co. of L'Islet, is bounded N. E. by Reaume; S. W. by the S. of L'Islet; in the rear by the augmentation to the T. of Ashford; in front by the St. Lawrence.—2 leagues in front and depth. Granted, May 25, 1677, to Noel L'Anglois, and now belongs to — Gaspé, Esq.—The land in front is rather low, but the uniformity is varied by a trifling ridge and a few rising grounds: towards the rear it is mountainous and rugged. The soil is a mixture of light sandy earth and clay; about the high lands it is poor and indifferent. About one-third of the tract is in a moderate state of cultivation, and the settlements, generally speaking, have been brought by industry into a very respectable condition.—All the lands are conceded and surveyed. Many farms were conceded before 1759, at the rate of 40 sols for each front arpent by 40 in depth; the farms conceded since that period were granted on the same terms, with the exception of some, the rent of which does not exceed 3 livres per arpent. There are 4 ranges of concessions: 2 are settled, and 25 inhabitants are in the 3rd. The 1st is most settled and the soil is dry and sandy, except in the higher and lower parts, where the

soil is strong with a clay bottom. The 2nd concession is all strong soil upon clay. On the 3rd are maple and other hard wood, epinette, spruce, and black birch, but not much cedar. The 4th range is traversed by the mountain. The church, 120 ft. by 40, has two steeples and is surrounded by 15 houses, including the parsonage-house; it is close to the St. Lawrence, near which the main road passes; there are also several other roads to the adjacent grants on each side. At the mouth of the R. Trois Saumons the valuable mills and distillery belonging to Mr. Harrower are very eligibly placed: the latter is an establishment of considerable magnitude, with every convenience for carrying on an extensive business; at high water decked vessels of twenty tons may come up to the premises. Over the river there is a good bridge. The beach at the mouth of the Trois Saumons is flat and thickly covered with detached rocks that run a good way out. From the St. Lawrence the view of the mills and surrounding objects, heightened by the pleasing natural scenery of the environs, is very agreeable.—At the mouth of the R. Port Joli vessels of 60 tons burden can enter, although the port is not so advantageous as that at the mouth of the Salmon River.—Beech, birch, maple, and pine timber are in great plenty, as well as most of the inferior kinds. The rivers Trois Saumons and Port Joli have their sources in the mountains at the back of the seigniory, and, descending in a westerly direction, water the S. very well: there are a few other streams of inconsiderable note.—A great number of persons in this parish have the means and are willing to make new settlements in the place of their birth and near their relatives, but there is no land for them, all being already occupied.

Statistics.

Population	2,452	Corn-mills	1	Taverns	6
Churches, R. C.	1	Saw-mills	8	Artisans	25
Presbyteries	1	Distillery	1	Schooners	6
Chapels	1	Merchants	6	Keel boats	12
Schools	1				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Cwts.
Wheat	19,700	Potatoes	23,000	Maple sugar	178
Oats	18,500	Peas	3,000	Hay, tons	3,500
Barley	1,000	Indian corn	112		

Live Stock.

Horses	900	Cows	2,400	Swine	1,650
Oxen	550	Sheep	5,500		

Title.—"Concession du 25me Mai, 1677, faite par *Louis de Buade*, Comte de *Frontenac*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, à *Noël l'Anglois*, de la consistence de deux lieues de terre de front, le long du fleuve *St. Laurent*, du côté du Sud, à commencer depuis les terres qui appartiennent à la Demoiselle *Lacombe*, en remontant le dit fleuve, jusqu'à la concession de la Demoiselle *Geneviéve Couillard*, avec deux lieues de profondeur."—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage, No.* 44, *page* 194, *le* 23*me Sept.*, 1781.—*Cahiers d'Intendance, No.* 2 *à* 9, *folio* 301.

ST. JOACHIM (P.), *v.* COTE DE BEAUPRE.

ST. JOHN, lake, in the co. of Saguenay, lies in an immense valley, and is the reservoir or basin into which numerous large rivers and streams empty themselves, many of which rise in the high lands that separate the Hudson's Bay territory from Lower Canada. It is situated in lat. 48° 32′ 37″ N. and between long. 71° 29′ and 72° 9′ W. It is 57½ miles from Chicoutimi, about 35 leagues N. of Quebec and 60 leagues W. N. W. of Tadoussac. It covers about 510 square miles and is 90 miles in circumference; in the widest part, from the mouth of the Metabetshuan to that of the Peribonea, it is about 30 miles, and in the narrowest part, from St. David's Point to Pointe Bleu, about 18 miles. Lake St. John, called by the Indians *Peaquagomi* which means Flat Lake, is nearly circular and is remarkably shallow. This lake has two outlets, called the *Grande Décharge* and the *Petite Décharge*, which issue from the N. E. side of the lake, about 2 miles from which they form a confluence and take the name of Saguenay River. Besides the communication with the St. Lawrence by means of the R. Saguenay, from Lake St. John a water communication, with portages, may be had through Lake Mistassinis and Rupert's River with James' Bay. A communication with the St. Lawrence may also be had through the Batiscan River, and another through the river St. Maurice or the Black River. A water communication with the Ottawa or Great River is also had through various streams and lakes emptying themselves into Lake St. John and the Saguenay, until the sources of the Gatineau are reached, which is navigable for canoes a distance of 300 miles. Such are the astonishing facilities of internal water communication afforded by the streams emptying themselves into Lake St. John, that there is no portion of Lower or Upper Canada to the successful defence or attack of which the possession of that lake might not be conducive: and this part of the province seems to be most important in a military point of view, for the

great valley of Lake St. John could not be attacked by land, for no enemy could march over the mountains by which it is on every side surrounded.

The *Navigation* of Lake St. John is subject to some difficulties; schooners of 30 or 40 tons may sail on the lake, but not very near its borders, which can only be approached by flat-bottomed boats or bark canoes on account of shoals, particularly near the entrance of the rivers; its depth varies from 6 to 40 fathoms from one to two miles from the shore it is generally only 3 ft. deep, and this extreme shallowness is common to the lake (the depth of which in no part bears any proportion to its extent), and is the cause of the sea-like turbulence its surface assumes after the least wind, occasioning a violent ground swell and lofty breakers, to which, at a distance from the shore, the hardiest voyageur is frequently unwilling to expose himself. Upon placing the hand in the water on these occasions it feels very decidedly tepid. This shallowness and unusual temperature, by occasioning a more rapid evaporation, may account for a fact which might otherwise be difficult, viz. six tolerably large rivers and several smaller ones fall into Lake St. John, while only one of moderate dimensions runs out of it. With the least wind from the north-west the waves run prodigiously high, which renders canoe navigation very dangerous here. The waters also rise very rapidly in time of rain and fall almost as suddenly, particularly when the wind is N. W., to which and the S. W. winds the lake is much exposed when a heavy swell runs to the opposite shore. In the autumn it is sometimes almost impossible to cross it on account of the broken swells. Under the lee of the land there is no sea for some distance off the shore, but it has been seen to be one sheet of foam. The ice of the lake is not passable in safety before the 10th of January; the first appearance of its forming on the lake is about the 10th of November, and it begins to form all over about the beginning of January, but in consequence of the prevalent winds it is not passable at that time. The lake is navigable all round but not in the centre about the latter end of April, and all over by the 8th or 12th of May.

The *Climate* of Lake St. John is as mild or milder than that of Montreal. There is a difference of 15 or 20 days between the vegetation at the Post and Chicoutimi, for at the latter place potatoe stocks, cabbages, and onions have been frost-bitten about the 23rd of Sept., while the potatoes at the Post on the lake remained in flower and uninjured till about the 12th of Oct. when they were dug up. This great difference in so small a distance is supposed by Mr. Nixon to arise from the low situation of the ground and the vicinity to salt water at Chicoutimi. Every thing that grows in the neighbourhood of Quebec and even melons can be produced on the borders of the lake, and the nights are less cold than in the surrounding country. In 1828, when, on account of mildew, the crops almost entirely failed in the district of Montreal, and generally throughout Upper Canada, the little corn that was grown at Lake St. John was of very good quality. The lake is frozen over about the middle of November and is clear of ice by the end of May; the interval of vegetation is therefore short but is proportionably more rapid. The ground will be in a state fit for cultivation before the lake is clear from ice, and will be free from frost, at least one foot deep, on or before the 1st of May, at which period 10 gallons of peas have been sown which produced more than 10 bushels, although from the wetness of the season about one third of the crop was lost. These peas were harvested on the 1st of Sept. and among them were found nearly half a pint of wheat, which, as an experiment, were sown about the 7th of May, and when harvested on the 8th of Sept. produced full half of a Winchester bushel; two of the ears, without selection, were examined and found to contain, one 41, the other 46 grains of corn: the straw grew about 4 ft. in height. On the 3rd or 4th of May half a bushel of barley was sown, and produced, Aug. 5, from 5 to 6 bushels. A pint of Indian corn, sown May 10th, produced at least 10 gallons, although much was destroyed by worms. Not quite 8 bushels of potatoes, planted in heaps, produced 300 bushels. These experiments were made without manure.

Soil.—The shores of L. St. John abound with inexhaustible quarries of limestone and extensive beds of fine marl. The S. shore, from Pointe Bleue to within about a league from the R. Metabetshouan, is composed of clay, slate, and carboniferous limestone. The N. shore, from the Assuapmoissoin to the Peribonea, is a sandy alluvium on a marly clay; from the Peribonea to the Kacouatimi it is a sandy swamp, and from the Kacouatimi to the Grande Décharge it is formed of syenite composed almost entirely of a brilliant felspar. The

shores of the lake are in many places very sandy, and where no rock appears fine shining yellow sand is found, and where rocks and sand appear intermixed the former rise through the latter, assuming an isolated appearance. This sandy girdle is not confined to the margin of the lake, but passes a short distance into the interior, bestowing upon the land forming the borders of the lake an infertility of aspect which vanishes upon passing these sandy limits. Between Chicoutimi and the country immediately in its rear, on one side, and Ha-Ha Bay and the waters emptying into it, on the other, there is said to be 300,000 acres of culturable land. Proceeding from Chicoutimi to Lake St. John by the western route, it seems probable that the country is not susceptible of culture to the westward of the river Chicoutimi as far as the lower extremity of Lake Kiguagomi. From Lake Kiguagomi to Lake St. John there is, according to the report of traders and Indians, a deep tract of level and fertile country. The *peninsula* lying between Kiguagomi and the grand outlet of Lake St. John is said to contain 250,000 acres of level and fertile land. On the S. W. side of Lake St. John the mountains approach near to the lake, and beyond them the whole country, lying to the westward, as far as the river St. Maurice, is altogether unsusceptible of culture, with the exception of a few patches too inconsiderable to be particularised. The N. E. side of Lake St. John contains much good land.—Eight large rivers, besides minor streams, fall into Lake St. John; these rivers are nearly all of the first class and are navigable for large bateaux for many leagues, and farther on for bark canoes; their names are the Peribonea, Mistassini, Assuapmoussoin, Ouiatchouan, Ouiatchouanitch, Metabetshouan, Kuspahiganish, and Kuspahigan. The following is a table of the distances to which the rivers which run into the lake have been ascended.

	Miles.	*Chains.*
River Peribonea . .	21	20
Musk-rat River . .	2	10
River David . .	8	49
Rum River . .	1	43
River Mistassini .	9	00
Koucciatien River .	0	40
River Baddeley .	7	00
River Pastagoutin .	6	00
Saguenay from Chicoutimi to Terres Rompues	6	4

Islands, &c.—*Pointe Bleue,* about 6½ miles N. by E. from the R. Ouiatchouan, is a point of rock covered with moss and a small growth of cedar, from which the lake borders run W.N.W., describing a very wide bay around which the land appears of good quality, being timbered with ash, fir, balsam, spruce and cedar, and it is level to a considerable extent. Numerous small alder islands lie in the bay.—*Isle aux Couleuvres* or *Snake Island,* called by the Indians *Manitou-Ministouki,* "the Evil Spirit's Island," lies nearly opposite the mouth of the Ouiatchouanish. Some voyagers have had the greatest disinclination to visit this island on account of the number of snakes which were reported to exist there, and many wonderful stories of their forming festoons, knots, and lying together like a string of sausages, were told; but after traversing the whole island one shrivelled skin only has been seen. Pears too (probably under the guardianship of the snakes) were said to be abundant with equal foundation.—*Grosse Isle* is 1½ mile from Pointe à la Traverse; it is about three-fourths of a league long and about 550 ft. wide, and is said to belong to the Ursulines. It is almost entirely a barren rock, but there is one farm on it of 90 acres which is under cultivation and the land is good; the timber consists of spruce, elm, pine and ash. On this isle are blocks of granite.—*Petite Isle* lies at a little distance N. W. of Grosse Isle.—*Dalhousie Islands* lie opposite the outlets called Grande and Petite Decharge.—*Presq'ile* or *The Peninsula* is formed by the grand outlet on one side, and by the river Chicoutimi, and lakes Kiguagomi, Kiguagomishish, Alder River, Belle Rivière, the Kushpahigan and part of Lake St. John, on the other sides; it lies between 70° 34′ and 71° 29′ west longitude from Greenwich, and 48° 14′ 38″ and 48° 34′ north latitude. The soil, which is a loam, is in general well adapted for settlement. The timber is red pine, cypress, white birch, sapin, white spruce, black birch, &c., all of moderate size, except the pines, which are scattered here and there and are very large, but appear to be generally of bad quality. The land beyond the bank is level; and if settlements were formed here, beginning at Chicoutimi, which should always be the central point, a road might by degrees be opened, communicating with Lake St. John; this would be the more easy to make, as there is but one river to cross, and which (except during floods) may be forded. The Peninsula con-

tains about 245,000 acres, and would consequently hold 2,450 inhabitants, allowing 100 acres to each. The climate is at least as mild as that of the neighbourhood of Quebec, but the spring is about 15 days later than at the post at the River Metabetshouan, on Lake St. John. This beautiful Peninsula is joined to the continent by an isthmus or portage of only one mile in length. Through the lakes and rivers, that bound the s. side of the Peninsula, a communication is kept up between Lake St. John and Chicoutimi, which is more particularly explained by the following table.

Table of Distances from Lake St. John to Chicoutimi, beginning at the Mouth of Kushpahigan or Belle Rivière.

6	Portage of Belle Rivière, 500 yards.										
8¾	2¾	Mouth of Rivière des Aulnais.									
10¾	4¾	2	Falls of Rivière des Aulnais and Portage, 700 yards.								
16¾	10¾	8	6	Head of Lake Kiguagomishish or Portage of Kiguagomi.							
17¾	11¾	9	7	1	Lake Ouiqui half a mile, Kiguagomi.						
37¾	31¼	28½	26½	20½	19½	Portage des Roches, 200 yards.					
40¾	34¾	33	30	24	23	3½	Portage de l'Islet, 440 yards.				
42¾	36¾	34	32	26	25	5½	2	Beau Portage, 250 yards.			
50¼	44¼	41¼	39½	33½	32½	13	3½	9½	Portage de l'Enfant, 200 yards.		
50½	44½	41½	39¾	33¾	32¾	13¼	3¾	9¾	¼	Portage du Chien, 210 yards.	
52¼	46¼	43¼	41½	35½	34½	15	11½	9¼	2	1¾	Portage Ka Ka, 200 yards.
53¼	47¼	44½	42½	36½	35½	16	12½	0½	3	2¾	1 Portage of Chicoutimi.
55½	49½	46¾	44¾	38¾	37¾	18¼	14¾	12¾	5¼	5	3¼ 2¼ Chicoutimi.

Making a total distance of 55½ miles from Lake St. John to Chicoutimi, exclusive of minor portages amounting to 2 miles.

Fish.—Lake St. John abounds with many kinds of fish, particularly pike, carp, doré, white-fish, awenanish, chub, and a fish called *la munie* which resembles the eel in colour, the dog-fish in shape, and the cod-fish in the head but much flatter; its average length is 2½ ft.: the Indians are very fond of it boiled, but the white people make no use of it except the liver, which is considered a delicacy; it is also used for bait during the winter season. The awenanish is said to be the most delicious fresh water fish in the world. Great quantities of fish are taken at the mouth of the Ouiatchouan, which appears the most favourable place for setting the nets, and where the fish is found more abundant than in any other part of the lake; it is salted and put into barrels for the use of the traders. The fish abounding between Chicoutimi and the Kushpahigan are red trout, watouche or chub-pike, carp and doré; the last two are to be found only as far as the falls of the Belle Rivière: the red trout is only to be met with in Lake Kiguagomi and at the Portage de l'Islet, except a few in lakes Ouiqui and Kiguagomishish, in which there are chub and carp in great abundance. There are smelts in Lac Vert. —*For other particulars relative to Lake St. John and the Peninsula,* vide Vol. I., pp. 285—289, and also *King's Posts.*

St. John (r.), *v.* Richelieu, r.

St. John, river, in the southern parts of the cos. of Bellechasse, L'Islet, Kamouraska, and Rimouski, rises in three large branches called the South Branch, the Main Branch, and the West Branch which is also called the River Daaquam. The South Branch rises in a lake near one of the sources of the American river Penobscot; the Main Branch issues from a small lake called the Ahpmoojeene-Gamook, in an extensive swamp near the province line, and on waste lands in the rear of the t. of Watford; the West Branch or Daaquam has its head waters from the boundary line between

Standon and Ware, and within one mile of Lake Etchemin. The country watered by the Southern and Main Branches has not been sufficiently explored, and, therefore, no description of those branches can be here given. The Western Branch has been visited by experienced surveyors, and its source is found to be separated from the rivers Etchemin and du Sud by high lands which appear to take a N. E. direction. This branch of the R. St. John, after leaving the T. of Ware, takes a N. E. course, and, after receiving on its left bank another branch called the R. Eseganetsgook, soon forms a junction with the Main Branch which had previously received the waters of the South Branch. From the confluence of these streams the St. John becomes an important river, and after receiving the R. St. Francis, which rises near Temiscouata portage and descends through a part of the counties of Rimouski and Kamouraska, it hastens to its confluence with the river Madawaska, whence it directs its course S. E. to the Great Falls, receiving in its way the Grande Rivière and other tributary streams. Having entered the province of New Brunswick, it runs for many miles southwardly; after which it turns to the south-east, and ultimately loses itself in the Bay of Fundy.—The West Branch at its head is 55 links wide and runs rapidly over stones through indifferent land that produces spruce and sapin. The first part of its course is very crooked and runs between E. N. E. and E. and generally through alders and meadows; its banks are here from 2 to 4 ft. high, and the land on each side for half a mile from the banks flat and low; the depth of the water varies from one or two feet, to six or seven feet, and it runs in a gentle stream over gravel or sand where the water is shallow, and where it is deep over mud; the width varies from 50 to 80 links during the first seven or eight miles, and it is navigable for rafts without any impediment. In this distance trout and other fish have been caught in tolerable abundance.—The Main Branch deserves particular notice on account of its great extent and the various advantages it offers in an agricultural and military point of view: it runs nearly in a parallel direction with the St. Lawrence to its confluence with the Madawaska, and at some places is only from 12 to 14 leagues therefrom, and about 22 to 25 from Quebec; it traverses the middle of this portion of territory N. E. from its source to its junction with the Madawaska, about 132 miles: it offers an interesting field for a new line of settlements of at least 36 townships in connexion with the most flourishing and inhabited parts of the province, and presents at no very distant period a new and shorter line of communication to New Brunswick by nearly 60 miles.—This river is said to be navigable nearly from its source to its confluence with the Madawaska, 25 to 30 leagues, and its average breadth is from 10 to 20 chains until it reaches Presqu' Isle, below which it widens considerably, and at its confluence with the Madawaska it is from 15 to 20 chains wide.—Its water, which rises considerably in the spring and fall of the year, is tolerably deep, but at a short distance below the Forks, there is a rapid where the water is very shallow. The current in some places is very rapid and in others gentle, and is navigable for canoes and large flat boats with the exception of those parts of the river which are obstructed by falls or rapids, where there are short portages, the principal of which are at the Great Falls of 75 feet, and at the Little Falls near the confluence of this river with the Madawaska. From the rapid, a little below the Forks, to the Great Falls the navigation is easy and fit for steam-boats; from the Green River, below the falls of St. John, to Presqu' Isle are a few interruptions by rapids, but they are not of much consequence; from Presqu' Isle to Frederickton, long intervals are to be found where steam-boats may ply; and at Frederickton, vessels from 50 to 100 tons ascend from the sea. A steam-boat navigation might be effected from the source of the river St. John, 50 or 60 miles from Quebec, at least with few interruptions. The Indians ascend this river in canoes at times and reach the river *Etchemin* by a portage in their way to Quebec, and some Americans have gone down in canoes, by making some portages, from the state of Maine.—The advantages afforded by the river St. John have been always admitted, for Charlevoix described its borders to be covered, in his time, with fine oak and other trees, particularly beech; and vines were found there which produced very large grapes with a thick and hard skin, but of a delicious flavour. This river may be said to be generally deep, smooth and navigable from its remotest sources, and running through a country possessing every advantage of soil, climate and water-communication. The fine and extensive

valley of the St. John is every where worthy of attention. In this fine river, nature has provided a grand canal, traversing the richest portion of the province and affording an inland water-communication of several hundred miles in extent.—The country on this R., above the Madawaska settlement, is rich and in every way suited to agriculture. From the entrance of the Madawaska the river St. John is settled on both sides down to the Great Falls, about 40 miles, and exhibits flourishing settlements. For the first 4 miles of the Madawaska settlement on this river, there is every appearance of comfort, and the lands bordering on the river are remarkably fine, and in the highest state of cultivation; and the farms join each other the same as those on the old settlements on the banks of the St. Lawrence. The whole way on both sides as far as the Great Fall is well settled by a colony of Acadians, who appear to be in good circumstances, and the land is a rich loamy soil in general. The river in the spring overflows its banks and leaves a deposit which fertilizes the ground to an astonishing degree. On either side of the river, the *platins* or flat grounds extending inland for some distance, produce abundance of hay and pasturage, and enable the inhabitants to keep numerous flocks and herds, and these would, if they had any means of getting them to market, be a source of great wealth to the settlement; but they have unfortunately no main road, and use the river as such by means of *pirogues* or small wooden canoes, and this even from house to house. Their communication with the St. Lawrence is extremely difficult, and has never been attempted with any produce or stock; and the people feel the disadvantages under which in this respect they are placed. They have, in going to the St. Lawrence, fifteen leagues of water-carriage to perform up the River *Madawaska* and Lake *Temiscouata*, before they get to the portage, which is twelve leagues and entirely impracticable for carriages. They are distant from Frederickton in New Brunswick upwards of fifty leagues, and the interruption of the Great Falls as well as a want of roads in that direction also precludes them from that market.—The only description of commerce hitherto attempted on this river is the lumber trade to the Bay of Fundy, and this trade might be carried on most extensively.

ST. JOHN, river, in the co. of Saguenay, runs into the S. W. side of the R. Saguenay. It is said that there is good anchorage at its mouth for all sorts of vessels. On its banks and near its mouth, is about a square mile of culturable land, which is in lon. 69° 42″, lat. 48° 13′ 15″.

ST. JOSEPH (F.), *v.* MONNOIR, S.

ST. JOSEPH (L.), *v.* ONTARIETSI.

ST. JOSEPH (P.), *v.* LANORAYE, S.

ST. JOSEPH, seigniory, in the co. of Beauce, is bounded N. E. by Frampton; S. W. by Broughton; in the rear by Vaudreuil; in front by Ste. Marie. —3 leagues in breadth by 4 in depth. Granted, Sept. 23, 1736, to Sieur Rigaud de Vaudreuil; and is now the property of the Hon. P. E. Taschereau. The W. section belongs to Fleury Delagorgondière and the widow of the Hon. A. L. Duchesnaye. The surface is uneven and rocky in several places; yet the land is tolerably good, and in general very productive where it is under culture. Timber of almost every description is found in great plenty. The River Chaudière passes through the centre, dividing the S. nearly in equal proportions. On each side the R. are settlements at a little distance from the bank, where agriculture has been carried on with good success. Besides these tracts, there are, in different parts of the interior, a few concessions that have also made considerable progress. The farm-houses by the road side, on each bank of the river, are numerous, neat and substantial, denoting the ease and comfort of their occupants. Here is scarcely any stream except the main river.—The S. has a church and parsonage-house, and at the lower part are valuable corn and saw-mills.

Statistics.

Population	1,936	Corn-mills	2	Notaries	1
Churches, R. C.	1	Carding-mills	1	Shopkeepers	3
Curés	1	Fulling-mills	1	Taverns	2
Presbyteries	1	Saw-mills	6	Artisans	21
Schools	1				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		
Wheat	13,000	Peas	3,900	Maple sugar,	
Oats	7,900	Rye	100	cwts.	473
Barley	6,500	Buck wheat	600	Hay, tons	1,193
Potatoes	20,000	Indian corn	400		

Live Stock.

Horses	598	Cows	828	Swine	1,150
Oxen	370	Sheep	3,740		

Title.—"Concession du 23me Septembre, 1736, faite par *Charles Marquis de Beauharnois*, Gouverneur, et *Gilles Hocquart*, Intendant, au Sieur *Rigaud de Vaudreuil*, de trois lieues de terre de front et deux lieues de profondeur, des deux côtés de la rivière du *Sault de la Chaudière*, en remontant, ensemble tous les lacs, isles et islets qui s'y trouvent, à commencer à la fin de la concession

accordée aujourd'hui au Sieur *Taschereau.*"—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 8, *folio* 8.

ST. JOSEPH (V.), *v.* LAUZON, S.

ST. JOSEPH (V.), *v.* ST. MICHEL, S.

ST. JOSEPH (V.), *v.* SOULANGE, S.

ST. LAMBERT, river, is a continuation of the Ruisseau St. Jacques, which rises in the N. E. extremity of the T. of Sherrington and runs N. near to the church of St. Philip in the S. of Laprairie, where it takes the name of St. Lambert; it then descends towards the V. of Laprairie, 20 arpents below which it falls into the St. Lawrence, after having received the waters of the little river St. Cloud. It traverses the common S. of the village and within $\frac{3}{4}$ of a league of it crosses the road from St. John. It is navigable about half a league from its mouth, but only in the spring.

ST. LAWRENCE (I.), *v.* ORLEANS, I.

ST. LAWRENCE, river, also called the IROQUOIS and the CATARAQUI. This noble river has been so amply described in the first volume *(vide page* 156 *et seq.)*, that it is only necessary to insert here some interesting information relative to its navigation, which, although highly useful to those who navigate it, was thought of too dry a nature to interest the general reader, and was therefore omitted in the first volume.

Abstract of the "Report and Evidence on the Channels of the St. Lawrence, printed by order of the House of Assembly, 1829."

Pierre Bonneau.—I am a licensed pilot; there is a passage between the south shore of the Ile aux Coudres and Seal Shoal which large vessels may ascend at high tide; the bottom of the channel is sandy, and over it a few stones are scattered; it must be well known to proceed that way; few pilots are acquainted with it, and seven vessels having run foul of each other in a fog, the inhabitants of Ile aux Coudres conducted them to Quebec by the north; two of them ran aground, and if the weather had been worse and a calm had not come on, they would have been shipwrecked.—Among the shipwrecks which have occurred in that passage, I recollect that of a large vessel conducted by one Godebout; that shipwreck would not have taken place had he been acquainted with that passage, and every pilot ought to be acquainted with it, as notwithstanding their skill they may get into it; the north channel is deeper than the south channel and the traverse opposite Cap Tourmente is a safe one, sufficient for the passage of the largest vessels; from Cap Maillard to Cap Tourmente the anchorages are very good; that called La Prairie at the Ile aux Coudres is the best between Bic and Quebec. A vessel may be hauled up there to be careened; the brig Hen, which was cast on shore on Ile Rouge and had sustained much injury, was conducted under my direction to the Ile aux Coudres to be careened. A vessel sustaining damage on descending might be repaired at Ile aux Coudres and pursue her voyage, whereas if obliged to go back to Quebec she would be forced to winter there; vessels which do not sail until late in the autumn make much better passages by the north channel, for by that course they avoid the ice which collects in larger quantities in the south channel; and were I free to choose for myself between those two channels, having a vessel to conduct in the autumn, I should prefer the north channel; from the Brandy Pots to Crane Island there is no securer harbour, sheltered against strong winds, than La Prairie at Ile aux Coudres, and all pilots ought to know it.

Lieut.-Col. Bouchette, surveyor-general.—From observations of the north channel, made in the summer of 1827, I am of opinion that this channel is not only practicable, but of the greatest service to the navigation of that part of the river, and this opinion agrees perfectly with that of Capt. Bayfield of the royal navy. I cannot account for this channel being abandoned and neglected after it had been practised by the French previous to 1759, and at that period also adopted by the British fleet. I am fully of opinion that a perfect knowledge acquired of that channel would be of great utility for the purpose of navigation.—As far as relates to the soundings, bearings, position of shoals and general course of the south channel, I believe the maritime chart of Mr. John Lambly to be correct, but not as to the configuration of the land on both sides of the St. Lawrence and shape of the islands.

François Cloutier, of the parish of Ste. Anne, innkeeper. —I know the channel between the Côte de Beaupré and the Island of Orleans; I believe some benefit would result from its being better known to the pilots, particularly with respect to the ice in the autumn; I know of no other reason why it should not be generally frequented than that it is comparatively narrow in some places, and that there are shoals which cross each other. A little below the upper end of the Island of Orleans there is a sand bank, which runs about half a league from Beaupré, leaving only a channel of about 15 acres wide; there is another shoal, which runs from the Island of Orleans and stretches about half a league immediately below the river Montmorenci; these two shoals cross each other about 12 or 15 acres; at the end of this shoal, which is generally called the Batture du Pavillon, the channel is only about 5 acres wide for about 10 or 12 acres; thence the channel is pretty regular as far as the Islets du Chateau Riché. These islets divide the channel into two; that on the north is almost impassable, that on the south is good and is about 12 acres wide; the least depth of water when the tide is out is about 5 fathoms.—The Sainte Famille shoal stretches about a quarter of a league from the shore, whence the channel is good as far down as the church of Sainte Anne, where there is a shoal which runs about 36 arpents, leaving also a good channel on the north; thence as far as the river Ste. Anne there is only about five fathoms of water, and afterwards below the lower end of the island the currents form a sand bank, which stretches about a league and a quarter, leaving in the north channel about six or eight fathoms of water: this channel can only be occasionally used, for in some parts it is so narrow that it would be impossible to tack a ship in it. Last spring I took up a ship drawing 15 feet water by this channel, and having a leading wind I experienced no difficulty; the anchorage is every where good.

Henry Bayfield, Esq., commander in his Majesty's navy. —During last summer I surveyed and sounded that part of the river which is included between the city of Quebec and Ile aux Coudres. The north and south channels of the St. Lawrence have each their advantages and disadvantages. The principal advantage which the south channel possesses is that the tides are not strong as in the north channel, excepting in and near the traverse, so that a vessel can anchor immediately wherever she may happen to be (excepting in the traverse), in the event of a calm or change of tide rendering that measure necessary. But there is not so great a difference between the two channels in this respect as has been generally supposed, for vessels may also anchor in most parts of the north channel, and the tides are in a few parts of it stronger than in some parts of the south channel near the traverse, where vessels frequently anchor to wait for a change of tide. The south channel possesses a valuable anchorage at Crane Island;

its disadvantages are the dangerous pass of the traverse and the shoalness of the water to the southward of Beaujeu's Bank, off Crane Island. Here a large ship could not pass at certain times of the tide.—I am aware that there is a deeper channel between this shoal and Crane Island, but it is too narrow for a vessel to beat through. The Avignon Rock, to the southward of the Stone Pillar, is very dangerous to a vessel beating in a dark night. The advantages of the north channel are as follows:—its entrance between Ile aux Coudres and the main land is not nearly so dangerous as the traverse, and there is a good roadsted at Laprairie, on the north side of Ile aux Coudres, at its commencement, where a vessel may safely ride in all winds. There is also good shelter from the north-east gales to the westward of the island. This channel is perfectly straight, requiring no change of course, and entirely free from detached shoals all the way from Ile aux Coudres to the old traverse off Cap Tourmente. This old traverse passes between sands which dry at low water, and would be perfectly safe if it were buoyed as the traverse of the south channel now is. The tide in this old traverse is not very strong, the ground is good, and consequently a vessel might anchor if becalmed in the channel itself, which is impossible in the traverse of the south channel, both on account of the nature of the bottom and the strength of the tide. This traverse would be unquestionably less dangerous in every respect than the traverse of the south channel if it were buoyed in the same manner. The principal disadvantage in the north channel is the great depth of water in the channel immediately between Ile aux Coudres and the main land, and the great rapidity of the tides in the same part. The former circumstance would render it extremely difficult for a vessel to be held by her anchors if suddenly becalmed; and if she were becalmed in a certain position just about St. Paul's Bay, with the ebb tide running, she would run great risk of being set ashore, but an experienced pilot would be aware of this circumstance, and would never attempt to run through between Ile aux Coudres and the main land with the ebb tide running, when there appeared any chance of its falling calm: I may here remark that there is the same danger of being becalmed near the traverse of the south channel as in the part just before mentioned, so that the channels are not far from equal in this respect. Having thus stated the advantages and disadvantages of each channel, I shall give it as my opinion that these two channels are equally good; the one will be preferred by a navigator equally acquainted with both under some circumstances, and the other under contrary circumstances of winds, weather, season of the year, &c.; consequenfly there must be a great advantage in having two channels instead of one, and therefore there cannot be a doubt that it would tend to improve the navigation of the river if the pilots were by law bound to make themselves equally acquainted with both channels, and indeed with every part of the river, as is the case in other countries.—In the course of our researches last summer we discovered a third channel which has never been before noticed. It is not so good as either of the others, but ought to be well known. The western entrances of this channel are between the islands to the westward of Crane Island; the principal entrance being between Ile aux Reaux and Grosse Ile, the whole of which have been represented as impassable from shoal water in the most recently published chart of the river: passing to the northward of Crane and Goose Islands, &c. this channel is divided into two branches by Seal Shoals, the one branch passing to the southward of those shoals, and between them and the Pillars, joins the south channel, passing, like it, through and out between the buoys of the traverse.—This channel, between the Pillars and Seal Shoals, is narrow and dangerous, but the other branch, which passes to the northward of Seal Shoals, and between them and Ile aux Coudres, is a wide channel, and has the advantage of avoiding the traverse entirely; but, on the other hand, I do not think that it has more than three fathoms of water at low water during spring tides; in one part, and for a short distance between the Seal Shoals (la Batture aux Loups Marins) and Ile aux Coudres, the bottom in this channel is good for anchoring and the tides not so strong as in the other channels, but it possesses no good roadsted, and there are many shoals. As the north and south channels are superior to this middle channel, I do not recommend it for general use, but as vessels have, in north-easterly gales and thick weather, been frequently driven up between the Seal Shoals and the Pillars, and also between the Seal Shoals and Coudres, and in all probability will frequently be so again, I am decidedly of opinion that the pilots should become acquainted with this channel also, in order that they may be able to extricate a vessel so situated.—I think the dangers of the north and south channels about equal. The anchorage at Ile aux Coudres is a great advantage to the north channel.—The short distance to which the shoal water extends off the north coast is also an advantage, and so may be also the height of that coast in some respects, but on the other hand its mountainous character causes heavy squalls in north-west winds, which however occur very seldom during the months of September and October, in which we were there, and in which also that wind is most frequent: the wind, in nine days out of ten, is neither directly up or down the river.—In the channel between Ile aux Coudres and the north coast the water is too deep and the tide too rapid for vessels conveniently to anchor, but there is a small bay at Laprairie, on the north side of Ile aux Coudres, where vessels may safely anchor in all winds, out of the strength of the tide and in a moderate depth of water. They must anchor near the shore, but the ground is excellent, and there is seldom or never any sea which can affect a vessel. I am of opinion, if a pier were constructed here, that this place would form an excellent situation as a depôt for caulking, repairing, and loading vessels, particularly late in the autumn, and that vessels might sail with greater safety and later in the season from this place than from Quebec, as they would by so doing have fifty miles less of the most dangerous part of the river to pass through than those from the latter place.—Laprairie Bay, on the north side of Coudres, is the best sheltered of any roadsted between Quebec and Hare Island, but the space in which large vessels can anchor is small; I think that not more than ten large vessels could ride at anchor there at the same time, but until our charts are constructed I cannot speak positively as to the exact number.—I am of opinion that vessels might in general sail later in this season by taking the north channel instead of the south, because the testimony of many of the inhabitants, whom I have questioned, went to assure me that the north channel remains for weeks in the autumn clear of ice after the south channel has been completely filled by it. That this report of the inhabitants is correct I have no doubt, as the shoals, on which ice is first formed, are less extensive in the north than in the south channel, and at the season of ice northerly winds prevail much more than those from the opposite direction, so that the ice is driven to the southward.—I think the best means to render the pilots acquainted with the north and middle channels would be, to cause a certain number of them at a time to sound completely the channels in question in a small schooner, and select the necessary leading marks, &c.; as soon as this certain number have become completely acquainted, they should be succeeded by others until the whole shall have become sufficiently qualified. I think two months well employed, and in the finest season of the year, would answer for each party of pilots so employed; but the river will never be safely navigated until accurate charts are made of it. To ensure that the future pilots should be duly qualified, I think that no apprentice pilot should obtain a branch, who, upon examination, shall not be found qualified to take a ship through every practicable channel in the river.—Mr. Lambly's charts are incorrect in every respect, excepting the soundings of the south channel and leading marks to avoid the dangers therein. His directions are good as far as they go, and I am of opinion that he deserves great credit for having done so much as he has, when I consider that he has never possessed the necessary instruments. The north channel was always used by the French; and Admiral Saunders' fleet, in which were line of battle ships, passed up by the north channel and through the old traverse at the foot of the Island of

Orleans. I do not know for what reason this channel has been abandoned. I have not yet examined the river below the Ile aux Coudres.

Observations relative to the navigation of the St. Lawrence between the seigniories of Soulange and Beauharnois, and between Montreal and the south shore.

A short distance from the Pointe des Cascades lies Isle des Cascades, which, with 2 or 3 smaller isles, break the current of the St. Lawrence at its entrance into Lake St. Louis. A sudden declivity in the bed of the river, obstructed by rocks in some places and scooped into cavities in others, produces a most singular commotion called the Cascades; it is an extraordinary agitation of the waters precipitated with great velocity between the islands, which being repelled by the rocks and hollows underneath, the waves are thrown up in spherical figures much above the surface and driven with the utmost violence back again upon the current, exhibiting nearly the same effect as would be produced by the most furious tempest.—At a place near Longueuil's Mill the bateaux, ascending the St. Lawrence, are unloaded and their cargoes transported in carts to the village in order that they may be towed up light through the Grande Batture or Rapide du Coteau des Cedres: the Rapide de Bouleau on the opposite shore is deeper but not less difficult to pass; their combined effects make this the most intricate and hazardous place between Montreal and Lake Ontario.—At Coteau du Lac, just above the river Delisle, boats again enter locks to avoid a very strong rapid between Prison Island and the point abreast of it, where a duty is collected upon wines, spirits, and many other articles carried into Upper Canada. This place has been always esteemed a military post of some consequence, and works are erected and kept in good repair which command the passage on the north side of the river; and if another was thrown up on Prison Island it would render the pass so difficult as to make it very improbable that any enemy, however enterprising, would venture through the outer channel between Prison Island and Grande Isle. The stream is interrupted hereabout by several islands, between which it rushes with great impetuosity, and is so much agitated that boats and rafts encounter great inconvenience in descending; and to descend in safety they must keep close under the shores of Prison Island.—The current from Coteau du Lac to the Cedars is in most situations so powerful that the bateaux-men are necessitated to make use of their setting-poles, which are about 7 feet in length and shod with iron. As the current impels the vessel towards the shore, the men place themselves upon that side which is inwards and push it forward by the pressure of each upon his pole at the same instant; the bateaux by these united efforts is forced up the stream, and the impulsive movement is continued by thus setting the poles in the bed of the waters and by a reiteration of the same exertions. This operation, although fatiguing and laborious in the extreme, they will prolong for the space of several hours. When the current is too powerful for the use of poles, the bateau is dragged by a long rope, the men engaged in this office walking along the banks of the river. In the less rapid streams the oars are used, and when the wind is favourable and the current not so strong recourse is had to the sail.—The course of the St. Lawrence from La Chine to Montreal forms a considerable curve. The navigation is very difficult, owing to the rapidity of the water and the shallowness of particular parts. The current is strong for some distance above Lachine. The first rapid commences near the windmill, on the high point of land between the upper and lower village, and extends to the government depôt; it is so rough that the boats take a long time to haul up it; hence to the mill the water is smooth but runs with a strong current. At the mill Sault St. Louis commences, which is extremely rough: the rapid extends to about a mile below the mill. There are a number of large beds of rock which render the navigation very difficult during the dry seasons. The boats generally pass up unloaded and take in their cargo at Upper Lachine. After this to Montreal the water is smooth and swift, with the same inconveniences of rocks and shallows. A strong current, called St. Mary's, extends to 2 miles below the town, at the foot of which vessels are detained, frequently for weeks, till they get a strong rough wind sufficient to enable them to stem the current.—Between the island of Montreal and the south shore, near Coghnawaga village, the breadth of the St. Lawrence is contracted to about half a mile; from this spot to the lower extremity of Rapide St. Louis, nearly four miles, there is a gradual shelving descent of its rocky bed. In passing through this channel the stream ac-

quires an irresistible impetus, and towards the lower part moves with a velocity of 18 miles an hour, until it is separated by some small islands below into several channels. The incessant roar of the torrent, the inconceivable rapidity with which unwieldy bodies are hurried on, as it were, to inevitable ruin, and the agitated surface of the water, present a scene at once extraordinary, appalling and terrific. Boats and rafts coming down the river are compelled to run through this tremendous pass, which is never free from difficulty and imminent hazard, although the boats are guided by experienced pilots, who are constrained to keep as close as possible to the southern shore, and should any mismanagement or error in steerage unhappily take place, certain destruction would ensue: accidents, however, very rarely occur.

Observations relative to the navigation of the St. Lawrence off the county of Rimouski, and Gaspé Bay in the Gulf.

Gaspé.—On proceeding to Gaspé to report or clear, it is not necessary to go farther up than Douglas Town, about 6 miles below Gaspé, there to anchor in 8 or 9 fathoms and go up in the boat. At Gaspé there are almost regular sea and land breezes: the sea breeze sets in about 10 o'clock in the morning and continues till about sunset, and about 10 o'clock at night the land breeze springs up. This knowledge may frequently save a day, as Mr. M'Connell, the collector, is exceedingly desirous to spare captains any detention. The rocks called the Seal Rocks, and laid down in the charts about the centre of the bay, do not extend above half a mile from the S. shore.

Mitis.—In proceeding up the St. Lawrence for Great Mitis, after passing Cape Chat, the first place of remark is Matane River, known by a large square white house, &c. level at the top and without a chimney. Ten leagues farther up is Little Mitis, on a long, low, flat rocky point, with several white houses extending about a cable's length to the N. E. This is a guide for the anchorage at Great Mitis, which is 6 miles farther up to the W. On opening the bay close on shore a square house is first seen, which is a corn-mill near the water side. A mile farther up to the W., in the S. W. corner of the bay, at the same view is seen the upper part only of a house, which is the establishment. The ship will then close in with Little Mitis Point, into 6 or 7 fathoms water, and run for Great Mitis by the lead in from 5 to 8 fathoms. If turning up on the N. shore, or in the mid channel, Mount Camille will be seen, which must be brought to bear S. W. by S., which will lead from the sea to the bay.

The following directions are useful for riding at Great Mitis, and also for entering the basin within the rock.

With a ship of great draught of water it will be advisable to lie at 6 fathoms at low water, with the house at the E. side of the R. Mitis open to the eastward of the island which is in the bay, so that the R. may be seen between them. The high land of Bic will then be just clear of Point Osnell, on which there is a fishery; some of the houses at Little Mitis will then be seen and Mount Camille will bear S. S. W. by compass. In such a mooring the swell is broken before it comes in by the shore, and vessels may be seen lying to while the ship is quite snug at anchor.—A vessel of easy draught of water may ride in safety in 5 fathoms with the house and island the same as before laid down; but the high land of Bic will then be shut in and also all the houses at Little Mitis: with these marks the ground will be found excellent for holding, being clay. By laying one anchor to the E. and another to the W. the ship will ride safely. By riding thus it will also be found that the quickest despatch will be insured by the bateaux and schooners, for with a westerly wind they can always reach the harbour after leaving the ship, which is the most difficult part in loading a vessel. The tide flows exactly at one o'clock at full and rises from 12 to 14 feet.—Vessels in the roads and bound for the basin at Great Mitis, within the rock, must be guided by the wind sea and the tide as to what time to weigh. There are 5 buoys laid down: a red buoy for fair way, 2 black buoys on the starboard and 2 white buoys on the larboard side.—From the anchorage steer directly for the fair way red buoy, which lies at 14 feet in half-flood spring tides, with the house at Point Osnell W. by S., Little Mitis Point E.; also with the house on Great Mitis Point a ship's length open to the eastward and Great Mitis Rock, bearing S. by W. and N. by E., distant from the rock about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. The ground is all clear

from the anchorage to the buoy and 3 or 4 cables length E. and W. of it. From the fair way buoy steer S. S. W. about 7 or 800 yards, which will bring the ship equidistant between the 2 outer buoys, then steer in a fair way between the 2 inner buoys (the tide is always setting out and no tide sets in the channel). Having passed these buoys, the westward of which lies 136 yards N. by W. from the E. end of the island, not more than 100 feet distant from the rock, and keep close in to the S. side of the island as prudence dictates; the ground is all soft and clean. It may be preferable to moor the ship's head to the eastward, as the vessel is more easily swung when light, and her head would then be in a proper position for coming out again. There is plenty of room for 2 vessels to moor head and stern of each other in the basin.—No ballast must be hove out in the basin under any pretence; it should be put into bateaux and carried to the westward.

Ships bound to the anchorage at Rimouski should endeavour to close in with the land about Father Point (Point au Père), 6 or 7 fathoms water, and steer thence due W. about 3 miles for the body of Barnaby Island until the extreme easterly point, which is a large round stone, bears by compass W. N. W. about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile, in $4\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms at low water. Rimouski church will then bear about S. S. W., and a round bluff island between St. Barnaby and the main W. S. W., and Father Point E. a little northernly.—As the water shoals gradually towards Barnaby Island, ships of light draught of water may go nearer to it, taking care to allow for 3 or 4 feet scud in the event of a N. E. gale; with westerly gales, which generally prevail, ships may ride quite smooth and secure there. Ships intending to load there should moor N. W. and S. E. with not less than 60 fathoms each way, so as to have an open hawse to the N. E.—Off the W. point of Barnaby Island is an excellent secure anchorage from E. N. E. winds, in 4 fathoms at low water, Barnaby Island bearing N. E. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile, and a small island within Barnaby Island about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile E., the point of land from Bic at W. by S., and the E. end of Bic Island at W. by N. —*(For the navigation of the river at its entrance,* vide *Anticosti.)*

St. Laurent (P.), *v.* Montreal.

St. Laurent (P. and V.), *v.* Orleans, I.

St. Leon (P.), *v.* Grosbois, S.

St. Louis (Isles), *v.* Saguenay, R.

St. Louis, lake, is an expansion of the St. Lawrence, and is between the S. W. end of the island of Montreal and front parts of the counties of Laprairie and Beauharnois. The principal island in this lake is Isle Perrot that separates it from the Lake of Two Mountains, which is an expansion, or rather the estuary, of the Ottawa. For many years Lake St. Louis was the limit of the French colony towards the west.

St. Louis (P.), *v.* Kamouraska, S.

St. Louis (R.), *v.* Richelieu, R.

St. Luc (P.), *v.* Longueuil, B.

St. Marc (P.), *v.* Cournoyer, S.

Ste. Marguerite, isles, in the St. Lawrence, lie W. of Goose Island and near Isle de Grace. These isles, with 3 of smaller size, were granted Nov. 5, 1698, to Sieur de Grandville.

Title.—" Concession du 5me Novembre, 1698, faite par *Louis de Buade*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, au Sieur *de Grandville*, d'une terre située près des isles *aux Oies*, appelée les isles *Ste. Marguerite*, consistant en quarante arpens de front sur cinq de profondeur, avec trois petites isles du côté du Sud, et la batture joignant les dites isles."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 5, folio* 25.

Ste. Marguerite, river, runs into the N. shore of the Saguenay, nearly 9 miles N. E. of La Boule and about 6 leagues from Tadoussac. Although it is the largest of the rivers that run into the Saguenay between Tadoussac and Chicoutimi, it is but an inconsiderable stream; it rises in a chain of mountains that abound in lakes, near those of the R. Terres Rompues. The course of this river is very rapid and lies deeply buried in abrupt mountains, which render its banks unfit for the purposes of agriculture. There is only a small space of culturable ground on the N. side of the little bay which is formed at its mouth, and part of it crumbles down upon the beach and forms long shoals of sand on which the fishermen stretch their salmon nets. It is navigable for canoes about 20 leagues, there being throughout that distance only 3 or 4 portages of little extent; by this route it is possible to reach Portneuf on the St. Lawrence. At its mouth, opposite to Anse aux Foins, it is two arpents wide and forms a safe harbour against all winds. Salmon go up it about 20 leagues, and then meet with falls that prevent their penetrating farther.

Ste. Marguerite, river, in the co. of Nicolet, rises in the augmentation to the S. of Nicolet,

near the boundary line of Roquetaillade. It runs a very mazy course through the greater part of this line, and then striking from it to the N. it continues wholly in Roquetaillade, where it runs into the St. Lawrence.

STE. MARGUERITE, seigniory, in the co. of St. Maurice, is bounded N. E. by the R. St. Maurice; S. W. by Pointe du Lac; N. W. by the S. of St. Maurice; in front by the small grants made to the late order of Jesuits, Sieur de St. Paul and others. About $\frac{3}{4}$ of a league in front by one league in depth. Granted July 27, 1691, to Sieur J. Dubois de Boguinet.—Several fiefs lie in the immediate neighbourhood of this S. viz., Boucherville, Labadie, Vieupont, grants made to the Jesuits, Sieur St. Paul, &c.—The seigniory of Ste. Marguerite is of a light sandy soil, mixed in some places with clay, in others with loam; it has some good timber and is watered by several small streams, and the greatest part of it is well cultivated.—The *Parish of Three Rivers* contains the town of Three Rivers and several fiefs. The town derives its name from the separation of the mouth of the R. St. Maurice into three channels by two islands; in point of antiquity it is the second settlement in the province, and is situated nearly midway between Quebec and Montreal. It covers an area of nearly 400 acres and forms a front above 1300 yds. along the St. Lawrence, and it stands on an exceedingly light, sandy soil. To the bank of the St. Maurice the ground rises very considerably, but in the opposite direction it sinks almost to a level with the St. Lawrence. This place ranks as the third town in the province, but compared with either of the others it is small indeed, containing only about 550 houses, with a population not much exceeding 3500 souls. It sends two members to the provincial parliament. In the year 1618 some French colonists began to build this place, with a view of making it a depôt whence the fur trade might be carried on with the Indians to the northward; their plan experienced at first many flattering indications of success, but after Montreal was founded and had so increased as to be able to defend itself against the attacks of the natives of the country, it was supposed to be a situation better suited to this improving traffic and was consequently preferred; from that period Three Rivers, being greatly neglected, did not much enlarge either its extent or population. About the beginning of last century, however, it appeared about to rise into some consequence by the opening of the iron mines at St. Maurice; but up to the present time its improvement has been upon a very moderate scale. The trade carried on here is chiefly in British manufactured goods, which are plentifully distributed throughout the middle district. The exports consist of wheat, timber and the produce of its iron foundery added to that of the mines of St. Maurice. Peltry in small quantities still continues to be brought hither by the Indians from the northward, and is received by the agents of the H. B. Company. Several pot and pearlash factories, 2 or 3 breweries and an extensive brick manufactory considerably increase the general trade of the place. Many of the bark canoes used in the N. W. voyages are built here; and a variety of ingenious and ornamental works and toys are made. As a shipping port it is conveniently situated, there being a sufficient depth of water for ships of large tonnage to lie close to the wharfs and receive or discharge their cargoes by a temporary stage from their gangways. The town itself possesses little to attract a stranger's notice, and the streets are narrow and unpaved. The shops and store-houses are numerous, where may be had British goods of all denominations; several inns afford to travellers very respectable accommodations. S. W. of the town are the remains of some military works thrown up for its defence by the English army, during the first American war, which are now honoured by the inhabitants with the high-sounding title of *Anciennes Fortifications*. On the outside of these works is an extensive tract of common land. The principal public buildings in the town are the Ursuline convent, the protestant and catholic churches, the court-house, gaol and barracks. The major part of the private dwelling-houses, &c. are built with wood, the oldest only one story high, and small gardens are attached to them; those of a more recent date are in a much better style, many of them higher than the old ones, and have rather a handsome appearance. The Ursuline convent was founded in 1677, by Mons. de St. Vallier, bishop of Quebec, for the education of youth, chiefly females, and as an asylum for the sick and infirm poor. The establishment is for a superior and 24 nuns, and includes a parochial church and hospital. The old monastery of the Recollets, a stone building, is now dilapidated;

near it is a powder magazine. The protestant and catholic churches are good plain buildings. The court-house and gaol are handsome modern stone edifices. The building now occupied as barracks is solidly constructed of stone. On the eastern side of the town are several small fiefs and separate lots of ground belonging to different proprietors, most of them in a good state of cultivation.—This town has not essentially been affected by the general prosperity and increase of the settlements and population of the province. Its advancement must materially depend on the settling of the circumjacent lands, particularly the vast waste tracts in its rear, together with certain commercial advantages it might be made to enjoy in common with Quebec and Montreal as warehousing ports.—(*Vide* Vol. I. p. 206.)

Statistics.

Population	2,627	Schools	2	Shopkeepers	20
Banlieu, do.	483	Towns	1	Taverns	8
Churches, R. C.	2	Corn-mills	1	River-craft	2
Curés	2	Medical men	3	Tonnage	83
Presbyteries	1	Notaries	4	Keel-boats	2
Convents	1				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	13,500	Potatoes	29,600	Indian corn	150
Oats	27,000	Peas	2,060	Mixed grain	50
Barley	2,000				

Live Stock.

Horses	989	Cows	1,720	Swine	1,620
Oxen	1,020	Sheep	5,480		

Title.—" Concession du 27me Juillet, 1691, faite par *Louis de Buade, Comte de Frontenac*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, au Sieur *Jacques Dubois de Boguinet*, de trois quarts de lieues ou environ de front, étant au derrière des concessions qui sont le long du fleuve *St. Laurent*, audessus des *Trois Rivières*, appartenantes aux Révérends Peres Jésuites et au Sieur de *St. Paul;* joignant au côté du Sud-Ouest au fief *Vieupont* et au côté du Nord-Est au dit fleuve des *Trois Rivières;* ensemble la profondeur qui se trouvera jusqu'aux fiefs de *Tonnancour* et de *St. Maurice.*"—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 4, *folio* 5.

"Les Régistres qui concernent cette partie de la Province ne suffisant pas pour placer, sur la Carte, les différentes concessions, elles y sont posées d'après un plan du lieu, sur lequel, dit-on, les propriétaires se réglent quant à leurs limites. Ces limites en quelques cas ne sont pas les mêmes que celles indiquées dans les titres originaires, différence qui peut avoir été causée par des échanges ou cessions faites entre les concessionnaires primitifs ou leurs représentans."

STE. MARIE (P.), *v.* MONNOIR, S.

STE. MARIE, river, is a small stream in the S. of Blainville.

STE. MARIE, river, in the S. of Ste. Marie, in the co. of Beauce, is formed by two branches that rise in the N. E. section of the S. It runs S. W. into the R. Chaudière.

STE. MARIE, seigniory, in the co. of Beauce, is bounded N. E. by the T. of Frampton and the S. of Jolliet; S. W. by St. Giles; in the rear by St. Joseph; in front by St. Etienne.—3 leagues broad and 2 deep, according to the title. Granted Sept. 23, 1736, to Sieur Taschereau. The principal proprietors now are O. Perrault, Chas. Taschereau, E. Taschereau, Geo. Taschereau, and —— Fortier, Esqrs.—The land is uneven and rocky in some parts; an irregular ridge of broken heights passes in a S. W. direction over the rear part of the S., but the soil is generally good and productive. The cultivated tracts and numerous intervals of gentle acclivities are very fertile, although in general the soil is light and in some instances rather stony.—In this seigniory are 10 concessions, 5 of which are on each side of the R. Chaudière; the first 3 on each side are the most numerously inhabited. Nearly two-thirds of the S. are under good cultivation. The concessions, made before 1759, extended 3 arpents in front by 40 in depth, at the moderate rent of 9 livres 18 sols and subject to all the usual seignorial rights and dues.—The timber is abundant and consists of maple, wild cherry, beech, whitewood, fir, cedar, sapin and spruce.—This S. is watered by the Chaudière, du Domaine, Le Bras, Noire, Durbois, Belaire, Labbee and Lessard.—A road extends 2 leagues on each side of the Chaudière, and there is a road in front of each concession.—In the parish of Ste. Marie are 43,020 arpents of land unconceded and fit for cultivation; over this extent roads have been marked out and opened, and a great part has been surveyed and allotted as is usual in the seigniories.—The *Village of Ste. Marie* is the largest and most flourishing on the Chaudière; it consists of 39 houses, including the manor-house, two seignorial houses, a custom-house and two good inns; there is also a church with a parsonage-house. At the convent, a well-built stone edifice of 2 stories, 20 to 25 girls are instructed. There are two annual fairs, one held in March and the other in Sept.—In this S. there are nearly 900 families. The number of persons both willing and able to make new settlements is not considerable, as may be inferred from the fact, that all those young persons who have lately taken lands have not as yet erected any buildings; the lands taken and those not

taken are all of good quality. This S. is situated on the public road from Quebec to Boston, by the Kennebec road.

Statistics.

Population	4,600	Carding-mills	3	Pearlasheries	1
Churches, R. C.	1	Fulling-mills	1	Medical men	1
Curés	1	Saw-mills	14	Notaries	1
Convents	1	Tanneries	2	Shopkeepers	6
Schools	1	Potteries	1	Taverns	4
Villages	1	Potasheries	1	Artisans	31
Corn-mills	1				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		
Wheat	20,800	Peas	10,400	Maple sugar, cwts.	759
Oats	12,500	Indian corn	1,000		
Barley	9,100	Mixed grain	800	Hay, tons	3,500
Potatoes	42,000				

Live Stock.

Horses	1,495	Cows	2,418	Swine	2,550
Oxen	868	Sheep	8,900		

Title.—" Concession du 23me Septembre, 1736, faite par le *Marquis de Beauharnois*, Gouverneur, et *Gilles Hocquart*, Intendant, au Sieur *Taschereau*, de trois lieues de terre de front sur deux lieues de profondeur, des côtes de la rivière dite *Sault de la Chaudière*, en remontant, en commençant à l'endroit l'*Islet au Sapin*, icelui compris, ensemble les lacs isles et islets se qui trouveront dans la dite rivière dans la dite étendue de trois lieues."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 8, *folio* 6.

Ste. Marie, seigniory, in the co. of Champlain, is bounded N. E. by the R. Ste. Anne; S. W. by the S. of Batiscan; in the rear by the first aug. to the S. of Ste. Anne; in front by the St. Lawrence.—¾ league broad and ½ league deep. Granted Nov. 3, 1672, to Sieur Lemoine and is now the property of M. Boisvert. The front is inundated by the St. Lawrence in the spring. Nearly two-thirds are under cultivation on the river Ste. Anne. This grant is watered by the rivers Batiscan and Ste. Anne, and possesses a corn and a saw-mill.—The manor-house is agreeably situated near the mouth of the river Ste. Anne.

Title.—" Concession du 3me Novembre, 1672, faite par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, au Sieur *Lemoine*, de trois quarts de lieue de terre sur demi lieue de profondeur, à prendre sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, depuis l'habitation des pères Jésuites, jusqu'à, la rivière *Ste. Anne*, supposé que cette quantité y soit."—*Registre d'Intendance, No.* 1, *folio* 32.

St. Martin (P.), *v.* Isle Jesus.

St. Maurice, county, in the district of Three Rivers, is bounded N. E. by the co. of Champlain; S. W. by the N. E. boundary of the fief Dusablé or York, to the depth of that fief, and thence by a line on the same course prolonged to the N. boundary of the province; N. W. by the N. boundary of the province; S. E. by the St. Lawrence, together with all the islands in that river nearest to the county, and in the whole or in part fronting the same. It comprises the Seigniories of Ste. Marguerite, St. Maurice, Point du Lac, Gatineau, Grosbois or Yamachiche, Rivière du Loup, Grand Pré, Fief St. Jean and its augmentation, Maskinongé, Carufel, and part of Lanaudière. Its extreme length is 240 miles and its breadth 28½, containing 9810 square miles. Its latitude on Lake St. Peter is 46° 17′ 30″ N. long. 72° 42′ 30″ W. It sends two members to the provincial parliament and the place of election is at Yamachiche. The principal rivers are the St. Maurice, Maskinongé, du Loup, Grande Machiche and Petite Machiche; the principal lakes are the Kempt, Matawin, and Shasawataisi. The face of the country, along the St. Lawrence and for several leagues in depth, is generally level, and is composed of a light sandy soil and clay; in the interior the land is uneven, and traversed by ridges of high lands. The principal settlements are chiefly along and in the vicinity of the St. Lawrence; and on each side of the several rivers above named, ranges of fine cultivated farms and handsome houses are to be seen almost all along the whole route or post road, from Three Rivers westward, leading through several flourishing villages, the chief of which are Rivière du Loup, Machiche, and Point du Lac; in these villages are handsome churches, schools, taverns, &c. The T. of Three Rivers is situated within this co. at the entrance of the St. Maurice, and there is a good road leading from it to the forges of St. Maurice, about 9 miles N. W. of the town. Of the numerous roads that traverse this co. in every direction, many require considerable improvement.

Statistics.

Population	15,289	Corn-mills	11	Potasheries	3
Churches, Pro.	2	Saw-mills	17	Pearlasheries	3
Churches, R. C.	6	Carding-mills	4	Shopkeepers	40
Curés	5	Fulling-mills	4	Taverns	30
Presbyteries	5	Distilleries	1	Artisans	119
Convents	1	Breweries	1	Ship-yards	3
Towns	1	Founderies	2	River-craft	6
Court-houses	1	Tanneries	4	Tonnage	203
Gaols	1	Potteries	2	Keel-boats	7
Villages	6				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	89,600	Peas	14,640	Mixed grain	4,280
Oats	85,900	Rye	3,130	Maple sugar, cwts.	648
Barley	13,080	Buck-wheat	2,500		
Potatoes	129,880	Indian corn	330	Hay, tons	32,660

Live Stock.

Horses	4,401	Cows	7,565	Swine	6,720
Oxen	4,550	Sheep	29,580		

St. Maurice River, in the counties of Portneuf, Champlain, and St. Maurice, is one of the largest rivers that pour their waters into the St. Lawrence, although its depth is inconsiderable; it is inferior only to the Ottawa and the Saguenay. It drains an extent of country more than 140 miles in length and from 20 to 100 miles in breadth, equivalent to about 8400 square miles. It rises far in the interior of the country, near the skirts of the N. W. ridge of mountains, in a large lake called Oskelanaio. Its course is, generally, from N. to S. inclining a little to the E. Its tributary lakes and streams are very numerous, besides rivers of a large size capable of carrying canoes. Among the latter may be enumerated the

Kasikan	North Bastonais
Pisnay	Bastonais
Ribbon	Aux Rats
Windigo	Mattouin
Vermilion	Shawenegan.

After passing the Falls of Shawenegan, the St. Maurice turns again to the S., having run for some distance W., and becomes the boundary line between the S. of Cap de la Madeleine and the lands belonging to the Forges of St. Maurice. It soon after forms the N. E. boundary of the S. of Ste. Marguerite, and falls into the St. Lawrence below the town of Three Rivers, forming several islands at its mouth.—The navigation of the St. Maurice, whose banks are generally high and covered with large groups of fine majestic trees, is practicable for boats as far as La Tuque, with the exception of 7 portages at the following places, the shortest of which extends about two acres and the longest about nine.

	Leagues.
From Three Rivers to Portage Gabelle . .	5
From Gabelle to Portage aux Grais . .	$0\frac{1}{3}$
From aux Grais to Portage Shawenegan . .	$1\frac{1}{2}$
From Shawenegan to aux Hêtres . . .	$1\frac{1}{2}$
From aux Hêtres to Grand Mere . . .	$1\frac{1}{3}$
From Grand Mere to Petit Pille . . .	$1\frac{1}{3}$
From Petit Pille to Grand Pille . . .	1
From Grand Pille to the Portage of La Tuque .	26
	38

From Grand Pille to La Tuque the current of the river is gentle and navigable for bateaux, with the exception of a few small rapids. Above the Post of La Tuque the R. is about half a mile broad, and in the spring the waters rise near the post to an extraordinary height, as evinced by the roots of trees found on the top branches of large trees in the meadows, &c. Near the mouth of the R. Vermilion the St. Maurice becomes very much interrupted by rapids, so much so that it is usual with the traders to ascend the Vermilion and then through a chain of small lakes with portages to re-enter the St. Maurice. At Wemontichinque the St. Maurice is divided into three branches: at this place, situated in 47° 88′ N., the Hudson's Bay and King's Post Company have trading stations. Up one of these branches which runs from the W. is a most extraordinary chain of lakes and navigable waters which probably has not its parallel in Canada or any other country. The number of these lakes is stated at 23, varying in size and depth, the greatest of which is called Kempt Lake, after his excellency the late administrator. In many places here the water is found upwards of 40 fathoms.

Soil.—From the mouth of the river the soil, particularly on the west bank, is very sandy and clothed with white pine, spruce, and white birch, and occasionally the sameness is diversified with a few spots of rich foliage. Nearer the Forges, which are about 9 miles above Three Rivers, the banks rise more boldly and to a considerable height. From Pointe à la Hache to the Falls of Gabelle, about 6 miles, the land varies much in its quality; where the sandy loam prevails it is timbered with pine, fir, aspin, spruce, and white birch; where it is clayey the maple, beech, basswood, and yellow or black birch is generally interspersed. In one place there is a white spruce or tamarac swamp, a description of bog-shaking earth, in which are generally found the ores used at the Forges. The Falls of La Gabelle are interesting to the geologist, for besides the limestone that abounds there, much sandstone and other minerals are to be found in the vicinity; the land about the falls is of arable quality, containing, however, much gravel intermixed with the loam beneath the vegetable mould. At the Falls of La Grais the land exhibits very favourable appearances for settlement to a considerable extent. Beyond the Grais the land improves and the banks of the R. present an excellent tract of country as is evinced by the rich verdure of the foliage, particularly on approaching Pigeon Island which partakes of the alluvial; the elm, basswood, beech and birch are intermixed with the spruce, balsam, pine and cedar. From the R. Shawenegan to Snake Point, nearly 4 m. from Portage des Hêtres, the banks slope gently to the river and present eligible seats for settle-

ment: the soil is generally a loam with a clay bottom and is timbered with spruce, fir, cedar, birch and pine, with occasionally some elm. In the Portage des Hêtres the land, which is in some places indifferent and somewhat stony, is timbered with beech, fir, maple, pine, and hemlock, with some birch and cedar. From this portage the banks assume a bolder aspect and the right bank is much broken and the soil is a light sandy loam generally timbered with spruce, pine, birch, some cedar, and balsam. The soil over the portage at the Falls of Grande Mere is of indifferent quality and is timbered with spruce, fir, white birch, and pine. At the Petites Pilles the soil and timber are similar to those below the Forges. At the Grosses Pilles, about 4½ miles higher up, the land becomes quite rugged and broken and the soil sandy and unfit for the purposes of agriculture, producing only, particularly on the E. side, a stinted growth of birch and fir. From Isle aux Fraises the land on each side assumes a mountainous aspect and offers no fitness for agricultural purposes or for settlement. From the R. Metinac to the Rivières des Cinqs the banks of the St. Maurice, with few exceptions, are broken and mountainous and unfit for settlement; the only timber is white birch, spruce, tamarac, small red pine, some cedar and hemlock. In many places the shores are iron-bound and the stream very rapid. Opposite the mouth of the R. Batiscan the western bank is particularly bold and abrupt and rises into prominent capes about 200 feet high. About a mile beyond the Trading Post of the Hudson's Bay Company, which is between the two rivers aux Rats, the hills rise to 300 feet, discovering frequent cliffs which dip generally to the N. E. The land below the mouth of the Bastonais is of a better description, although the opposite bank is still hilly and unculturable; from the Bastonais to La Tuque the banks, although hilly, are not so broken and rugged as they are below that river: the Portage of La Tuque is over a very sandy soil, producing abundance of blue berries, and the timber is red pine, spruce, and cypress. Above the Post of La Tuque the land in the distance preserves the same mountainous character as below La Tuque, and appears in every respect unfit for settlement.—By the preceding account of the soil in different places on the St. Maurice, abstracted from the Report of the Deputy Surveyor-General, the following general description of the soil is supported. The lands, from the Forges of St. Maurice for 15 leagues on each side of the R., are considered susceptible of cultivation; thence the country becomes rough and mountainous. Higher up, beyond the 15 leagues, there are many spots susceptible of cultivation, but are too small to admit of any considerable settlement. In the first 15 leagues the timber is maple, beech, elm, ash, butternut, red pine, white pine, spruce, balsam, white and black birch. The timber above this part of the river and on the more rough and mountainous parts consists, on the mountains, principally of white birch and small red pine; on the more even parts the timber is much the same as on the first-mentioned 15 leagues. For the first 15 l. the soil is various. On the smoothest and best part of the country it is loam with a thin small coat of black soil, and much the same as that in the eastern townships. The hills are more rocky than the lower lands. Above these 15 leagues the soil, on the small culturable spots, is much the same as below, but the mountains are rocky and hardly culturable. From the river Mattouin upwards rocky mountains in many places extend to the very shore of the St. Maurice, and some of them are lofty. From the appearance of the soil on both sides of the river for 15 leagues above Three Rivers, it may be presumed that there is an extent of land on both sides capable of admitting large settlements.

Mountains.—On the eastern bank of the St. Maurice are two mountains which are spoken of by travellers. The *Caribou Mountain* rises near 200 feet, showing the face of an abrupt granite cliff, by the foot of which runs a very swift current. About three miles above it is *Bird Mountain* or *L'Oiseau*, as it is called, nearly 250 feet high, and the rocks of which the cliff is composed recede about 40° from the vertical towards the N. E.—The moose deer, beaver, otter and rabbits are so numerous, that Mr. Brownson's party had not the least difficulty in taking as many as they wanted for 20 men. There are ducks also, but they are not numerous.

Islands.—In the R. St. Maurice are at least 14 small islands from one to 50 acres in extent; about one half of them consist of good land, and the soil in the larger islands is better than that of the smaller. Among the principal islands may be numbered Bird Island, Isle du Cinq, la Peche, and Pigeon Island.

Fish.—The St. Maurice abounds with fish, particularly bass, pike, pickerel, trout, and white fish similar to that caught in Lake Ontario, and which is not found in the St. Lawrence; a species called Ouatassa or Whahatoosee, weighing from 1 to 2 lbs., is peculiar to the part of the river near the Falls of Grande Mere: most of the fish, particularly the pickerel, are of superior quality and flavour. Fish is so plentiful that Mr. Brownson's party found no difficulty in catching what they wanted for supper while the men removed their effects from the canoes and lighted a fire. The Post of La Tuque is amply supplied with very fine doré, pike, and other fish at the mouth of the R. Bastonais and at the island La Peche.

The *Falls* on the St. Maurice which have more particularly attracted the notice of travellers are chiefly in the lower part of its course. The *Fall of the Grais* is about ½ a league above the Fall of Gabelle, and can only be considered as a cascade whose waters are separated into several channels by a few islets clothed with rich foliage, and presenting effect from the lower end of the portage. The *Falls of Gabelle* are about 25 ft. high and descend through a partial contraction of the river, possessing little of the picturesque.—The *Fall of the Grosses Pilles* is merely a cascade of 15 or 20 ft., although it renders a portage necessary of about 30 yards, from which the right bank of the R. is seen to rise into high perpendicular cliffs of 250 to 300 feet, one in particular much resembling Cape Diamond. The rock of which the cliff is composed is chiefly primeval granite, dipping about 45° N. E. A few shrubs grow in the crevices of the rock, and its summit is thinly clothed with fir, spruce, and small white birch.—The *Fall of the Petites Pilles* can only be considered as a rapid too dangerous for the passage of canoes, although some voyagers have ventured down at great risk. —The *Falls of Grande Mère* are about 2 leagues above the Hêtres. Nature, without giving to this fall the sublimity or the height of the Shawenegan, has collected a pleasing continuation of objects to reward the traveller. Two islands occasion three separate falls in the whole width of the river, which is here about 15 chains broad, each varying from the other. The eastern fall, and the most considerable for the body of water which falls perpendicularly about 30 feet, lies between the eastern shore and the large island which is covered with spruce and fir, and is a pretty curtain fall. The centre fall is the most insignificant of the three, and falls down an inclined plane receding about 20° from the vertical, which together with the western fall or cataract is undermining the second and small island, which is a large mass of rock whose summit is partly covered with spruce, fir and white birch.—The *Fall of les Hêtres* is more of a rapid than a cascade, being frequently descended in large canoes by expert bowmen, who are well acquainted with the course of the channel, which the voyageurs term *fil d'eau.*—The stupendous *Falls of the Shawenegan* are about 6½ miles lower than the Hêtres. Few falls or places indicate the marks of some extraordinary catastrophe or convulsion of nature so much as the Shawenegan: for that its present channel is the effect of some former event, or fracture in the vertical strata, may appear almost certain. Above the falls the general course of the St. Maurice is from the east towards the upper landing, and the distance between this and the lower landing is but 341 yards, forming a peninsula composed of calcareous strata, with a thick surface of clay and loam that could have been easily penetrated; the river thence suddenly bends its course towards the south-east, and, being divided into two channels, precipitates itself near 150 feet perpendicular, and rushes with terrific violence against the face of the cliff below, where the two channels are again united, and thus this great body of water forces its way through a narrow passage not more than 30 yards wide. It is probable that in the course of time the small peninsula will form an island, and that the St. Maurice will pour down its waters near the mouth of the river Shawenegan. Art could effect a canal, at an expense which would be trifling in comparison with the advantages to be derived from it, in the event of an extensive settlement being made upon the St. Maurice.—The most remarkable place on the St. Maurice is the Post of La Tuque, about 100 miles from the town of Three Rivers; it is separated from the falls by a conical hill principally composed of granite rock containing quartz, mica, and feldspar. The post is in 47° 18′ 30″ N. lat. by observation, and longitude 73° W. by account, variation of the compass 11° W. It is a place of trade for the King's Post Company and the Hudson's Bay Company, who have respectively an establishment here, which consequently excite a spirit of opposition injurious, perhaps, to one or

other of the parties, and ultimately so to the natives. The King's Post Company's establishment consists of two dwelling-houses, a store, &c.; the Hudson's Bay of a dwelling-house only, which is however the best at the post. The winter commences here about the end of October and the snow disappears and the river is free from ice about the end of May. The winter is exceedingly cold, and in summer, which is excessively hot, the sand-flies and Musquitoes are more numerous here than in other places on the St. Maurice, which is occasioned, perhaps, by the extensive low ground and marshes about the post and the extensive meadows on the islands near it.

The following table of the distances of the remarkable places on the St. Maurice, between Three Rivers and the Post of La Tuque, is extracted from the Report of the deputy surveyor-general, who lately made an exploring survey of this tract and ascertained the extent of the portages.

9	Forges.											
4½	5½	To Gabelle. 550 yards Portage.										
16	7½	1½	Grais. 1034 yards do.									
21½	12½	7	5½	Shawenegan. 554 yards do.								
28½	19½	14	12½	7	Hêtres. 616 yards do.							
34½	25½	20	18½	13	6	Grande Mêre. 336 yards do.						
37½	28½	23	21½	16	9	3	Petites Pilles. 200 yards do.					
42	33	27½	26	20½	13½	7½	4½	Grandes Pilles. 32 yards do.				
53	44	38½	37	31½	24½	18½	15½	11	Rivière Metinac.			
63½	54½	49	47½	42	35	29	26	21½	10½	Portages des Cinqs and Island.		
73½	64½	59	57	52	45	39	36	31½	20½	10	L'Oiseau or Bird Mountain.	
79½	70½	65	63	58	51	45	42	37½	26½	16	6	Isle au Noix.
86	77	71½	69½	64½	57½	51½	48½	44	33	22½	12½	6½ Post of Rivière au Rat.
95½	86½	81	79	74	67	61	58	53½	42½	32½	22	16 9½ Rivière Bastonais, N.
100	91	85½	83½	78½	71½	65½	62½	58	47	36½	26½	19½ 15 4½ Post of La Tuque.

For other particulars relative to the river St. Maurice, see vol. I. p. 284.

ST. MAURICE, seigniory, in the co. of St. Maurice, is bounded s. w. by Pointe du Lac; s. e. by Ste. Marguerite; n. w. by St. Etienne; in front by the r. St. Maurice.—One league in breadth by 1½ league in depth: the original grant was 2 leagues in depth, but as the grant of Pointe du Lac was of a prior date, so great an extent could not be taken. St. Maurice was reunited to the king's domain, 6th April, 1740, and on the 13th of the same month granted to the Company of the Forges, with an additional piece of land, 3 leagues in depth by 2 in breadth, called fief St. Etienne; n. w. of St. Etienne is another tract of the same dimensions annexed to the above grants, as part of the lands belonging to the Forges. The whole is the property of the crown, but let on lease for 21 years, together with the forges, &c. to Messrs. Munro and Bell, for the sum of 500*l.* per annum only.—The soil is light and sandy, generally on clay or good marl; the surface is a continual alternation of gradual rise and fall; in the low parts are a few swamps, bearing much hemlock and cedar; the acclivities are mostly clothed with a general mixture of timber, but the chief sort is pine of a middling growth. A very small part only of this grant is cultivated. A fine road from Three Rivers crosses it, leading mostly through woods to the foundery.—The Forges of St. Maurice are in St. Etienne at the confluence of a small river with the r. St. Maurice, about 8 miles above the town of Three Rivers. The elevated banks of the river embellished with a variety of beautiful trees on all sides, the deep tints of vast forests of fir, and the more distant and softened shades of the lofty mountains that bound the view, form a bold and magnificent per-

spective, as seen from the road that ascends the summit of the hilly chain that commands the valley. The establishment is furnished with every convenience necessary to an extensive concern; the furnaces, the forges, the founderies, workshops, &c. with houses and other buildings, present the appearance of a tolerably sized village. The principal articles manufactured are stoves of all kinds used in the province, large potash kettles, machines for mills, and various kinds of cast and wrought iron; also a great quantity of pig and bar iron for exportation. The number of men employed is from 250 to 300; the overseers and persons employed in the construction of models are English and Scotch, and the workmen are generally Canadians. When this establishment was first formed, about 1737, the mineral was found in great abundance near the surface, and for flexibility was not inferior to any in Europe. At first, the veins were worked with very little skill; but in 1739 a French artisan was employed who made great improvements, which have progressively increased, so that now the establishment is conducted on the same principles as those of England and Scotland, and almost with equal ability. It is singular, that neither of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada supplies sand fit to be used in casting, therefore, what is used here is imported from England.—The following summary of the speech of Mr. Dumoulin, the representative of the town of Three Rivers in the provincial parliament, clearly describes the present inutility of the lands under lease to the lessee of the Forges. "Here is an extent of land, from three to four leagues broad and five leagues in depth, containing with its dependencies from 60 to 80 square leagues, which is wholly useless for the purposes of cultivation, and by which the settlement and town of Three Rivers is hemmed in at the back,—not a single part of it has been conceded to a cultivator, and those persons in the small tract that adjoins Three Rivers, who wish to establish their children in new settlements in their own neighbourhood, are prevented from doing any thing, by this unprofitable exclusive privilege granted to the Forges. The whole of this produces only, to the crown, the trifling sum of 500*l.* rent per annum. He was ready to acknowledge the great utility of the forges, but they had no manner of occasion for this extensive territory, which, if it were granted out in lots to cultivators, would be ten times more valuable. If it be supposed that the whole of this extent contained mines of iron, and that these ought to belong to the company who undertook the forges, all that need be done was to reserve, as he believed was usual in most grants, the mines that might be found for the crown or the company, and no grantee would regret a mine being opened on his lot, since it would double or treble the value of his produce, by the increase of population and consumption it would bring. It might be said, that granting lands for cultivation would destroy the supply of wood for fuel for the forges; but, in the first instance, it would increase it, for the settlers would fell all the wood they could, and convey it themselves to the forges, where they would get it, under those circumstances, at a cheaper rate than they do now by sending their own workmen or contractors into the woods to get it. The evils of this monopoly were further illustrated by a proclamation the lessees induced Lord Dalhousie to issue, prohibiting even the making of maple-sugar on the land in question. This had been an immemorial source of advantage to the inhabitants around, and, in the season, men were seen in all directions with their axes, proceeding to the forests about 7 leagues beyond Three Rivers, to make sugar, of which they made from 3 to 500,000 lbs. a year. Even the pretence of destruction to the fuel could not be made for this, as tapping the trees did not destroy them as wood.—The lease would be out in March 1831."—*For other particulars relative to the Forges, vide* St. Etienne, f.

Title.—"Confirmation du 13me Avril, 1740, par le Roi de concession faite aux intéressés de la Compagnie des forges, établies à *St. Maurice*, du fief de *St. Etienne*, réuni au Domaine de sa Majesté, par ordre du 6me Avril précédent, et des terres qui sont depuis le dit fief de *St. Etienne*, à prendre le front sur la rivière des *Trois Rivières*, en remontant jusqu'à une lieue audessus du Sault de la *Gabelle*, ci-devant dit le Sault de la *Verrauderie*, sur deux lieues de profondeur, pour être le dit fief et les terres qui sont audessus unis et incorporés au fief de *St. Maurice*."—*Insinuations du Conseil Supérieur, Régistre* H. *folio* 57.

St. Michel D'Yamaska (P.), *v.* Yamaska, S.

St. Michel, seigniory, in the co. of Bellechasse, is bounded N. E. by La Valliére; S. W. by Beaumont; in the rear by St. Gervais; in front by the South Channel of the St. Lawrence.—This seigniory and that of St. Vallière have been formed out of the seigniory of Durantaye and its

augmentation. About one half of the seigniory of St. Michel, extending along the river, forms the parish of St. Michel; the other half, being the N. end of the seigniory, forms a part of the parish of St. Gervais.—This seigniory is divided into 6 ranges of concessions, each of which, almost without exception, is 40 arpents, or nearly half a league in depth; they extend entirely across the S.; 5 of them in a rectangular direction, and one, which is the 2d, being bounded on the S. by the R. Boyer, is of a triangular shape, and consequently is in extent, as compared with the others, only half a concession. In 5 of these ranges are 195 lots of land inhabited and cultivated; the 6th range, at the northern extremity of the seigniory, being sterile and unproductive, is inhabited by 13 indigent families only, who can scarcely be considered cultivators. The first, or river range, possesses the greatest number of inhabitants, on account of the village near the church and many *emplacemens*. In one part of the 4th range, about 1½ mile in extent, there are but few habitations because the land is of bad quality and marshy. The other ranges, with the exception of the 6th above described, are nearly equally inhabited. The soil in the 1st and 2d ranges is, with little exception, light and sandy and, consequently, indifferently productive. The soil in the 3rd and 4th ranges is alluvial and rich with generally a clayey substratum. The soil in the 5th range varies in quality, but is generally sufficiently fertile. The 6th range is covered partly with sand, very fine and deep, and partly by an extensive chain of enormous rocks. The 1st, 2nd and 3rd ranges of concessions produce maple, the small cherry-tree, beech, fir and other soft wood, but the quantity is inconsiderable and only enough for fuel. The same kinds of wood are abundant in the other ranges, but the pine, so much sought after, is scarcely to be seen in any part of the seigniory. About four-fifths of the lands in the concessions, generally, are under cultivation, and the other one-fifth is covered with forest. Two small rivers run across this seigniory in almost a parallel course; one, called *le Bras*, divides the 5th and 6th ranges of concessions; the other, called *la Rivière Boyer*, runs between the 2nd and 3rd concessions. The population of this seigniory, in Jan. 1827, amounted to 2,002 souls. 1,026 were males, including 490 between the ages of 16 and 60; the females amounted to 976. Here is neither college, convent, nor public school; for 20 years the curate supported private schools almost solely at his own expense, but five consecutive years of bad harvests forced him at last to withdraw his support, and the schools went to decay. There is only one village situated near the church, in which are two inns; it consists of 30 houses, all built of wood except one belonging to Dr. Maguire, which is two stories high, built of stone, and is far from being an inelegant building. There is one church only with two chapels of ease; there are four saw-mills, worked only in spring and autumn when the waters are more freely supplied by springs and rain, but no other manufacturing establishment. The only corn-mill used by the copyholders of this seigniory is in the neighbouring parish of Beaumont.—The agricultural produce, of course, depends much upon the seasons; the following account of the annual produce is about the average of 5 consecutive bad harvests between 1821 and 1827; before 1821, the average growth of wheat was much greater and that of oats much less.

11,000	bushels	of wheat.
13,000	do.	oats.
1,500	do.	peas.
800	do.	barley and rye.

A very small number of individuals in this seigniory apply themselves to the improvement of the different breeds of cattle; and, in fact, few have the necessary means. The cattle in general are ill fed in the winter, which is the chief reason of their inferiority. The introduction of American horses into the province, is esteemed in this seigniory an injury to agriculture.—The corn produce is entirely consumed within the seigniory, except, perhaps, 2 or 3,000 bushels of oats sold in the markets; and between 4 and 500 hogs, each weighing about 200 lb. are consumed by the inhabitants.—Four great roads, almost parallel, traverse the entire breadth of this seigniory, and one only half its breadth; these are cut at right angles by another road, extending from the St. Lawrence to the southern extremity of the seigniory. These roads are, generally, in indifferent repair.—There are two bridges built of wood and without tolls, one over *Rivière Boyer*, the other over *le Bras*.—Between the 4th and 5th ranges is a

muddy lake, extending into the seigniory of La Valliere, through which the water runs diagonally, and, intersecting the western angle of the S. of Berthier, discharges itself into the St. Lawrence.—The two chains of rocks in this seigniory are of considerable height and might be called mountains; one chain runs across the extremity of the 4th range, and the other is in the 6th range.—There are no mines, and the soil does not apparently present any natural phenomena; but the seigniory has not perhaps been sufficiently explored by geologists.—*The Parish of St. Michel* extends over the half of the seigniory fronting the St. Lawrence; it is 1½ league in width, and 2 leagues in depth. The farms in this parish are generally 3 arpents in front by 40 in depth. Correctly speaking, there are no large proprietors, for the individuals, who sometimes acquire the property of their neighbours or other properties in the parish, purchase them for the sake of settling their children and not with a view of farming on a larger scale; these acquisitions, therefore, are never permanent. All the lands are conceded, and about seven-ninths of the parish previously to 1759. These concessions, with few exceptions, were granted on the condition of paying a quit-rent of 2 or 3 sols, fines on alienation, and a perpetual annual rent of one sol for each superficial arpent, and also with a clause compelling the grantees to grind at the seignior's mill the corn required for his family and for farming purposes; the seignior, moreover, reserved to himself, in the event of a change of property, the right of *retraite* and that of taking as much timber off the conceded lands as might be required, hereafter, for the building of the mill, the seignorial manor-house and the parochial church, and also for their perpetual maintenance and repair: there is also a farther stipulation for the annual payment of some capons and a certain tax on all fish caught in the St. Lawrence; but the two last conditions are commuted for a moderate rent in money.—*The Parish of St. Joseph* is in the augmentation.—

Statistics of the Parishes of St. Michel and St. Joseph.

Parishes.	Population.	Churches R.C.	Curés.	Presbyteries.	Villages.	Saw-mills.	Medical men.	Notaries.	Shopkeepers.	Taverns.	Artisans.	River-craft.	Keel-boats.
St. Michel .	2135	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	2	23	23	4
St. Joseph .	360	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	2495	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	2	23	23	4

Parishes.	Annual Agricultural Produce, in bushels.							Live Stock.				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Peas.	Rye.	Hay, tons.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
St. Michel .	11000	13000	400	.	1500	400	17500	895	565	1780	4270	1250
St. Joseph .	2000	1500	40	1800	400	100	5000	145	105	361	850	280
	13009	14500	440	1800	1900	500	22500	1040	670	2141	5120	1530

For title, vide La Durantaie.

ST. NICOLAS, bras, river, *v.* du Sud, R.

ST. NICOLAS (P.), *v.* LAUZON, S.

ST. OURS, seigniory, and its augmentation, in the co. of Richelieu, are bounded N. E. by Sorel and Bourchemin; S. W. by Contrecœur, St. Denis, and St. Hyacinthe; in the rear by the R. Yamaska; in front by the St. Lawrence.—2 leagues in breadth by 6 in depth. Granted, 29th Oct. 1672, to Sieur de St. Ours, and is now in the possession of the Hon. Charles de St. Ours. The land in this extensive grant is every where of a good quality, and variously adapted to almost every species of agriculture.—Some concessions were granted prior to 1759, and they measured 3 arpents by 30; the rent was 1 sol per arpent, and

half a bushel of wheat for each 20 arpents. Down to the year 1821, all persons desirous of taking lands in the seigniory procured them on the original conditions.—Nearly 700 farms are conceded, and the concessions on the Richelieu are the most populous and the best. Four-fifths of the S. are under cultivation, and one-fifth is in standing wood near the St. Lawrence; the soil is sandy half way to the Richelieu and the rest is strong land; approaching the Yamaska the soil is lighter but very fertile.—Every part is susceptible of cultivation and the seigniory is remarkable for its evenness of surface. There are two fiefs, each about 14 arpents in front and extending the whole depth of the S.; one belongs to the heirs of Laperriere, the other to Roch de St. Ours, Esq.—The principal rivers are the St. Lawrence in front, the Richelieu, the Salvayle, and the Yamaska which forms the rear boundary line; the principal rivers of smaller size are the Ruisseau la Plante and Ruisseau la Prade. The Richelieu, which traverses the upper part diagonally, is navigable from the St. Lawrence for craft of 150 tons burthen; the Yamaska, at the rear of the aug., is also navigable, by both of which this S. possesses the advantages of expeditious water conveyance in an eminent degree: the other rivers are not navigable. There is a large bridge over the Salvayle at Rochville.—The roads are generally good, and the principal are, the post road along the Richelieu that leads from Sorel to Chambly, and another leading from Sorel to Montreal. The road N. E. of the R. Salvayle, leading to the V. of Grand Maska, does not appear to be much used; as it approaches the R. Yamaska it becomes excessively bad, scarcely meriting the name of road, running very circuitously through the woods, and barely wide enough for a summer vehicle; and, in the driest season, it is so wet that horses wade through an average depth of 14 inches of mud and water.—Some timber of the best kind and largest dimensions still remains, and also some of the inferior sorts. Along the R. Yamaska and the Rousseau Salvayle the timber is maple, cherry, beech, &c. at other places, pine, spruce, epinette, &c.—Two-thirds of the grain grown is consumed in the S., the other third is sold, and chiefly without being ground. Hemp is not grown, but every farmer sows about half a bushel of flax seed. In this S. are 3 corn-mills, 2 on the N. bank of the Richelieu, which are turned by the rivulets that there discharge themselves, the 3rd is on the Yamaska; each mill works 2 sets of stones. There are also 3 wind-mills for grinding corn, one on the bank of the St. Lawrence, the others on the Richelieu. There are 2 saw-mills, one on the Yamaska, the other turned by the Salvayle. The farmers in general work with horses and use the English plough. The horses are of the Canadian breed and though small are strong and good.—A great number of hired labourers, by saving their wages, have been able to take lands and open them by degrees, and are now become excellent inhabitants.—This seigniory contains 2 parishes and part of a 3rd, viz. St. Ours, St. Jude and part of Contrecœur.—*The Parish of St. Jude* is lately erected and the church, 75 ft. by 40, is centrically situated on the S. bank of the R. Salvayle, and near it is the V. of Rochville having about 35 houses. All the lands in this parish are conceded, and all the concessions have been made since 1759, and are charged 2¼ bushels of wheat and 5 livres 4 sols whole currency for 3 arpents by 30.—In *the Parish of St. Ours* and in the part of the parish of Contrecœur lying in this S., all the lands are conceded, and most of them prior to 1759, and were granted on the royal terms.—On the right bank of the Richelieu is the village of St. Ours, consisting of about 90 houses, many of them substantially and well constructed with stone; in the centre are a handsome church, 120 ft. by 50, and a parsonage-house, and at a little distance the manor-house: besides traders and artisans, many persons of considerable property reside here, who are corn-dealers and make large purchases of grain of all kinds, produced in abundance in this and the adjoining seigniories, which is put on board large river craft in the Richelieu and Yamaska and sent to Quebec for exportation. There are 2 ferries at the V. St. Ours over the Richelieu, where from 5 to 12 sols are charged for a carriage.—The Island *Deschaillons*, a short distance from the village, is full a mile long and half a mile wide. In front of the seigniory there is a group of islands belonging to it; the largest of them is called Isle Commune which has some good pasture.—In population, extent, situation, local advantages, quantity of land in cultivation, and state of husbandry, there are few properties in the province superior to this seigniory.

Statistics.

Parishes.	Population.	Churches R.C.	Curés.	Presbyteries.	Schools.	Villages.	Corn-mills.	Carding-mills.	Fulling-mills.	Saw-mills.	Potteries.	Potasheries.	Just. of Peace.	Medical men.	Notaries.	Shopkeepers.	Taverns.	Artisans.
St. Ours .	3760	1	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	2	6	2	25
St. Jude .	1414	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	5174	2	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	2	6	2	25

Parishes.	Annual Agricultural Produce, in bushels.						Live Stock.				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Peas.	Ind. Corn.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
St. Ours .	26200	11340	460	39000	5200	700	1434	1250	2560	10200	1650
St. Jude .	18200	7800	260	14500	5200	650	566	566	1132	3460	849
	44400	19140	720	53500	10400	1350	2000	1816	3692	13660	2499

Title.—" Concession du 29me Octobre, 1672, faite par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, au Sieur *de St. Ours*, d'une espace de terre de front qui se trouve sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, depuis la borne de la concession de Mr. *de Contrecœur* jusqu'à celle de Mr. *de Saurel*, tenant pardevant le dit fleuve, et par derrière la rivière d'*Ouamaska*. Les isles qui sont vis-à-vis de cette concession, accordées par le Comte *de Frontenac*, Gouverneur, au dit Sieur *de St. Ours* le 25me Avril, 1674."—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage*, *No.* 80, *folio* 5, 28*me Mai*, 1781.—*Cahiers d'Intendance*, *No.* 2 à 9, *folio* 244.

St. Ours du Grand St. Esprit (P.), *v.* L'Assomption, S.

St. Paul (P.), *v.* Lavaltrie, S.

St. Paul's Bay (P.), *v.* Cote de Beaupre, S.

St. Paul's Bay, in the R. St. Lawrence, lies at the entrance of the R. du Gouffre, which divides the S. of Côte de Beaupré from the S. le Gouffre. It runs about 3 miles into the land, and at its entrance is about 2 miles wide, extending from Cap de la Baie on the west side to Cap à Cabeau on the east. These capes are of considerable height and of nearly perpendicular ascent. The bay is of an amphitheatrical form, and with lofty circuitous hills to the N. unfolds a very romantic and agreeable scene. The church is a prominent object, and the thickly clustered houses at the head of the bay are in a semicircular form. The hills behind are very precipitous, and their summits present a grand variety of appearance in round bluffs and sharp cones, which terminate at the capes at the head of the bay. The capes, which are very similar, are partially covered with stumpy evergreens, dwarfish pines, and shrubs of the hardier kinds.

St. Paul's Lake, is in the S. of Becancour, and almost divides it into two parts, extending N. E. and S. W. It is nearly 5 m. long and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide. It is not very deep, but abounds in fish of many kinds: its waters pass by the channel of the river Godefroi into the St. Lawrence. The margin is a perfect landscape set off by almost every description of charming scenery; well cultivated farms, with their neat and good houses, are seen in all directions round it; and, in many places, groups of fine trees, as decorative as they can be conceived to be in a well preserved park, give to the whole an appearance most beautifully picturesque.—It receives the waters of Lake Outardes, which lies between it and the St. Lawrence.

St. Peter, lake, between the counties of St. Maurice and Yamaska. Lake St. Peter is formed by an expansion of the waters of the St. Lawrence, and extends from 15 to 20 miles in breadth and 21 miles in length. It is, generally, of small depth, many parts of the channel being not more than 10 or 11 feet deep, and it sometimes occurs that large vessels here run aground. The tide scarcely extends as far up as the town of Three Rivers which is nearly 2 leagues farther down than the lake, and the current in the latter is extremely faint. Several small rivers here discharge their waters, among which are the Machiche, Du Loup and Masquinongé on the N., and the Nicolet and St. Francis on the S. On the south side

of the lake commencing at the mouth of the R. Nicolet are Batture au Sable, Isle Moran, Baie du Febre, Batture à la Carpe, Baie St. François and the Bay of Yamaska; on the north side, beginning at Pointe du Lac, are the Batture de la Pointe du Lac, Flats of R. du Loup and Maskinongé Bay. At the head of the lake are many islands described in this work under their different names including the Isles and Islets, granted, Oct. 19, 1694, to Sieur Redison, and which are more particularly mentioned in the title.—Lake St. Peter abounds in fish, particularly maskinongé, doré, achigan, eels and sturgeon.

Title.—"Concession du 19me Octobre, 1694, faite par *Louis de Buade Comte de Frontenac*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, au Sieur *Redisson* des isles, islets et battures non-concédées qui se trouvent au haut du lac *St. Pierre* audessus des isles concédées au Sieur *Sorel*, jusqu'au chenail du milieu appelé le chenail de l'isle *Platte*, lesquelles isles, islets et battures contiennent environ trois quarts de lieue de large sur autant de profondeur."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, *No.* 4, *folio* 18.

ST. PIERRE (P. and V.), *v.* ORLEANS, I.

ST. PIERRE, river, or LITTLE RIVER, in the Island of Montreal, rises in the parish of Lachine and running N. E. falls into the St. Lawrence opposite Isle St. Charles. With the assistance of this stream the Lachine canal is formed.

ST. PIERRE LES BECQUETS, *v.* LEVRARD, S.

ST. REGIS, river, falls into the St. Lawrence above Lake St. Francis, at the S. W. extremity of the co. of Beauharnois. A very small part of this river is in the province of Lower Canada. The Indian village of St. Regis is situated near its confluence with the St Lawrence, where it is about 3 chains wide. It is navigable for boats to a considerable distance.

ST. REGIS, river, in Sault St. Louis, rises in two branches, descending from the S. of Chateauguay. It runs N. to the St. Lawrence, and near its mouth is increased by a small river that runs past the church of St. Pierre.

ST. REGIS (V.), *v.* INDIAN LANDS.

ST. ROCH (V. and P.), *v.* L'ASSOMPTION, S.

ST. ROCH DES AULNAIS, seigniory, in the co. of L'Islet, is bounded N. E. by Ste. Anne; S. W. by Reaume; in the rear by the T. of Ashford; in front by the St. Lawrence.—3 leagues in breadth by 2 in depth. Granted, April 1, 1657, to Nicholas Juchereau de St. Denis, and is now the property of Lieutenant-Col. Duchesnay.—In the vicinity of the river the land is low and intersected by some broken ridges of no great elevation, but about the rear boundaries the mountains form a close chain of considerable height. Near the front the soil is excellent, consisting of a fine light earth with a good deal of marl in various parts: on the higher lands a yellow loam is prevalent. —No lands fit for cultivation remain unconceded, and one-fourth part is unfit for the purposes of agriculture.—The entire range of concessions, along the St. Lawrence, was conceded before 1759; their usual extent was from 2 to 4 front arpents by 42 in depth, paying 30 sols *tournois* for each arpent in depth with the usual fines on alienation, of which a part is remitted provided the fines are paid immediately. There are 4 ranges of concessions; and the farms in the first are generally cleared; $\frac{3}{4}$ths in the 2nd, and the 3rd is commenced. —Several small rivers water this S. sufficiently, and work 2 or 3 mills; the principal rivers are the St. Jean and the Ferée. On the land under culture very little timber is left, but the other parts are well stocked with the best kinds, and among them is some pine of a valuable size.—Many roads branch off in almost every direction through the seigniory, but the one passing close to the river is the main post road: they are kept in good order as well as the different bridges.—Some orchards are rising into perfection, and although the apples are of a very inferior quality, the plums are superior. 467,500 bundles of hay including gorse are annually grown, and the island hay is considered the best for cattle. There are 7 or 8 sugaries.—The fisheries are not considerable; and 3 schooners from 30 to 40 tons each, and 5 keel-boats are employed.—The *Village of St. Roch* is handsome and well situated at the entrance of the R. Ferée, about half a league east of the Point of St. Roch, from which stretch extensive shoals that considerably narrow the deep water channel, and form a traverse difficult to be navigated. In the village, which consists of about 30 neat and comfortable houses, is one school where 35 scholars are instructed in French, English, and Latin, supported by the funds left by Mr. Verraux, late curé of this parish, who bequeathed his property in equal proportions in favour of his relations, charity and education, viz. one-third to his family, one-third to the poor, and one-third to the school. A little westward of the church is the telegraph station, No. 8, and river-craft and boats come up to the village.—This S. contains 390 families, of which, 186 only are supposed to live

entirely on the produce of their farms, and 130 families have the means and would willingly cultivate new lands if they had the opportunity, particularly if they were not too far distant.

Statistics.

Population	2,624	Presbyteries	1
Churches R. C.	1		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	20,800	Peas	2,600	Maple sugar, cwts.	89
Oats	10,000	Rye	2,600		
Barley	300	Indian corn	100	Hay, tons	2,300
Potatoes	24,375				

Live Stock.

Horses	723	Cows	1,950	Swine	1,800
Oxen	200	Sheep	4,775		

Title.—" Concession du 1er Avril, 1656, faite par Mr. *de Lauzon*, Gouverneur pour la Compagnie, à *Nicholas Juchereau de St. Denis*, de trois lieues de terre de front sur deux lieues de profondeur, avec les isles et battures audevant de la dite Concession."—*Cahiers d'Intendance, No.* 10 *à* 17, *folio* 665.

ST. ROONAES HILL, *v.* BUCKLAND, T.

STE. ROSE (P.), *v.* ISLE JESUS.

ST. SCHOLASTIQUE (P.), *v.* LAC DES DEUX MOUNTAINS, S.

ST. STANISLAS (P.), *v.* BATISCAN, S.

ST. STEVEN'S COVE, *v.* SAGUENAY, R.

ST. SULPICE, seigniory, in the co. of L'Assomption, is bounded N. E. by Lavaltrie with its augmentation and the T. of Kildare; S. W. by the S. of L'Assomption; in the rear by the T. of Rawdon; in front by the St. Lawrence.—Two leagues in front by six in depth. Granted, 17th Dec., 1640, to Sieurs Cherrier and Leroyer, and is now the property of the seminary of St. Sulpice at Montreal.—More than three-fourths of this seigniory is well cultivated, and for the goodness of its soil, the quality of the timber and state of improvement it is not surpassed by any that surround it. The whole seigniory is conceded and contains 750 lots of different extents, generally from 3 to 30 or 40 arpents each; these lots are divided into eleven ranges or côtes. More than three-fourths of the lots are built upon and settled. The best ranges are those of St. Sulpice, St. Esprit, Bas de la Grande, and a part of Bas du Ruisseau. There is also much good land in Point du Jour, in L'Assomption, and in the continuations. The other ranges are of middling quality and generally sandy; the inhabitants, nevertheless, live pretty well, because they cultivate potatoes to a great extent, also Indian corn and rye, which grow abundantly on these sandy soils. There is scarcely a single lot that can be called entirely unproductive.—This S. is particularly well watered by the R. L'Assomption, the Achigan, St. Esprit, Ruisseau St. George, Ruisseau Vacher, Rivière Rouge, Ruisseau Point de Jour, and the River of Lake Ouareau, most of them running into the R. L'Assomption after a mazy course that in some parts, where the ground is high and clothed with wood, present points of view truly picturesque and beautiful. There are 3 corn-mills; two on the river Achigan, near the line of L'Assomption, and the third at St. Jacques, on the river Lac Ouareau, two leagues from the church of St. Jacques. At these mills about 40,000 bushels of corn are ground annually. There are also a great number of saw-mills, in consequence of there having formerly been a fine forest of pines towards the middle of the seigniory; but the great trade carried on in converting the timber into planks, &c. has entirely consumed the timber and left only inferior trees. As this seigniory produces much rye and barley, many distilleries have been established. There are two mills for carding wool and milling cloth; one on the Achigan, the other on the St. Esprit. A third is lately established on the river of Lac Ouareau, at a place called *les Dales*, because the bed of the river is there confined between two rocks, whence the water escapes as if it flowed through a spout.—Scarcely any timber remains, and even firewood is becoming scarce.—This seigniory contains 3 parishes; St. Sulpice, St. Pierre du Portage and St. Jacques, in which are 3 parochial churches and 3 presbyteries.—The *Parish of St. Jacques* includes all the rear parts of the S. and contains the Acadian settlement, the most considerable in the S. The Village of St. Jacques is nearly in the centre of the parish, and is two leagues S. from the T. of Rawdon and four N. from the St. Lawrence. A continuation of the public road from its termination at the line of Rawdon to the second range has been opened by Mr. Marshall, but it is, as yet, impassable for any kind of vehicle. Nine arpents of land only are unconceded, which will not repay the expense of cultivation. This parish has been settled within the last 50 years, and no concession was granted previously to 1759. Besides more than 100 families who have no lands there are 600 youths, above

and under 21, who are desirous of settling but cannot obtain lands, even in the neighbouring townships which would well answer their purpose, on account of the number of strangers who settle there. The church is large and handsome. —The *Parish of St. Pierre du Portage or L'Assomption,* is centrically situated and contains 6 concession ranges, viz.

Le bas de L'Assomption	L'Achigan
Le Point du Jour	La Presqu'ile
Le Haut de L'Assomption	Le St. Esprit.

The soil is proper for the growth of hemp, and the greatest part of the parish being under culture, there is very little wood and that little only fit for fuel. The river L'Assomption traverses the parish, in a serpentine direction, nearly from N. to S. and other less considerable streams run into it in this parish, viz. the Achigan, the St. Esprit, the Point du Jour, the Ruisseau St. George and the Ruisseau Vacher, neither of which is navigable. There are 3 toll-bridges near the village on the R. L'Assomption, 4 on the Achigan, of which two are free, and there is one free bridge over the St. Esprit; there are also 2 ferries over the L'Assomption above the village. In this parish are 3 corn-mills, 2 saw-mills one of which is worked by wind, 2 carding machines, one whiskey distillery, one brewery, and many potash works of which 4 are in the village. The cattle are numerous, but generally of an inferior quality. The *Village of L'Assomption* is built on almost an island formed by the beautiful river of that name; it is also called the Portage of L'Assomption, because, by travelling over the little isthmus at the entrance of the village about 2 or 3 arpents across, a long circuit of about a league is avoided. This village is in a beautiful situation, washed on all sides by the river. It contains about 170 houses, including 12 inns, many of them built with stone two stories high and roofed with tin. The church is quite new, elegant and very large, and as it is built on the most elevated spot in the village, which it commands, the prospect from it is very extensive. The population is between 1000 and 1100 souls. The church is one of the finest in the province. There are 4 schools, 2 for boys and 2 for girls, besides masters for private tuition; the schools for girls are well attended and the children are instructed in French grammar, geography, history, embroidery, &c. All the roads of the neighbouring parishes centre in this village, and there is no other way to Montreal. The road from St. Jacques passes the church of L'Assomption to that of St. Roch and 30 arpents farther. This concentration of roads causes the village to be the entrepot of all the parishes behind it, and the only place of entrance and exit for the whole county. This v. has a considerable trade.—The *Parish of St. Sulpice* occupies the front part of the S. from the P. of St. Pierre to the St. Lawrence, extending 2 leagues along the river from Lavaltrie to Repentigny. It was erected by virtue of the Regulation of Sep. 20, 1721, confirmed by an Order in Council, Mar. 3, 1722. All the farms are conceded and cultivated, with the exception of the portions left for the growth of firewood, and the settlements in the 1st concession range are skirted with woods. All the farms are conceded on permanent conditions and in no case redeemable, paying quit rent, seignorial rent, with all other seignorial rights, according to the custom of Paris; each concession is charged with the payment of 10 sols and half a bushel of wheat for every 20 superficial arpents. All the concessions, or nearly so, were granted before 1759. The timber consists of maple, cherry, elm, &c. There are 3 windmills; one for grinding corn is built with stone, the others are for sawing and are built with wood. Agricultural labour is generally performed with horses and oxen. One half of the grain grown in this P., on an average, is sold at Montreal. The roads are good.—The *Village of St. Sulpice* is built on the road leading to Lavaltrie and running along the verge of the bank of the St. Lawrence; it includes about 100 dwelling-houses besides numerous stores for the produce of the country, considerable quantities of which are here deposited. One half of the houses are built with stone, and the church, which is very ancient, is 90 ft. by 45. There are two chapels and one is built with stone; one stands above and the other below the church. There is one school in which 20 boys and girls are instructed, and the French language taught.—*Isles Bouchards,* which belong to Mr. Pierre Baudez, are included in this P.; their soil is strong and fertile, and the higher lands only are inhabited, the lower are not on account of the reflux of the waters in the spring. There are 18 families containing 150 souls.

Statistics.

Parishes.	Population.	Churches R.C.	Curés.	Presbyteries.	Schools.	Villages.	Corn-mills.	Carding-mills.	Fulling-mills.	Saw-mills.	Tanneries.	Potteries.	Potasheries.	Pearlasheries.	Breweries.	Distilleries.	Just. of Peace.	Medical men.	Notaries.	Shopkeepers.	Taverns.	Artisans.	Keel-boats.
St. Jacques	4344	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	1	5	5	26	.
L'Assomption	3862	1	1	1	4	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	8	12	28	3
St. Sulpice	1464	1	1	1	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	5	15	.
	9670	3	3	3	7	2	4	4	3	4	1	1	7	7	1	1	2	2	3	15	22	69	3

Parishes.	Annual Agricultural Produce, in bushels.					Live Stock.				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Mixed grain.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
St. Jacques	15600	2100	.	6500	.	1900	1578	2200	7340	2200
L'Assomption	13500	20800	.	5200	.	1544	1495	3038	7720	2902
St. Sulpice	13000	7280	520	3380	78	300	200	500	1500	300
	42100	30180	520	15080	78	3744	3273	5788	16560	5402

Title.—" Concession du 17me Décembre, 1640, faite par la Compagnie aux Sieurs *Cherrier* et *Leroyer*, d'une grande partie de l'Isle de *Montréal*, &c. &c. &c. Plus une étendue de terre de deux lieues de large le long du fleuve de *St. Laurent*, sur six lieues de profondeur dans les dites terres, à prendre du côté du Nord sur la même côté où se décharge la rivière de *l'Assomption* dans le dit fleuve *St. Laurent*, et à commencer à une borne qui sera mis sur cette même côté, à la distance de deux lieues de l'embouchure de la dite rivière de *l'Assomption*, le reste des dites deux lieues de front à prendre en descendant sur le dit fleuve *St. Laurent;* tout ce qui est de la rivière des *Prairies*, jusqu'à la rivière de *l'Assomption*, et depuis la dite rivière de *l'Assomption* jusqu'à la borne cidessus, réservée à la dite Compagnie."—*Ins. Con. Sup.*—Pour le reste de la dite isle par titre 21 Avril, 1659, voyez le même Registre, et pour les dites titres ratifications amortissement, voyez Cahiers d'Intend.

STE. THERESE, isle, lies between Chambly and St. John's; it is 2 miles long and about half a mile broad, and with the smaller islands adjacent was granted, Nov. 3, 1672, to Sieur Dugué. Isle Ste. Therese is flat and low and is partly covered with small timber and brushwood, but where it is clear there are some good meadows and fine pasturage for cattle.

Title.—" Concession du 3me Novembre, 1672, de l'Isle *St. Thérèse* avec les isles et islets adjacens, par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, au Sieur *Dugué*, sauf le droit de Mr. *Repentigny* pour celles qu'il peut légitimement prétendre, et qui seront adjugées à celui des deux auquel il sera estimé à propos de les concéder."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, *No.* 1, *folio* 18.

STE. THERESE (P. and V.), *v.* BLAINVILLE, S. in MILLE ISLES.

ST. THERESE, river, is a small stream that rises in the S. of Blainville, and empties itself into the Rivière Jesus, in front of the seigniory.

ST. THOMAS (L.), *v.* STONEHAM, T.

ST. THOMAS (P.), *v.* RIVIERE DU SUD, S.

STE. TRINITE (P.), *v.* CONTRECŒUR, S.

ST. URBAIN (P.), *v.* COTE DE BEAUPRE, S.

ST. VALLIER, seigniory, in the co. of Bellechasse, is bounded N. E. by Berthier; S. W. by St. Michel; in the rear by the T. of Armagh.—About 1¼ league in breadth and about 4 leagues in depth, including the augmentation. It is the property of —— de Lanaudière, Esq.—This seigniory is nearly as possible a counterpart of the adjoining S. of St. Michel, the quality of the soil and the varieties of the timber differing only in a very slight degree; but the bank of the river St. Lawrence is much lower, and the rear part somewhat broken and rugged. There are 10 concession ranges laid out, 6 of which are settled, and 5 entirely, also ¼ of the 7th. The whole is under cultivation except the domain and patches here and there; and between the 5th and 6th ranges is a rocky place called the Grand Côté unconceded.—The soil in the settled ranges is as follows:—

1st Concession.	White strong clay.
2nd & 3rd do.	Strong soil on clay.
4th do.	White clay.
5th do.	Yellow and black soil.
6th do.	Strong yellow loam.

All the lands were conceded prior to 1759. The timber is hard-wood, spruce, and epinette inter-

mixed, and the roads are good and numerous. There is one iron mine. The fisheries produce eels, salmon, and shad. Frichette's fishery at the mouth of the R. du Sud prevents the salmon from ascending that river; he used to take, 8 years ago, 440 per ann. but at present he takes none.—This S. is well watered by the rivers du Sud, le Bras, and the Noire, which are supplied by numerous small streams and lakes.—At *Ville Hoche* are 4 mills, viz. one corn-mill with one set of stones, and 3 saw-mills. At Boissoneau's saw-mill on the R. du Sud 13 saws are always at work and 9 men daily employed. The site of the mill is highly favourable, and near it are one store and 3 or 4 houses for labourers, 2 barns, &c. Mr. Boissoneau has the toll-bridge, where a calash pays 4*d.*, a cart 3½*d.* and a man and horse 1½*d.* The village stands near the shore of the St. Lawrence.—The parish of St. Vallier is co-extensive with the seigniory.—At Four Corners are a church, 120 feet by 30, a chapel, and a presbytery built with stone; near the church is a school, where 25 children are instructed.

Statistics.

Population	2,223	Presbyteries	1	Taverns	6
Churches, R. C.	1	Corn-mills	2	Artisans	20
Chapels	1	Saw-mills	8		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Tons.
Wheat	13,000	Potatoes	14,000	Hay	26,000
Oats	7,400	Peas	650	Maple sugar, cwts.	121
Barley	520	Rye	300		

Live Stock.

Horses	714	Cows	1,785	Swine	1,071
Oxen	1,228	Sheep	6,212		

For title, vide La Durantaie.

St. Vincent de Paul (P.), *v.* Isle Jesus.

Salmon or au Saumon River, in the co. of Saguenay, runs from the W. S. W. into the R. Assuapmoussoin, forming in the basin or bay at its mouth a well timbered island ½ a mile long. The average width of this R. is above ¼ of a mile, and it descends with a swift current. For 6 or 7 leagues upwards its banks present excellent land and the greatest inducement to make settlements; the soil is principally a thick covering of argillaceous loam over layers of white clay, producing timber of fine growth, viz. elm, ash, spruce and red pine. In several places, however, particularly on its E. bank, the loam is mixed with much sand where the timber is chiefly spruce fir, white birch, aspen and cypress. Higher up, the land ceases to be culturable and becomes swampy, presenting extensive plains that produce only the white spruce, and is the proper country for the hunting of the caribou. The Dep. Sur. Gen., during his exploring survey of this part of the Saguenay country, spread his net at the entrance of this R. and caught a pike, a few carp and a doré, all of fine quality.

Salmon River, in the S. of La Petite Nation. There are two rivers of this name in the same seigniory, and both are about 2 chains wide and fall into the Ottawa. The Great Salmon River runs about 50 miles, and is navigable for bateaux in the spring. The course of the Little Salmon River is about 40 miles, and is navigable for canoes only for a short distance. Both rivers are well stocked with fish.

Salmon River, in the co. of Sherbrooke, runs through the T. of Clifton into the T. of Ascot, where it passes Lennoxville; and, about half a mile below that village, it falls into the R. St. Francis. This river forms good sites for mills, but it is so much obstructed by falls, that its only navigable advantage is the running of logs to saw-mills.

Salmon River, in the co. of Beauharnois, descends from the United States across the province line, and, watering the Indian lands, discharges itself into the S. W. extremity of Lake St. Francis. Its course in the province is about 4 or 5 miles. For about 1¼ mile from its mouth it runs through low meadows and forms nearly a semicircle. Its depth at its mouth is 9 ft. and it gradually decreases as far as the town of Covington, where it is only 4 ft. This river is of great importance on account of its immediate communication with the United States.—The town of Covington, in the State of New York (more commonly known by the name of French Mills), being so immediately contiguous to the province line, may be considered as worthy of notice, although seemingly unconnected with this work. It is most pleasantly situated on the gradual slope or descent of a high and commanding eminence on the east side of Salmon River, at the first Forks, and is intended to cover a surface of 400 acres, including the ground between the two branches of that river from their junction to the Chateau-

guay road. It is divided into streets of about 60 feet in breadth, laid out at right angles, several of which are named after the American officers who served during the late war. The two bridges over this R. are substantial and well constructed; the largest over the east branch (situated a short distance above the mills) is 185 feet in length, and the other over the west branch 135 ft. The chief part of the town is on the east side of the R. and contains a handsome church, a court-house, a gaol and 2 or 3 taverns, forming altogether about 40 edifices, chiefly of wood, tastefully built, and generally painted white. The large corn-mill from which this place was originally named is situated on the west side of the R., and opposite to it is a saw-mill. The bank of the R. in front of the town is rather steep, and from 15 to 20 feet high; the depth of water just below the mills is from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet, at which place General Wilkinson's gun-boats were sunk in 1813. The population of this town is computed at 200 souls, and it is only $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile south of the small village of Dundee, which is within the province line, communicating with it by a most excellent road. Covington perfectly commands that village by means of its high grounds and military reserves. To the Americans this town is of the more importance, as it communicates by good roads, on which there are some flourishing settlements, with the town of Malone, the Four Corners, Champlain Town, Plattsburg, St. Regis and Massina.

Salvayle, river, rises in the parish of la Presentation, in the S. of St. Hyacinthe, and, traversing through the centre of the augmentation to St. Ours, falls into the R. Yamaska. In the P. of St. Jude a bridge is thrown over this small river, at the base of two steep hills, between which the stream runs.

Samagon, river, runs into the N. E. side of the river Matapedia, about 4 miles from its confluence with the Ristigouche.

Sand River, *v.* Mistassini, R.

Sangues, des, river, rises in a small lake on the E. side of Temiscouata portage, and communicates, by means of a small lake and the R. Petite Fourche, with the S. W. branch of the R. Trois Pistolles.

Sault a la Puce, river, is a small stream descending from the high lands in the rear of the parish of Chateau Richer, in the S. of Côte de Beaupré. It winds through a mountainous and woody country, and is entitled to notice for its very romantic falls, where its stream is precipitated from 3 declivities in succession; and for the beautiful and truly sylvan scenery that decorates its banks, especially when the autumnal foliage displays its multiplied variety of beauteous tints. It waters the P. of Chateau Richer, and falls into the St. Lawrence about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a league E. from the church, and at a little distance N. W. from the public road.

Sault au Recollet (P.), *v.* Montreal.

Sault St. Louis, seigniory, in the co. of Laprairie, is bounded N. E. by the S. of Laprairie; S. W. by Chateauguay and La Salle; in the rear by the T. of Sherrington; in front by Lake St. Louis.—2 leagues in front by 2 in depth. Granted with the isles, islets and shoals lying in front of this S. and that of Laprairie, May 29, 1680, to the Jesuits.—An augmentation consisting of $1\frac{1}{2}$ league lies towards Chateauguay.—This S. is now the property of the tribe of domiciliated Indians who inhabit the Coghnawaga village. The situation of this tract, between the seigniories mentioned as its boundaries, will convey a sufficient idea of it without farther description, as there is not much variety through the whole of the level country, from Laprairie to St. Regis. The rivers La Tortue, St. Regis and du Portage, intersect it so as to water it very completely. Nearly all the half of the S. which lies towards La Salle is well settled and cultivated by Canadian families; from the R. St. Regis towards the St. Lawrence, the uncultivated parts are covered with wood of all the common kinds, except a small portion reserved by the proprietors for their own use.—The R. Chateauguay disembogues itself into Lake St. Louis at the N. W. corner of the S. Its navigation is in many places interrupted by rocky shoals and small rapids, particularly in the summer, when it will hardly admit of the navigation of canoes, but in spring and autumn it is perfectly convenient for rafting down timber.—For an account of the village of Coghnawaga, *vide* Indian Lands.

Statistics.

Parishes.	Population.	Churches R.C.	Curés.	Presbyteries.	Villages.	Corn-mills.	Carding-mills.	Fulling-mills.	Saw-mills.	Tanneries.	Potteries.	Potasheries.	Pearlasheries.	Shopkeepers.	Taverns.	Artisans.
Village of Coghnawaga . .	1050	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	2	10
Parish of St. Constant . .	4120	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	6	20
	5170	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	7	8	30

Parishes.	Annual Agricultural Produce, in bushels.								Live Stock.				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Peas.	Rye.	Buck-wht.	Indian corn.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
Village of Coghnawaga . .	.	100	.	4500	1200	.	.	450	29	13	36	50	100
Parish of St. Constant . .	31200	27000	8000	80000	16500	200	3400	8000	2550	1600	3000	9200	2400
	31200	27100	8000	84500	17700	200	3400	8450	2579	1613	3036	9250	2500

Title.—" Concession du 29me Mai, 1680, faite par sa Majesté aux révérends peres Jésuités, de la terre nommée *le Sault*, contenant deux lieues de païs de front; à commencer à une pointe qui est vis-à-vis le rapide *St. Louis*, en montant le long du lac, sur pareille profondeur, avec deux isles, islets et battures qui se trouvent au devant et joignant aux terres de la *Prairie de la Magdelaine*."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 2 *à* 9, *folio* 122.

" Augmentation du dit fief d'une lieue et demie vers la Seigneurie de *Chateauguay*."—*Le même Régistre, folio* 124.

SAUREL, *v.* SOREL.

SCIBOUET (R.), *v.* CHIBOUET.

SEMINAC, river, is a small stream that runs into the N. W. side of Ristigouche bay.

SETTLEMENTS. The following information is derived from the evidence given by John Neilson, Esq. to a committee of the House of Assembly, and is likely to prove beneficial to land companies, and even to individuals who are desirous of knowing the most advantageous mode of exploring tracts of wild lands, with a view of ascertaining the practicability of forming new settlements.—New settlements can only be successfully formed where there is a certain degree of facility in communicating with the old—the wants of an agricultural population are so extensive and the means and support that they require from external sources, before they can derive them from the soil which they occupy, are so considerable, that no successful agricultural settlement has ever been made in America without such facility of communication. The ocean and navigable rivers at first afforded this facility, the settlements made on the sea shore or on the banks of navigable rivers having subsequently furnished the external support to the new settlements in the interior, by means of roads of communication opened in the rear of successive settlements. These are only practicable as a means of communication to a certain distance, and where natural circumstances are favourable. For the purpose of forming agricultural settlements, it was not necessary then to explore a country to any great distance from existing settlements or navigable waters. No new settlement can support itself far from the beforementioned aids; to attempt them is a disadvantageous waste of means which ought to be more usefully employed.—It is necessary now to explore a country to a considerable extent beyond the immediate site of an intended settlement, in order to ascertain whether it possesses those prospects of future prosperity, which in no small degree depend upon its situation in respect to adjacent tracts of land.—The inhabitants of a small tract of the most fertile soil are never so thriving as those even of an inferior soil, when surrounded by extensive tracts of fertile land, particularly if the roads of communication of the latter to their markets lie through the lesser tract.—The general geographical knowledge of Lower Canada, showing the existing settlements and the courses of the rivers towards their mouths, is sufficient to point

out where exploring parties ought to be employed with a view to the forming of new settlements. The surveys of the townships have given much information, and the topography of the country is well known to its inhabitants, although much of it is in the way of being lost. The Indians, whose knowledge of this sort exceeds that of any other description of people, are disappearing; and the *Voyageurs* and *Coureurs de bois*, persons formerly employed in trading with the Indians and who traversed the country in every direction, are nearly extinct. There are, however, in every parish many persons employed in agriculture, who make long excursions into the rear of the settlements at certain periods of the year for the purpose of hunting and fishing, from whom much information might be had of the nature of the country in different directions, which is of great utility in forming a judicious choice of places, and ought to prevent useless exploring parties and fruitless attempts.—An exploring party should consist of 6 persons, viz. one intelligent person, well acquainted with the inhabitants and the soil and climate of Lower Canada and able to keep a journal, to act as manager; three Indians who have frequented the tract to be explored, and who are active and sober, and of good character; one Canadian farmer who has made excursions into the country to be explored; one American farmer who has been accustomed to open new settlements, would be sufficient for exploring any tract adjoining the existing settlements in Lower Canada, that might be thought worth the trouble and expense. The entire cost, provisions included, would be 40*s.* per diem: viz.

	s.
1 Manager . .	15
3 Indians 5*s.* . .	15
2 Farmers 5*s.* . .	10
	40*s.*

One month would be sufficient for exploring any tract that it would be desirable to explore at present with a view of opening new settlements, and the expense would be about £60.—The manager ought to be able to ascertain pretty correctly the latitude and longitude of the places where he may happen to be; and he ought to keep a journal in which he should insert daily his course and distance, with his observations on

1. The weather and temperature.

2. The timber and other productions of the soil.

3. The face of the country, whether level, broken, or gullied; the streams, swamps and mountains; extending the daily excursions of his men to a breadth of several leagues, and taking a daily view (if practicable) from the tops of trees and in high situations, in order to form a judgment of the adjacent country, particularly noticing the sorts of timber beyond the excursions of his assistants.

4. The nature of the soil, mentioning particularly the nature of the ledges of stone or rock which may be discovered, and also the kinds of stone brought down by the rivers and the nature of the substrata along their banks.

5. On the most advantageous route for a road, which ought as much as practicable to be his own track. This track he ought to lay down on a plan or sketch of the face of the country, showing every day's march with the distances, the direction and apparent course of all streams he may have crossed, their breadth, current, and the character of their waters, and the composition of the soil through which they pass. It would not be amiss for him to blaze or mark on the trees his general course. —A great many other things necessary to be done, occasionally, will strike any experienced and intelligent manager who may be employed.

SETTRINGTON, township, in the co. of Saguenay, is an angular tract lying between the portions of the seigniories of Murray Bay, Eboulemens, and le Gouffre. Above 12,000 acres are settled by native Canadians, as well as the village of St. George, which is in the S. W. angle, the approach to which is rocky and mountainous.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated*, 20,000 acres.

SEVEN ISLANDS, near the Saguenay coast in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, lie at the entrance of a bay of the same name. They are included in the territory of the King's Posts.

SHASAWATAISI, river, runs into the channel that connects the lake of that name with the R. St. Maurice.

SHAWENEGAN, river, or MANIGOUSITO, *i. e. the foot of a rapid*, rises in the T. of Caxton and running S. E. waters a small portion of the rear of Cap de la Madeleine, when suddenly turning S. W. it intersects an eastern angle of the lands belonging to the forges of St. Maurice, and joins the river

of that name at the celebrated Falls of Shawenegan, for an account of which *vide* St. Maurice. The land on both sides of this R. is of excellent quality. The timber is mixed, including maple, beech, fir, pine, black birch, &c.

SHECOUBISH, river, rises in L. Shecoubish in the co. of Saguenay, lying in lat. 49° 27′ N., long. 73° 55′ W. It receives the waters of the Rivière du Grand which rises in a small lake near L. Kickandatch. The Shecoubish, after passing several rapids, joins the Assuapmoussoin at the Falls of Chaudiew.

SHEEN, a projected township, fronting the R. Ottawa and lying between Esher and Chichester. In this T. are the falls of Petit Allumet.

SHEFFORD, county, in the district of Montreal, is bounded E. by Sherbrooke; W. by St. Hyacinthe and a small part by Rouville; N. by Drummond; S. by Missiskoui. It contains the townships of Ely, Stukely, Brome, Shefford, Roxton, Milton, Granby, and Farnham, with the gores and augmentations of those townships. Its extreme length is 30 miles and its breadth 30, containing 749 square miles. Its centre is in lat. 45° 22′ 16″ N., long. 72° 32′ W. It sends one member to the provincial legislature, and the place of election is at Frost Village. The principal rivers are the branches of the Yamaska.

Statistics.

Population	4,417	Saw-mills	17	Pearlasheries	6
Churches	2	Carding-mills	2	Shopkeepers	6
Villages	3	Fulling-mills	2	Taverns	6
Schools	17	Distilleries	3	Artisans	36
Corn-mills	6	Potasheries	7		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	36,568	Peas	21,608	Mixed grain	2,500
Oats	51,543	Rye	2,200	Maple sugar,	
Barley	6,950	Buck-wheat	9,796	cwts.	384
Potatoes	70,800	Indian corn	17,915	Hay, tons	15,516

Live Stock.

Horses	1,724	Cows	3,019	Swine	2,424
Oxen	2,242	Sheep	8,486		

SHEFFORD, township, in the co. of Shefford, is bounded E. by Stukely; W. by Granby; N. by Roxton; S. by Brome. The surface is uneven, and towards the west mountainous; the soil in most places is exceedingly rich, but the uplands and high ridges are too stony to be of much value. The timber is almost universally of the best species.—It is watered by several branches of the Yamaska and by other streams, and it is intersected by many roads communicating with the neighbouring townships.—The S. E. part is the best and most populous, where some fine settlements present themselves, that are, to the extent of their cultivation, in a very flourishing state. The banks of the rivers display many good breadths of meadow and grazing land. This township is particularly unfortunate in having one-seventh more than any other township laid out in crown and clergy reserves, and also in having three large bridges to support across different branches of the Yamaska: the difficulty, and indeed the impossibility, of getting roads made across the reserves, and the lands owned by non-resident proprietors, must be obvious.—Shefford contains two churches and one resident minister. The village, containing about 25 houses and 120 souls, is situated in the E. part of the T. and is called Frost Village, being built on ground belonging to Mr. Frost, to whose exertions the advancement and prosperity of the settlement is chiefly owing.—In the T. are several corn and saw-mills.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated*, a few hundreds of acres only.

Statistics.

Population	951	Corn-mills	2	Pearlasheries	2
Churches	2	Carding-mills	1	Medical men	1
Curates	1	Fulling-mills	1	Shopkeepers	3
Schools	8	Saw-mills	4	Taverns	3
Villages	1	Potasheries	2	Artisans	16

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	10,300	Potatoes	19,000	Buck-wheat	3,000
Oats	15,400	Peas	4,005	Indian corn	3,900
Barley	2,300				

Live Stock.

Horses	475	Cows	780	Swine	475
Oxen	590	Sheep	2,001		

SHEKUTIMISH, *v.* CHICOUTIMI, R.

SHENLEY, in the co. of Megantic, an irregular tract lying between Dorset and Tring, is bounded N. E. by the S. of Aubert Gallion and the river Chaudiére, and S. W. by the T. of Oulney. The surface is irregular, in some places low and swampy, but in others it is a moderately good soil, that would doubtless be sufficiently fertile if brought under the plough. On the dry lands the timber consists principally of beech, maple and birch; in other parts there is scarcely any

timber except cedar and spruce fir.—It is not very well watered.—One quarter of the township was granted to the late Mr. James Glenny, but no part of that grant is cultivated.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated*, 33,000 acres.

SHERBROOKE, county, in the district of Three Rivers, is bounded E. by Megantic; W. by Stanstead and Shefford; N. by Drummond; S. by the province line. It contains the townships of Garthby, Stafford, Whitton, Marston, Clinton, Chesham, Lingwick, Weedon, Dudswell, Bury, Hampden, Ditton, Emberton, Drayton, Auckland, Newport, Westbury, Stoke, Ascot, Eaton, Hereford, Compton, Clifton, Windsor, Brompton, Shipton, Melbourne, and Orford, together with all gores or augmentations of those townships. Its extreme length is 68 miles and its breadth 57½, containing 2,786 square miles. Its latitude on the St. Francis at Westbury township, is 45° 30′ 15″ N., long. 71° 35′ 15″. It sends two members to the provincial parliament, and the places of election are Sherbrooke and Richmond. Sherbrooke presents a more extensive surface of township lands than any other county in the province, and it will ultimately be divided into several counties as the population increases: it is abundantly watered by numerous streams and lakes. The principal rivers are the St. Francis, the Magog, the Coaticook, the Salmon, the Connecticut, the Perry, the Indian, Hull, and Leech stream. Besides these, there are several other similar rivers that wind through the county and fall into the St. Francis. The principal lakes are, the Weedon lakes, the Orford lakes which are part of Lake Connecticut, the Megantic, and the Scaswaninipus. The face of the country in the vicinity of Eaton and eastward is generally level to the ridge of highlands towards the head of the Connecticut; to the west, in the vicinity of Orford, the land is uneven and broken and presents ridges of highlands. The soil and timber, generally, are of good quality, and the county in every respect possesses considerable advantages from its locality and numerous roads, along which are fine and flourishing new settlements; the chief route from the St. Lawrence to the United States passes through the village of Sherbrooke, leading through Stanstead. This village may properly be called the county town, and is the seat of the District Court of St. Francis.

Statistics.

Population	5,421	Gaols	1	Tanneries	2
Churches, Pro.	5	Schools	9	Potasheries	11
Parsonage-hous.	2	Corn-mills	16	Pearlasheries	11
Churches, R.C.	1	Saw-mills	30	Shopkeepers	9
Presbyteries	1	Carding-mills	4	Taverns	9
Villages	3	Fulling-mills	4	Artisans	83
Court-houses	1	Distilleries	2		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	80,871	Peas	18,280	Mixed grain	3,180
Oats	62,910	Rye	19,043	Maple sugar,	
Barley	3,619	Buck-wheat	2,291	cwts.	709
Potatoes	103,119	Indian corn	13,260	Hay, tons	30,500

Live Stock.

Horses	3,161	Cows	5,408	Swine	4,995
Oxen	3,872	Sheep	11,836		

SHERBROOKE (V.), *v.* ASCOT, T.

SHERRINGTON, township, in the co. of Acadie, is an irregular tract, bounded E. by De Léry; S. by Hemmingford and part of Beauharnois; W. and N. W. by Chateauguay and Sault St. Louis. The soil and timber of this T. are much diversified; the lands S. W. rise gently in many places into considerable eminences and consist of several sorts of soil, but almost the whole is unexceptionable and plentifully covered with beech, elm, maple, basswood and white ash. To the N. E. there are many swamps, some of which are overgrown with black ash, and others with cedar, &c.; those covered with ash might soon be rendered fit for culture and would, by ditching, become very good meadow land. The river La Tortue winds through the township and, with many smaller streams, conveniently waters it; it is not navigable for boats, but rafts are brought down to La Tortue mills. The ranges 11, 12, 13, and 14, are settled by Canadians who had their titles originally from Mr. Sanguinet, proprietor of the S. of La Salle, under an erroneous belief that those lands were within his boundary. About the eighth and ninth ranges is a small settlement of English families, who have made great progress and have got their farms into a very thriving state. The road from La Tortue into Hemmingford passes through Sherrington, and there is also another road leading by the Douglas settlement. —The principal land-owners are Fs. Languedoc, Esq., holding 11,000 acres from the heirs of the late Hon. H. Finlay; the heirs of the late Bishop Mountain; and the heirs of Mr. M'Callum and

those of the late Hon. F. Baby.—The settlements in this T. are rapidly advancing, and Mr. Languedoc, who has commenced the cultivation of hemp on a liberal scale, has erected a hemp-mill.

Statistics.

Population . 3,125

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat .	15,000	Potatoes	57,500	Rye .	1,015
Oats .	12,000	Peas .	13,000	Indian corn	5,900

Live Stock.

Horses .	1,050	Cows .	1,875	Swine .	2,005
Oxen .	1,250	Sheep .	5,800		

SHIEGASH, *v.* TROUBLESOME RIVER.

SHIKUTIMITSH, a name of the R. Chicoutimi.

SHIPTON, township, in the co. of Sherbrooke, is bounded N. E. by Tingwick; S. W. by Melbourne and part of Durham; S. E. by Windsor and N. W. by Kingsey. There are no extensive landholders and the T. is therefore divided, chiefly, between owners of detached lots: Elmer Cushing and Wm. Bernard are considered to be the principal proprietors.—The T. is generally designated as the Back and Front of Shipton as terms of division. The front contains the space between the R. St. Francis and the 8th range; the back contains the first 8 ranges.—This township, equally good in nearly all its parts, is of a very superior quality and is decidedly the best of all the townships within the district: cultivation of every description may be carried on with the greatest success. Hemp has not yet been cultivated and flax only for private use; the wheat is scarcely surpassed in goodness in any part of the province. Numerous gradual rises are peculiarly fit for such productions as require a rich dry soil. In this T. is good stone for lime, and in the N. E. corner a low piece of land contains a white soft earth that makes excellent lime.—The timber is beech, oak, maple, birch and pine, intermixed with a great abundance of inferior kinds.—This T. is exceedingly well watered by a large branch of the Nicolet, which receives its waters chiefly from the 3rd and 4th ranges, and by several small rivulets which rise in the uplands and, after winding very sinuous courses, descend into the St. Francis. The Nicolet is navigable for boats and scows hence to the St. Lawrence and, with the St. Francis, furnishes water conveyance from nearly every part of the township; by which large quantities of pot and pearl ash, made here, are transported to Quebec. Flat-bottomed boats and scows, loaded from this T., descend both these rivers to Three Rivers, but as they are occasionally rapid several portages are made. A small lake in the 10th range empties into the St. Francis, and another in the 2nd range into the Nicolet; each, about one mile in extent, abounds with white fish, trout, pike, pickerel, &c. A strong free bridge has been built over the Nicolet, about 150 feet wide. There is an occasional ferry to Melbourn over the St. Francis, where the rates are, for a passenger 3d., a horse 7½d., a carriage 10d.—Agriculture is pursued here with great attention and over a large extent of land: the farms are dispersed on the banks of the St. Francis, the Nicolet and the rivulets, many of them displaying an advanced state of improvement. The average produce per acre, under fair cultivation, is,

Wheat . .	15 to 25 bushels.
Oats . .	40 .
Indian corn .	40 to 50 .
Barley . .	40 .
Potatoes .	2 to 300 .

The cattle are chiefly of the English and American breeds and which, particularly the sheep and the Canadian cattle, thrive well. Here is a good breed of English horses, which are rapidly increasing in number, because the farmers find them profitable as an article of trade. The wages of good agricultural labourers are, in summer, from 3*s.* 4*d.* to 5*s.* a day, from 10 to 12 dollars a month and from 100 to 130 dollars per annum; tradesmen are paid from 5*s.* to 7*s.* 6*d.* a day.—The roads have recently received considerable improvements. On the road from the parish of St. Gregoire to the village of Richmond, 48 miles, the sum of 760*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.* has been expended in such a manner as to make it easy and fit for travellers. 30 miles of it have been completed in the following manner: most of the causeways and all the small bridges are made, more than half is ditched and the road opened from 40 to 50 feet in width, and the hills are dug down so as to make the passing easy. This part of the road commences at the parish of St. Gregoire and extends to Long Point on the river St. Francis. From Long Point to Richmond village, estimated at 18 miles, the road is open to the same width; stumps and roots are cleared out, and about one-third of the ditches, causeways and bridges are finished. The tract of country from Richmond village to Long Point consists altogether of excellent land for cultivation, and is already inhabited to some extent. From Long Point to St. Gregoire

dark timber prevails, and the country is very level and the soil is such as is in repute among old Canadian farmers. The whole of this distance will admit of an excellent road and must always command, without any comparison, the greatest conveniences for a general line of communication from the St. Lawrence through the townships to the province line; on this route there is but one hill, and the distance is at least 18 miles nearer than by any other route which is or can be obtained from Three Rivers to Richmond. It will require, above the sum already granted, 700*l.* currency to complete a good carriage road from the parish of St. Gregoire to the village of Richmond, exclusive of the expense of two bridges over the two Nicolet rivers, which will require a further sum of 1,500*l.* currency, one of the rivers requiring a bridge of 235 feet in length, and the other a bridge of 324 feet in length. From the rear part of Shipton to Ireland, through Craig's Road, is 27 miles and is a forest of large timber, through which there is no road, although one is absolutely necessary for the people of the eastern townships to bring their produce to market, inasmuch as it saves a distance of about 70 miles. There has been a grant of 400*l.* to open that road, but nothing has been done from the insufficiency of the grant; it would require, at least, in addition to this grant, 1000*l.* to make the road passable for carriages; within these 27 miles the rivers Nicolet and Becancour pass, and make the road much more expensive; if bridges were built they would cost 500*l.* The lands are excellent and might be easily settled, being one of the finest parts of the country. A road leads from the rear, intersecting the St. Gregoire road, and also another to Kingsey.—This T. contains two villages, and an episcopal church has been erected in the village of Richmond, and the erection of another free church is resolved upon, which is to be built in the back part, 10 miles from the former. A small Roman Catholic church, near the centre of the T., is being built and is already roofed.—*Richmond Village* is on the river St. Francis, at the intersection of Craig's Road; it contains about 12 houses and 80 inhabitants and is rapidly improving; it has 3 stores, 2 good taverns, 2 tanneries, a saw and grist-mill, and a pearlash factory which is its chief article of traffic.—The other village, called *Interior Village*, is in progress in the back part, about 11 miles from Richmond, on Craig's Road, in which there are a store, a tavern, a tannery, pearlash works, a saw and grist-mill, &c.; it consists of 8 or 10 houses and contains 50 inhabitants.—In each settlement there is a school, appropriated in summer to the instruction of girls and in winter to that of boys; at one school in the back part, under the Royal Institution, about 200 scholars are instructed in winter, and about 130 in summer.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated*, 1,800 acres.

Statistics.

Population	917	Saw-mills	7	Tanneries	3
Churches Pro.	1	Cloth-mills	2	Medical men	1
Villages	2	Hat manufact.	1	Shopkeepers	4
Corn-mills	4	Potasheries	3	Taverns	3
Carding-mills	2	Pearlasheries	4	Artisans	39
Fulling-mills	2	Distilleries	1		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	13,250	Potatoes	18,500	Rye	3,000
Oats	8,150	Peas	4,000	Buck-wheat	400
Barley	600				

Live Stock.

Horses	360	Cows	1,098	Swine	935
Oxen	732	Sheep	1,850		

SHOOLBRED, seigniory, in the co. of Bonaventure. Part of this S. extends from Megoacha Point, about 16 miles in length and about 1½ mile in breadth, and was granted in fief and seigniory, 4th July, 1788, to John Shoolbred, Esq.—Although several parts of it claim notice as being well adapted for settling upon, it yet remains without a single individual, because the object of the proprietor is not any partial concession, but the disposal of the whole and probably only at a future period.

Title.—"Grant in Fief and Seigniory to *John Shoolbred*, Esquire, made on the 4th July, 1788, by *Lord Dorchester*, Governor General, of the following tracts and parcels of land in the *Bay of Chaleurs*, videlicet:—A certain lot or tract of land lying at *Bonaventure*, beginning at the south extremity of the public road which leads from the harbour of *Bonaventure* to the settlement on the north bank, thence running nearly north-east to the extreme point of the said bank, and bounded by the course of the harbour, thence still bounded by the course of the said harbour, nearly north-west 264 feet, thence south-west parallel to the first course to the public road, thence south-east 264 feet to the first station: also a lot of land and a space of ground whereon was built a storehouse, situate 444 feet from the north-east point of the said bank, and east of the public road, also an allowance of 15 feet on each side and behind the space whereon the said store stood, containing 5,035 square links. Also the lots of land and space of ground whereon were built two other storehouses, with 15 feet on each side, and behind each of the spaces of ground whereon the said storehouses stood, the one situate 240 feet from the south end of the bank and 160 feet west of the public road, containing 3,822 square links, and the other situate 20 feet distant from the north-west corner of the last-mentioned ground whereon the said store formerly stood, containing 5,035 square links, the

said several lots or parcels of land above mentioned containing in the whole 1 acre, 1 rood and 21 perches. Also a certain other tract of land lying at *Percé*, between the *Bays of Chaleurs* and *Gaspé*, adjacent to the Island of *Bonaventure*, being the last fishing-post at present settled and established on the north beach, leading to *Mount Joli*, at *Percé* aforesaid, bounded on the west by a deep *grêve* or ditch adjoining to a fresh water brook, thence running east 7 chains of 66 feet each along the bank, thence south 10 chains, thence west 7 chains, thence north parallel to the second course unto the first station, containing 7 acres. Also a certain other tract of land situate on the westernmost extremity of *Chaleurs Bay*, running up the river *Ristigouche*, about 15 miles to the first point of land below *Battery Point*, beginning at a boundary line 150 chains east of the bottom of the easternmost bay of *Nouvel Bason*, running north, 22 degrees east to the mountains, thence bounded by their course at an average depth of 40 chains from high water mark to their base, round *Nouvel Bason* westward to a small cove, 300 chains west of the said first-mentioned bay, bearing from the northernmost extremity of *Migoacha Point*, being a sand bank, south 84 degrees north, 84 degrees west, the superficial content of the said last described lands is 2,080 acres. Also a tract of land, beginning at the aforesaid cove, and running the several courses of *Point Migoacha*, to the western extremity of a salt marsh, distant from a point where the inaccessible coast begins, about 80 chains, thence to the said point, containing 1,600 acres. Also a certain tract beginning at the first-mentioned point, below *Battery Point*, north 19 degrees and a half east, 80 chains, thence south 88 degrees east, 89 chains, thence north 33 degrees east, 80 chains, thence north 83 degrees east, 69 chains, thence north 56 degrees east, 107 chains, thence south 80 degrees east, 23 chains, thence south 50 degrees east, 58 chains, thence south 67 degrees east, 49 chains, thence north 68 degrees east, 88 chains, thence south 66 degrees east, 57 chains, thence south 65 degrees east, 84 chains, thence south 73 degrees east, 156 chains, thence south 39 degrees east, 95 chains, thence south 12 degrees east, 175 chains, thence south 11 degrees east, 55 chains, thence south 56 degrees west, 40 chains to *Yacta Point*, containing 6,550 acres, more or less."—*Book of Patents for Lands, Vol.* 1. *page* 1.

SHORN, a projected township in the co. of Ottawa, is bounded in front by Aldfield and Huddersfield; w. by Cawood, and N. and E. by waste lands of the crown.

SILLERY, seigniory, in the co. of Quebec, is bounded N. E. by part of St. Ignace and several small grants; S. W. by Gaudarville; in the rear by St. Gabriel; in front by the St. Lawrence.—One league broad by 1½ league in depth. This grant, originally forming part of the concession of St. Gabriel, was ceded to the King in 1664 and granted, October 23rd, 1699, to the order of Jesuits: it is now the property of the crown.—The bank of the St. Lawrence here is very high, and is the most elevated part of the seigniory, from which lies a plain, varied with a few rising grounds, reaching to the road of Ste. Foi, northward of which for a short distance is an easy declivity, terminated by a steep descent into a valley that spreads nearly to the boundary of St. Gabriel, where there is another gradual elevation. The soil is very good near the St. Lawrence, consisting of a light reddish sandy earth intermixed with clay, in some places lying upon a bed of clay; in the vicinity of Ste. Foi there are many ledges of flat rock covered with a coat of excellent mould, but of no great depth; from the latter place, on the slope already mentioned, is a rich mould mixed with sand, with large quantities of loose stones strewed over the surface, and many massy fragments of granite lying about in various directions. In the valley and on the rising ground towards Vielle Lorette there is some excellent meadow land; nearly the whole of the seigniory is cultivated, and extremely fertile in almost every variety of the productions of the country.—Very little timber of a superior quality is now remaining, or indeed much wood of any description, except what is found in Sillery Wood, and a few other patches that appear to have been left in various parts as much for ornament as for use.—Part of the river St. Charles passes through the S., and it is also watered by several small streams that wind along the valley in a very pleasing manner. At the place called Sillery Cove there is a plantation of hops, in a situation finely sheltered from every injurious wind, where the climate is propitious and the soil admirably adapted to their culture, which has been carried on for some years with great success; the produce is not inferior to what is imported from England. Close by the plantation stand a malt-house, a brewery and a dwelling-house, besides many other appendages, the property of Mr. Hullett, to whom the hop-grounds belong; the malt-house and brewery are entitled to some respect as being the venerable remains of an ancient chapel and some other buildings, erected in 1637 by the Jesuits, for the residence of a mission employed in converting the natives to Christianity. Not far from this spot the nation of the Algonquins had a village and in Sillery Wood there yet remain some of the tumuli belonging to their burying-place, and some of their rude mementos carved on the trees are still visible. In a hollow a little to the westward of Sillery Cove, on a gentle eminence nearly overgrown with brushwood and creeping shrubbery, are the remains of a stone building, once the dwelling of a few devotees, who, in imitation of the Jesuits, applied their religious enthusiasm to convert and instruct the female savages. On the high bank to the w. bounding this cove is an elegant well-built store-

house, the property of Mr. M'Nider, of Quebec; the situation is commanding and agreeable, and the style of the residence both in the exterior and interior deserves notice.—Many roads, in almost every direction, form an easy communication with Quebec and all the surrounding seigniories; of these the one leading by the river side, one by the church of Ste. Foi and another by the v. of Vielle Lorette are the principal. On both sides of these roads are many well-built houses, with various plantations and farms in a very advanced state of improvement and strongly indicating the good circumstances of the proprietors. The road from L'Anse-des-Mères to the extremity of Sillery Cove, about 4 miles, was last year (1830) improved. The whole extent has been made passable for carriages; the breadth 20 feet, except the distance between L'Anse-des-Mères and the middle of Cape Cove, or L'Anse-des-Morts, 15 acres, the breadth of which is about 15 feet only, in consequence of the heavy expense that would have been incurred in removing a number of houses at Cape Blanc and in cutting down the bank at Cape Cove; ditches have been made at the sides of the road, embankments raised and drains cut across where required; two bridges have been built, one in Wolfe's Cove, the other over the brook that divides Woodfield Beach from Spencer Cove. To obtain the necessary breadth several houses were removed and allowances made to the proprietors to remove others. The road leads along the river St. Lawrence, and has already been found of great service to those concerned in the lumber trade. Besides the 1,000*l.* appropriated by the legislature, 124*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.* have been expended. Although the road has been made passable, a further sum of 500*l.* will be required to finish it properly by Macadamizing it, and in keeping it in repair for one year.—The front of the seigniory is indented by several coves, where, between the high bank of the R. and the high-water mark, there are level flats that afford most convenient situations for depositing, squaring and sorting timber and staves of all descriptions, when prepared for exportation; and there are also beaches for receiving the rafts as they are brought down the R., which are called Timber Grounds; the principal of them is Sillery or, as it is now called, Hullett's Cove, that gentleman having obtained from government a lease of the beach from Pointe à Ruisseaux up to his present establishment. At a considerable distance from the high-water mark, a long reef of rocks forms a very convenient break water and prevents the strong set of the current from reaching the logs, which are otherwise prevented from drifting away by means of booms secured at different places, either by anchors and grapnels, or by being fastened to ringbolts fixed in the rocks, as most convenient. Westward of this place is another inlet called Ritchie's Cove, and, to the eastward, is another spacious timber-ground called Atkinson's, in each of which are convenient booms and other securities: the former has the appearance of a small village, from the numerous huts erected for the workmen, &c. To these timber-grounds the rafts are floated in at high-water through openings in the reef of rocks and secured within the booms; they are then broken up and the timber is sorted and drawn ashore to proper spots either for seasoning, squaring or reducing to standard dimensions for exportation.—In Sillery, 40,000 eels were taken in 1647, from Aug. to Nov., and sold in the market for one farthing per hundred.

Statistics.

Population	898	Fulling-mills	1	Artisans	10
Churches, R. C.	1	Saw-mills	1	River-craft	1
Presbyteries	1	Ship-yards	1	Tonnage	20
Corn-mills	1	Taverns	2	Keel-boats	5
Carding-mills	1				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

			Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	3,075	Potatoes	29,800	Indian corn	710
Oats	10,200	Peas	3,000	Hay, tons	985
Barley	2,000	Rye	600		

Live Stock.

Horses	358	Cows	716	Swine	537
Oxen	360	Sheep	2,148		

Title.—" Concession du 23me Octobre, 1699, faite par *Hector de Calliere*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, aux révérends peres Jésuites, de la Seigneurie de *Sillery*, d'une lieue de large sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, et d'une lieue et demie ou environ de profondeur, jusqu'à la Seigneurie de *St. Gabriel* qui la termine par derrière, commençant du côté du Nord-Est à la pointe de *Puiseaux*, et du côté du Sud-Ouest à une ligne qui la sépare du fief de *Gaudarville*, lesquelles lignes ont été tirées l'une il y a environ vingt-cinq ans, et l'autre il y a quarante ans."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 5, folio* 26.

Simpson, in the co. of Drummond, between Wendover and Kingsey, is on the east side of the river St. Francis, and is bounded in the rear by Warwick and Horton. The whole has been surveyed and granted to officers and privates of the Canadian militia, who served during the blockade of Quebec, 1775-6. The land is low and level, with

very few swamps, and is of a good quality, and if brought under cultivation would produce grain of all sorts; it is in many places favourable to the growth of hemp and flax. Good timber, principally beech and maple, is partially found, but timber of little value is in abundance. It is watered by several branches of the Nicolet, and by some small streams that fall into the St. Francis; the former present many excellent situations for the erection of mills. A few lots, situated by the road side, contiguous to the river, are settled upon, where agriculture has already made some progress.—Population 35.

SINCIQUE, river, traverses Lockaber Gore, and runs into the R. Petite Nation, a little above Stephen's Mills.

SOBEGOLCH, river, is a small stream that runs into the S. W. side of the R. Matapedia, near the lake of that name.

SOIE, a la, river, rises in several branches in the N. section of the S. of Lauzon, and runs into the St. Lawrence in fief Ursuline, where it turns a corn-mill at its mouth.

SOMERSET, township, in the co. of Megantic, lies in the rear of the augmentations to Deschaillons and Lotbiniere, and is bounded N. E. by Nelson; W. by Stanfold; S. and S. E. by Halifax and Inverness. This tract was granted April, 1804, to officers and privates of the Canadian militia. The land lies rather low, but it is of a tolerably good quality, and is fit for the production of most kinds of grain: in many parts it is well suited for the growth of hemp and flax. The timber is chiefly beech, maple, birch and pine; on the low and moist grounds, basswood, cedar, spruce and hemlock are prevalent.—Well watered by the R. Becancour and numerous small streams.

SOREL (R.), *v.* RICHELIEU, R.

SOREL or SAUREL, seigniory, in the co. of Richelieu, is bounded N. and N. E. by the South Channel of the St. Lawrence and the Bay of Yamaska; S. W. by St. Ours; S. and S. E. by Bourchemin, Bourgmarie West, and Bonsecours; N. W. by the St. Lawrence.—2½ leagues in front, viz. 1½ league above the R. Richelieu by 2 leagues in depth, and one league below the Richelieu by one league in depth. This seigniory, with isle St. Ignace, isle Ronde and isle de Grace, was granted, Oct. 21, 1672, to Sieur de Saurel.—The town of *William Henry* or *Sorel* is agreeably situated at the confluence of the Richelieu with the St. Lawrence, and contains a Protestant and a Roman Catholic church. On the site of this town, a fort was constructed in 1665 by M. de Tracy, viceroy of New France, as a defence against the irruption of the Iroquois. M. de Saurel, a captain, superintended its execution; and from him this part of the R. Richelieu received the name of Sorel or Saurel. Before the T. the bank of the Richelieu is from 10 to 12 feet high, having near the point two small wharfs or landing-places; the river is here 250 yards broad, with from 2½ to 5½ fathoms of water. On the opposite shore are convenient places for building vessels, where some of large tonnage have been constructed; but latterly this branch of trade has not been so much attended to here as it used to be, notwithstanding the accommodations for carrying it on.

Statistics of the Parish of Sorel, including the Town of William Henry.

Population	4,193	Corn-mills	2	Shopkeepers	8
Churches, R. C.	1	Towns	1	Taverns	16
Curés	1	Notaries	1	Artisans	27
Presbyteries	1				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	15,200	Barley	260	Peas	3,000
Oats	1,300	Potatoes	27,500	Indian corn	710

Live Stock.

Horses	1,100	Cows	1,995	Swine	1,510
Oxen	183	Sheep	6,500		

Title.—"Concession du 21me Octobre, 1672, faite par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, au Sieur de *Saurel*, de deux lieues et demie de terre de front sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, savoir, une lieue et demie au dela de la rivière de *Richelieu* sur deux lieues de profondeur, et une lieue en deça sur une lieue de profondeur, avec les Isles *St. Ignace*, l'isle *Ronde* et l'isle *de Grace*."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 1, *folio* 13.

SOULANGE, seigniory, in the co. of Vaudreuil, is bounded S. E. by the St. Lawrence; S. by New Longueuil; S. W. by Newton and Rigaud; N. by the S. of Vaudreuil.—This seigniory with that of Vaudreuil occupies the tongue of land formed by the confluence of the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence, at the upper extremity of lake St. Louis. Soulange is 4 leagues in front, and was granted Oct. 12th, 1702, to the Chevalier de Soulange, and is now the property of Saveuse de Beaujeu, Esq.—The soil is generally clay of good quality though in some parts it is sandy, and it is so advantageously varied as to be fit for all the productions natural to the country. In the S. W. corner, the extensive swamp that runs into New

Longueuil spreads over a considerable space.—This seigniory is entirely conceded, except a lot of land which is not enclosed and is sufficiently extensive to form a range of 28 farms, each measuring 3 arpents in front by 20 to 25 in depth; there is no road across this lot, and the soil is of middling quality and would be difficult to drain.—About 60 farms were conceded prior to 1759, on the condition of paying a rent of 40 sous, and 5 sous for quit rent, *argent tournois*, for each front arpent by 20 in depth; continuations to a similar extent having been since given, the grantees continue to pay 14 francs of the present currency for each farm of 3 arpents by 40, without any other charge or service.—The whole extent of this property, in front of the St. Lawrence, is very thickly settled, and were the inhabitants as strongly attached to husbandry as they are to the occupation of *voyageurs*, it might be improved into a most excellent and productive tract; but even now it is far above mediocrity.—This seigniory contains one village, and the following concessions are inhabited, Côte St. Louis, St. Dominique, St. Hyacinthe, St. Jacques, and Côte Emmanuel, also the Côte de la Rivière Rouge and that of St. Gregoire. Côte Double de St. Jacques is not settled.—This seigniory is conveniently intersected by the rivers à la Graisse, Rouge, and Delisle; the last is the largest, though no use can at present be made of it for conveyance; it might, however, become navigable for boats to the distance of several miles, merely by clearing its bed from the trunks of trees, which, with gradual decay, have for ages continued to fall into and obstruct it.—On the R. are 2 bridges, 2 corn-mills and a small carding-mill.—Formerly there were much pine timber, oak, maple, elm, ash and fir; but now such timber is very rare or small. The main road and those between the concessions, as well as 3 good bridges over the rivers, are all kept in excellent repair.—Agriculture is so much neglected here, that it may be said to be in a deplorable state; consequently, the heads of families are, generally, incapable of settling their children near them, much less of sending them to a great distance unprovided with provisions and agricultural implements. There are certainly many young persons in this S. of a proper age, who are willing to make new settlements, but the want of means, and the high, and in some instances exorbitant, rents required for new concessions interpose obstacles difficult to be surmounted, for none of the inhabitants will settle in the townships. One-fourth of the grain is sold at Montreal, but during the winter the sales are confined to the seigniory. Three-fourths of the farmers use English ploughs. But little sugar is made and few persons make their own cloth or linen.—The parish and seigniory are co-extensive, and there is only one church which is dedicated to St. Joseph. Two-thirds of the population are catholics.—The *Village of the Cedars* is charmingly seated on the bank of the St. Lawrence, 5 miles from Pointe des Cascades, being the point of rendezvous for all boats passing up or down the river, and, having an established ferry to the opposite seigniory of Beauharnois, it is a place of great resort both for travellers and traders.—This pleasant village contains a well built church and about 150 houses, of which 6 are built with stone, and there are a school and two corn-mills; the mill, called Longueuil's Mill, has ground 6,500 bushels of grain in 4 months.—The appearance of the waters and of the rich and verdant islands around which they wind their course, exhibits an assemblage uncommonly interesting, and the glistening rapids of the Coteau du Lac give a lively termination to the scene.—At *Pointe des Cascades*, where the steamboat lands passengers, are a few houses and stores and a convenient corn-mill. The canal traverses the point through which boats pass to avoid the Cascade Rapids. Here stages are daily in readiness to receive the passengers from the steamers to convey them to the Village of the Cedars. The view from the top of the hill is interesting; the eye beholds a succession of foaming rapids, the settlements of Isle Perrott, and those of Beauharnois on the opposite shore of the St. Lawrence. A corn-mill is situated on the point projecting over the Cascade Rapid. Singular as it may appear, here is the traverse over the Cascade Island and to Beauharnois. The road leading to the Cedars is generally very indifferent, being thick clay and mud. The banks of the St. Lawrence are here about 18 or 20 feet in height.—*Isle des Cascades* and ten other isles and islets, which lie in front, belong to this S., and there are islands and a succession of rapids all along the front of Soulange to Coteau des Cedres.—For an account of this difficult part of the navigation of the St. Lawrence, *vide* that river.

Statistics.

Population	3,914	Corn-mills	2	Potasheries	5
Churches, R. C.	1	Carding-mills	1	Medical men	1
Curés	1	Fulling-mills	1	Notaries	3
Presbyteries	1	Saw-mills	1	Shopkeepers	12
Schools	2	Tanneries	1	Artisans	30
Villages	2				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	18,200	Barley	1,690	Peas	10,400
Oats	18,200	Potatoes	93,000		

Live Stock.

Horses	1,200	Cows	1,800	Swine	1,800
Oxen	1,200	Sheep	6,000		

Title.—" Concession du 12me Octobre, 1702, faite par *Hector de Calliére*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, à *Pierre Jacques Marie de Joybert*, Chevalier de *Soulange*, de la moitié d'une langue de terre sise au lieu dit *les Cascades*, de quatre lieues de terre de front sur une lieue et demie de profondeur au plus large de la dite langue de terre, et une demi lieue au plus étroit; à commencer à *la Pointe des Cascades*, en montant; joignant la dite terre celle accordée aux enfans de Mr. *de Vaudreuil*." —*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 5, *folio* 37.

South River, the principal stream in Noyan, rises in the extensive swamps of that seigniory and Sabrevois; its general direction is from east to west, and through a very serpentine course it discharges its waters into the Richelieu, one mile below the Isle aux Noix; it is rather deep and sluggish, and is unobstructed by rapids six miles from its mouth to Henryville, to which place it is navigable in the spring for batteaux and cribs of timber, and for canoes during most of the season. It there divides into two branches, on each of which is erected a saw-mill. Its principal tributary streams below Henryville are Wolf Creek and Mud Creek, which have their sources in Foucault. The principal fish are pike, pickerel, and cat-fish.

South West River, *v.* Sud-Ouest, r.

Spalding, a projected township, in the co. of Beauce, is bounded n. by Bisborough; s. by Ditchfield; w. by the r. Chaudiére; e. by the province line.

Squibisk, river, rises near the w. boundary of the co. of Bonaventure, and running s. passes near the Quamquerticook mountains in its way to the r. Madawaska into which it falls.

Stanbridge, township, in the co. of Missiskoui, lies between the t. of Durham and the S. of Sabrevois and Royan and is bounded n. by Farnham and s. by St. Armand. This t. presents a great variety of land and timber; the w. part is low and rather marshy with much cedar, hemlock, tamarack and some white oak. Near Missiskoui Bay and Pyke River the soil is chiefly clay mixed with sand; to the e. it is higher and better, and composed of rich black and yellow loam with a little sand; the timber is beech, elm, maple and some fine oak, bearing only a small proportion to the other sorts. The Pyke River and its numerous branches water it very conveniently, and work several saw and corn-mills. It is intersected by many roads; the principal are those that lead s. through St. Armand into the state of Vermont, and n. through Farnham and St. John's on the Richelieu to Montreal; whither the inhabitants of these parts convey the greatest portion of their disposable produce. A large tract of this t. is settled, especially on the n. e. side, where, on the elevated ridges, are many farms exceedingly well situated, and in a state of cultivation that denotes much practical knowledge of agriculture, for the houses are well built, the gardens and orchards are well laid out, and the general arrangements not unworthy of being imitated in many of the townships more recently settled.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated*, 152 acres.

Stanbridge, township, in the co. of Missiskoui, is bounded e. by Durham; s. by St. Armand; w. by the seigniories of Noyan and Sabrevois; n. by Farnham.—This tract is well timbered and produces hard wood of every kind, with pine and cedar in abundance. It is watered by Pyke River and Rock River. Several roads traverse the t. to Missiskoui Bay and the r. Richelieu, and there is one now in progress which will afford a more direct communication with Montreal and with the United States through St. Armand. There is a small village consisting of from 25 to 30 houses with about 200 inhabitants but no church.

Statistics.

Population	1,801	Carding-mills	1	Pearlasheries	1
Schools	1	Fulling-mills	1	Shopkeepers	2
Villages	1	Saw-mills	9	Taverns	2
Corn-mills	4	Potasheries	1	Artisans	12

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	13,507	Potatoes	60,000	Buck-wheat	500
Oats	19,000	Peas	8,900	Indian corn	9,800
Barley	3,000	Rye	1,000		

Live Stock.

Horses	980	Cows	1,260	Swine	1,000
Oxen	1,180	Sheep	3,800		

STANDON, township, in the co. of Bellechasse, is bounded N. E. and S. E. by waste lands; S. W. by parts of Cranbourne and Frampton; N. W. by Buckland. This tract is for the most part a rough hilly country and very indifferent land. On the S. E. bank of the Etchemin there is a good swell of hard wood land extending to the N. E., which is supposed to be by far the best land in the T. Those parts of the first and third ranges that lie in the immediate rear of Frampton are granted, and are in general good land and fit for either grain or grass. The part between the Etchemin and the lake near the S. angle of the T. is excellent upland, well calculated for settling.—The hills seldom exceed half a mile in diameter at their base, but they are steep and rugged, and there is very little level land between them.—The R. Etchemin rises near the N. E. boundary line, and runs S. W. through the centre of the T. to Cranbourne and Frampton.

STANFOLD, township, in the co. of Drummond, is bounded E. by Somerset; W. by Bulstrode; in front by the R. Becancour; in the rear by Arthabaska. Being very low and extremely swampy, not much of the land is fit for cultivation. It is traversed by some rivers and small streams that fall into the Becancour. One half was granted to the Hon. Jenkin Williams, the present holder. —*Ungranted* and *unlocated*, 16,693 acres.

STANSTEAD, county, in the district of Montreal, is bounded E. by Sherbrooke; W. by Missiskoui in part and in part by Shefford; S. by the province line; N. by parts of Shefford and Sherbrooke. It contains the townships of Hatly, Barnston, Barford, Stanstead, Bolton and Potton, with all the gores and augmentations of the said townships.—Its extreme length is 30 miles, and its breadth 14⅓ containing 632 square miles. Its centre is in lat. 45° 9′ N., long. 72° 4′ W. It sends two members to the provincial parliament, and the place of election is at Copps Ferry.—The soil and timber of this co. are generally excellent, and its local situation is advantageous. East of Lake Memphramagog are large swells of land, and west of the lake the surface is not only uneven but mountainous. The most settled parts are Stanstead, Hatley and part of Barnston. The chief route to the United States passes through this county. The principal rivers are the Missiskoui and Coaticook. Of the numerous lakes in this co. the chief are the Memphramagog, Tomefobi and Scaswaninepus.

Statistics.

Population	8,222	Fulling-mills	11	Potteries	3
Churches, Pro.	4	Paper-mills	1	Potasheries	23
Parsonage-hous.	1	Distilleries	4	Pearlasheries	21
Villages	3	Breweries	1	Shopkeepers	17
Corn-mills	32	Founderies	1	Taverns	13
Saw-mills	21	Tanneries	3	Artisans	80
Carding-mills	12	Hat manufact.	1		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	90,620	Peas	18,850	Mixed grain	2,600
Oats	85,700	Rye	1,944	Maple sugar, cwts.	531
Barley	14,000	Buck-wht.	2,780		
Potatoes	136,100	Indian corn	25,332	Hay, tons	34,100

Live Stock.

Horses	3,505	Cows	6,200	Swine	4,395
Oxen	4,470	Sheep	13,835		

STANSTEAD, township, in the co. of Stanstead, is bounded E. by Barnston; W. by Lake Memphramagog; N. by Hatley; S. by the province line. This tract is certainly superior to any of the adjacent townships in locality, excellence of soil, and quality of timber. There are many large swells of land, some of considerable elevation, clothed with oak, pine and nearly all the best sorts of hard woods; in the lower parts is great abundance of common timber. The S. half of this township, granted in 1800, to Isaac Ogden, Esq. is well settled and in a very thriving state of cultivation, producing every species of grain peculiar to the province, and the wheat is of superior quality; many excellent situations and a congenial soil offer opportunities for the growth of hemp and flax to almost any extent. The northernly half is not so well settled as the easternly, but for no other reason than having been granted later, viz. in 1810, as the land is good and fit for every purpose of agriculture. It is the property of Sir R. S. Milnes, Bart. being a portion of the 48,000 acres granted to him by the crown. This town contains about 350 lots, 200 acres each, on which were settled, in 1821, at least 500 families, and the population was then about 3,000. The settlements, along the border of the beautiful Lake Memphramagog, are most delightfully situated and in a very forward and promising state of improvement; the houses dispersed over them are well built, and are surrounded by neat well stocked gardens, fine young orchards, and every requisite convenience of rustic life; their appearance conveys to the traveller a very favourable opinion of the content

and happiness of their owners.—In 1821, Mr. Charles Kilborn was proprietor of lots in the 8th and 9th ranges, containing together 400 acres, of which he had cleared about 100, the cost of clearing and inclosing which was about 3*l.* per acre. He then possessed upwards of 200 head of cattle, including sheep, and had erected on his farm 3 dwelling-houses, two barns, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, a fulling-mill, a carding-machine, and other buildings, which cost him upwards of 1,500*l.* but which he valued in 1821 at only about 750*l.*—There were many persons whose farms were more improved, who had a greater number of cattle, and whose buildings were far more valuable than Mr. Kilborn's.—This T. is well watered by rivers and lakes.—The *Village of Stanstead* is built near the province line and consists of 23 houses and 200 souls; the houses are in general neat and substantial; many of them two stories high and several are built with brick. The style of building is very different here and throughout the township to what is practised in the seignorial settlements of the province, and borders considerably, if not absolutely, to the American style as practised in the adjoining state of Vermont. The main stage road from Quebec into the states of Vermont, New Hampshire, &c. passes through it, from which, as bringing a continual influx of strangers, some little consequence is derived.—At Stanstead plain, one mile N. of the village of Stanstead, is another village delightfully situated on an extensive plain, where are several traders' shops, a printing office and mechanics' shops of almost every description; it is a place of increasing importance.—*Georgeville*, at Copp's Ferry, on lake Memphramagog, is a flourishing village in which there are, as well as in Stanstead, many tradesmen and mechanics. The ferry is crossed in an excellent horse boat towed by two horses, which passes from Stanstead to Bolton, 2½ miles, regularly three times every day; the income of this boat has hitherto amounted to 7 per cent. of its cost which was nearly 400*l.* This small profit would undoubtedly be increased, were the roads, leading from the country east of the lake towards Montreal, made more effectually passable for summer carriages.—April 16, 1823, a large mass of the rock, composing that part of the mountain called Barnston pinnacle, which at this place rises perpendicular about 300 feet, detached itself from its towering height, and fell into the pond at its base with a tremendous noise; two distinct reports quickly succeeded each other, similar to the discharge of heavy artillery, which were heard more than twenty miles. This mighty concussion shook the houses for several miles within its vicinity.

Statistics.

Population	3,371	Fulling-mills	7	Founderies	1
Churches, Pro.	1	Paper-mills	1	Just. of peace	1
Curates	1	Saw-mills	18	Medical men	1
Schools	15	Tanneries	1	Notaries	1
Villages	2	Potasheries	10	Shopkeepers	8
Corn-mills	9	Pearlasheries	10	Taverns	5
Carding-mills	7	Distilleries	1	Artisans	29

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	44,160	Potatoes	58,000	Buck-wht.	100
Oats	50,900	Peas	7,500	Indian corn	11,600
Barley	5,800	Rye	1,050		

Live Stock.

Horses	1,450	Cows	2,320	Swine	1,790
Oxen	1,950	Sheep	2,450		

STOKE, township, in the co. of Sherbrooke, lies on the east side of the river St. Francis, and is bounded N. W. by Windsor; N. E. by Dudswell; S. E. by Eaton and Westbury; S. by Ascot. The land is of first-rate quality, and fit for all the purposes of agriculture. Beech, basswood, ironwood and maple, are the more prevalent kinds of timber. A few swamps occur, but they are neither extensive nor deep; in fact, they are scarcely more than common wet-lands, and require only careful ditching to become very good meadows, of which there are already, in different parts, many large extents of the most luxuriant kind. This T. is uncommonly well watered by several rivers and streams, which, after winding in all directions, fall into the St. Francis. In the 14th range there is a small lake. On the banks of some of the minor rivulets many good patches for the growth of hemp can be found, and on the parts that lie a little higher is a fine soil for the cultivation of flax. Although a part of this T. was granted in 1803 and 4, it may be said to have been totally neglected until lately; but as new settlers are now encouraged to take lands, it is to be expected that this fine tract will soon exhibit productive farms and a thriving population. —*Ungranted* and *unlocated* 7,000 acres.

Statistics.

Population	14

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	480	Potatoes	300	Rye	25
Oats	400	Peas	110	Indian corn	200
Barley	175				

Live Stock.

Horses	20	Cows	13	Swine	28
Oxen	17	Sheep	50		

STONEHAM and TEWKESBURY, townships, in the co. of Quebec, are bounded N. and N. E. by waste lands; S. W. by St. Ignace; S. E. by Côte de Beaupré; S. by Beauport and Notre Dame des Anges. These townships lie contiguous to each other and were surveyed and subdivided many years ago, but they still remain very indifferently settled. They have no line of division between them and are distributed into lots and ranges as if they were one township.—The surface is mountainous and rocky, the larger part barren and unfit for cultivation, with the exception of some scanty patches in the vallies that are moderately good and would bear tillage, and the part extending from the front to the river Jacques Cartier, where the land is chiefly arable and of a yellow loamy nature.—It is watered by the large rivers, St. Anne, Jacques Cartier and Batiscan, running majestically between the lofty ridges of mountains, by several rivers of inferior magnitude, and by some small lakes. The timber is beech, maple, birch, and pine of good dimensions.—The most valuable part was granted to Kenelm Chandler, Esq. and is now the property of Mrs. Brydon.—Many of the following particulars respecting these townships are extracted from the journal of the persons who were lately sent to report on the capabilities of these tracts, and will, it is conceived, prove useful to settlers. This examination was made between the 22d of June and 16th of July, and appears to have been carried on with care and amidst no inconsiderable difficulties.—These two townships, which appear to have been always conjoined, are traversed by three separate streams which run in a south-westernly direction. The river Huron appears to issue from Lake à Hibou in the 17th lot of the 6th range, which, leaving the township in the 6th lot of the 1st range, falls into Lake St. Charles so much noted for its beautiful scenery. The Jacques Cartier river enters the township at the 36th lot of the 20th range, and leaves it at the 1st lot of the 7th range, watering a great extent of excellent land, a great deal of which requires only a road to render it fit for immediate settlement. Two branches of the Ste. Anne, in their course to the south-west, cross the T. in its north-western extremity.—The nearest part of the T. ascertained to be fit for cultivation extends from Scott's clearance in lot 8, range 2nd, in a northernly direction, along the Indian path, by which settlers may trace it as far as Lake à Hibou; this tract joins, at its northern extremity, another excellent piece of land, lying on the Jacques Cartier; this section is about 3 or 4 miles in length. Another piece of land every way fit to be settled, adjacent to the former, begins at Craig's clearance in the 5th lot of the 2nd range, enclosing Lake Durand and extending N. W. to three small lakes in the 5th range. The longest extent of land recommended in the survey alluded to is found along both banks of the Jacques Cartier, commencing at lot 9 in the 7th range, and ending about lot 30 in the 16th range; this portion includes the valley of the Jacques Cartier for 13 miles in length and varying from 2 to 3 in breadth; it is in general bounded by mountains or by hilly and rocky lands on both sides; it possesses a rich soil and is covered with elm, ash, black birch and maple. Sugar may be made in abundance. The river Jacques Cartier abounds with fish. The road to this section, from the most S. part of the T. nearest to Quebec, will be about 5 miles in length and will pass through a part of that country that can be easily opened.—Two small rivers, Caché and Epaule, fall into the Jacques Cartier from the east, near the 23rd lot in the 8th range: the banks of the latter consist of excellent land; and the timber which indicates the best soil is found in abundance, and in addition to the trees mentioned above there are here very fine cedar and spruce. The Epaule extends to the extremity of the township and every where discovers the same favourable symptoms, except in one place where the mountains shelve down to the river side. To the south of this tract is the other river, Caché, on which the land is much inferior but abounds in good mill-sites, which in time will doubtless be valuable.—In the 10th and 11th ranges, between the 13th and 21st lots, are situated three lakes, named St. Thomas, St. Vincent and William. The

first two lie close together, the third is about half a mile from the others. They all communicate with each other, and send a considerable stream into the north-west side of the Jacques Cartier. The land in the vicinity of these lakes, especially on the east side, is well calculated for settlements and the lakes swarm with fish, from which settlers might derive great part of their subsistence. A road of three miles in length, but over a considerable hill, would connect this tract with that mentioned on the Jacques Cartier, which river can here be conveniently passed by a ferry. The same tract extends to the eastward about 5 miles.—Another tract of land of similar description lies to the east of the Jacques Cartier, from a place in that river called the Forks, along a line traced by an Indian path and to the distance of three miles.—These appear to be the most fertile portions of this township, and are those to which settlers ought first to direct their attention. When these have been once brought into cultivation the other parts of the district may also be found to be useful, but cannot at present be settled to any advantage.—Beyond the 12th range, between the two branches of the Ste. Anne and on both sides of them, the land appears to be much inferior; it is mountainous and rocky, occasionally covered with trees that indicate the poorer kinds of soil, and in many places is entirely destitute of timber of any kind. Here also the frequent occurrence of what are called *windfalls* indicates the prevalence of high winds and storms.—The vicinity of these townships to Quebec and their general fertility ought to make them objects of attention in the present conspicuous exertions that are making for the settlement of the country; and it has already been announced that a good road is about to be opened to supersede the very inconvenient one now in use. From the general improvement of the internal communications and from our improved knowledge of these townships, and especially if a correct survey shall be made, it may be expected that the prosperity of Stoneham and Tewkesbury will increase with rapidity.—The following statistical account was taken in 1824, when 77½ arpents were under cultivation.

Statistics in 1824.

Males	41	Total population	70
Females	29		

Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	50	Turnips	510
Oats	178	Hay, bundles	4000
Peas	27	Cabbages	1000
Potatoes	2120	Butter, lbs.	340

Live Stock.

Horses	2	Pigs	1
Cows	7		

STRATFORD, a projected township in the co. of Sherbrooke, lies between Winslow, Garthby, and Lingwick.

STUKELEY, township, in the co. of Shefford, is bounded E. by Orford; W. by Shefford; N. by Ely; S. by Bolton. Although the surface of this tract is generally uneven and broken, the land in some parts is rather above the medium quality. Beech, maple and basswood, with hemlock and cedar in the hollows and moist lands, are the prevailing sorts of timber.—It is watered by streams falling into the Yamaska, which have their sources among the hills stretching across it, and also by some small lakes.

Statistics.

Population 275

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	2,700	Potatoes	5,500	Buck-wheat	400
Oats	3,900	Peas	1,710	Indian corn	1,120
Barley	210				

Live Stock.

Horses	130	Cows	210	Swine	165
Oxen	160	Sheep	500		

SUD, DU, river, in the co. of Bellechasse, rises in the T. of Standon and runs rapidly between steep mountains to the N. W. It then winds round by St. Gervais for 8 leagues, where it leaves the chain of mountains. This beautifully winding stream receives a branch descending from the augmentation to St. Michel, and, from the confluence of this branch with the main stream in the S. of St. Vallier, the river meanders through a fine plain in a north-easternly direction to the village of St. Thomas, where it forms a large basin before it discharges into the St. Lawrence. Its course is much impeded by shoals and it is not

navigable for any thing but canoes. A little below the village its breadth is 150 yards; the level of its bed is 20 feet above the St. Lawrence, which occasions a fall that from the latter has a very beautiful effect. On each side of it, just at the break of the descent, are two saw-mills in situations most advantageously chosen for ensuring a continual supply of water. The basin is spacious and well sheltered; at high water vessels from 20 to 25 tons may run in for security against a gale, by taking care to avoid a muddy flat at its entrance: the channel, however, is not difficult. The branch called Bras St. Nicholas has its source in the high lands, in the rear of Bonsecours and L'Islet, and runs parallel to the St. Lawrence, but in an opposite direction, until it falls into the R. du Sud at the village of St. Thomas. At its confluence a handsome bridge, called Prevost Bridge, was erected in 1812 by Jacques Morrin; it is 120 feet in length, 18 in breadth and 15 above the level of the water. Over the Rivière du Sud there is a much handsomer one, called Regent's Bridge, built in 1813, by François Frichette; it is 300 feet long, 20 in breadth and 15 above the water's level; it is built with wood and supported by substantial neat piers with a very handsome railing on the top. These bridges are nearly together and almost at right angles, having a very light and pretty appearance. The lands near the source of this river are reported by the hunters to be of the best quality, and the valley through which it runs is a level, rich and fruitful plain. The richness of the harvests in this luxuriant valley formerly acquired for it the reputation of being the granary of Lower Canada, but it is now supposed to yield in fertility to the lands on the river Richelieu; its scenery, however, is extremely soft and beautiful.

Sud-ouest or South-west, river, in the co. of Rouville. There are two rivers of this name in the augmentation to Monnoir: the Great South-west River rises in Lake John and runs into the R. Yamaska; near its mouth it receives the Little South-west River, which waters the Scotch settlement.—*Vide Monnoir*, S.

Sud-ouest, Bras de, river, in the counties of Megantic and Beauce, is supplied by small lakes in the T. of Tring, from which it enters the S. of Vaudreuil and discharges itself into the R. Chaudière. It is generally passable in canoes but not in boats.

Suffolk or Lockaber, township, in the co. of Ottawa, *vide* Lochaber.—Besides the grant to Mr. M'Millan in 1807, a grant of 1945 acres was made to Philemon Wright, Esq. in 1823.

Sugar Loaves, in the co. of L'Islet and south of the Grande Rivière Noire, are 5 small mountains connected by ridges; the diameter of their bases is from 15 to 20 perches, and the length of their sloping sides from 4 to 5 perches. They are rather stony and end in abrupt rocks covered with mixed timber. Most of them are close to the bank of the river.—*V. Grande Rivière Noire.*

Sunday River, in the T. of Leeds, joins the Ossgood River.

Sutton, township, in the co. of Missiskoui, is bounded E. by Potton; W. by St. Armand; S. by the province line; N. by Brome. The land is generally very good and every branch of cultivation might be carried on to advantage, except in some few marshy places which could, however, be easily drained and converted into very good meadow land. The timber is chiefly ash, elm, maple and beech; on the lower parts are the kinds usually found on wet soils, viz. cedar, spruce, fir, hemlock, &c.—It is watered by the River Missiskoui, that crosses the S. E. corner, and by many small rivers.—Several roads have been opened in different directions towards Missiskoui Bay, the other townships and the state of Vermont.—Settlements to a large extent have been made and agriculture appears to be carried on with spirit. The principal settlements are on each side of the R. Missiskoui and its N. branch. A road has been laid out from Rickford in the United States to the T. of Brome. On the streams that intersect the cultivated parts are two grist and three saw-mills. In this T. bog and mountain iron-ores are found and an iron forge is established.—About 3,000 acres are under cultivation.

Statistics.

Population	825	Carding-mills	1	Shopkeepers	1
Schools	1	Fulling-mills	1	Taverns	1
Corn-mills	1	Saw-mills	1	Artisans	15

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	6,900	Potatoes	27,000	Buck wheat	3,000
Oats	6,700	Peas	6,000	Indian corn	4,900
Barley	1,000	Rye	1,500	Map. sug. cwts.	44

Live Stock.

Horses	210	Cows	560	Swine	500
Oxen	460	Sheep	2,000		

T.

TADOUSSAC, *v.* SAGUENAY, R.

TALAYORLE, river, rises in a lake in the rear of Stoneham and running S. W. traverses Fief Hubert, and descending through Fausembault into Bourglouis meets another river that rises in 3 small lakes at the N. W. corner of Fief Hubert. The union of these streams forms the R. Ste. Anne.

TARTIGO, *v.* TURTIGOO.

TARTIGOSHICHE, *v.* TURTIGOOSHICHE.

TASCHEREAU RIVER, in the T. of Buckland, is one of the branches of the Rivière des Abenaquis which runs into the R. Etchemin.

TEMISCAMING LAKE, in the co. of Ottawa, about 400 miles N. W. of Montreal, is a large lake: the country about it is fertile and will make good settlements hereafter. Mr. M'Kay, in the spring of 1818 or 19, planted 36 bushels of potatoes on the borders of this L. and they grew exceedingly well; he also sowed some peas and other seeds with similar success. He likewise purchased in Hull a bull, with some cows and calves, for the use of his farm on this lake.

TEMISCOUATA (F.), *v.* MADAWASKA, S.

TEMISCOUATA LAKE, in the co. of Rimouski, is, by the lowest estimate, 22 miles in length, and it varies from half a mile to $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in breadth, and is sufficiently deep for vessels of considerable burthen. It is encompassed by lofty mountains gradually descending, and covered with thick wood almost down to its margin. Several large rivers lend the aid of their copious streams to swell the waters of this romantic and secluded expanse: the principal rivers are called the Namjamskutesek, the Toledo or Rivière au Canot, and the Ashberusk. On the borders of the lake the soil is, in many places, light, sandy, and gravelly, and extensive pineries are found in its vicinity and along the rivers that run into it. The scenery is remarkably various, beautiful and picturesque, but the charms of the spring, the summer and the autumn can scarcely compensate, in this spot, so far removed from the comforts and the pleasures of society, for the dreary solitude of the winter. This lake abounds with fish of almost every description to be found in fresh water, particularly the toledo, the white fish, and the salmon-trout, which weighs from 10 to 20 lbs., and is frequently speared by the settlers. In 1824 Col. Fraser commenced his settlements on this lake; it then consisted of about 4 houses, a saw-mill and from 70 to 80 acres cleared. Col. Fraser has discovered a bed of excellent lime on the borders of the lake. A small steam-boat on this lake would materially facilitate the intercourse between Canada and New Brunswick.—*Vide* MADAWASKA, F. and TEMISCOUATA PORTAGE.

TEMISCOUATA PORTAGE, *v.* ROADS.

TEMPLETON, township, in the co. of Ottawa, is bounded E. by Buckingham; W. by Hull; in the rear by Portland; in the front by the R. Ottawa. Eight ranges were surveyed in 1805 and the greater part of the lands thus laid out have been found of an excellent quality, abounding with meadows and rising from the front into fertile swells, but some parts are stony. The land approaching the Ottawa is rather low, but the soil is tolerably good for the production of most sorts of grain and many of the most useful succulents; the back parts are not much inferior to the front in soil and timber. Templeton has the advantage of Hull. Norway white and yellow pine are abundant; the rear ranges are chiefly timbered with elm, birch, beech, maple and basswood; and the front with spruce, cedar, basswood and balsam. It is exceedingly well watered by the great and little rivers Blanche, the entrance of the River Gatineau, and by many inferior streams besides several ponds along its front, which overflow in spring and autumn. A long narrow pond extends across Nos. 26, 25, 24 and 23 of Long Point Range, almost parallel to the shore, and another of the same description stretches obliquely across several lots W. of the R. Blanche in the 1st range.—The south-westernly quarter of Templeton was laid out pursuant to a warrant of survey issued in the names of Mr. Philemon Wright and associates. The settlements in this township are chiefly in that quarter, and may, like those of Eardly, be said to have grown out of those of Hull. The S. E. quarter, or rather 13,650 acres, were granted to Mr. Alexander M'Millan and others, in Mar. 1807; the greater number of his associates have reconveyed their lands to him. The road opened by the commissioners passes over the front of this township, but owing to the want of settlers to keep it in repair it is neglected and has become almost impassable. In 1824 there were 156 acres under cultivation and 30 cleared, on

which were 7 houses and 4 barns.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated*, 40,807 acres.

Statistics.

Population	60	Pearlasheries	1
Potasheries	1		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Cwts.
Wheat	200	Peas	50	Maple sugar	2
Oats	360	Rye	86	Hay, tons	270
Potatoes	1,190	Indian corn	705		

Live Stock.

Horses	20	Cows	18	Swine	21
Oxen	28	Sheep	15		

TERRA FIRMA of Mingan, *v.* MINGAN.

TERREBOIS, or DEVERBOIS, seigniory, in the co. of Kamouraska, is bounded N. E. by the S. of Rivière du Loup; S. W. by Granville and Lachenaye; in the rear by waste lands; in front by the St. Lawrence.

Title.—"Cette concession ne se trouve ni dans le bureau du Secrétaire ni dans le Régistre des Foi et Hommage: son front étant inconnu elle occupe sur la carte l'espace qui se trouve entre les concessions de Messrs. *de Grandville* et *de Lachenaie*."—This concession was originally granted to Fran. Dionis Bourgeois, 15 Nov. 1673, and was to consist of three leagues by three.—See *Cahiers d'Intendance, No.* 2 *à* 9, *folio* 61.

TERREBONNE, county, in the district of Montreal, is bounded N. E. by the S. W. boundary line of the S. of Lachenaye to the depth thereof, thence westward along the rear boundary line thereof, thence westward along the rear boundary line of the aug. of Terrebonne to the S. W. boundary of the T. of Kilkenny, thence along the said boundary N. W. to the depth thereof, and thence on the same course to the northern boundary of the province; S. W. by the co. of Two Mountains; N. W. by the N. boundary of the province; S. E. by the Rivière des Prairies, together with the island and seigniory of Isle Jesus, and all the islands in that river, nearest to the county, and in whole or in part fronting it. It comprehends the seigniories of Isle Jesus, Terrebonne, Des Plaines, aug. of Terrebonne, Blainville, part of Mille Isles and its augmentation, and the township of Abercrombie. Its extreme length is 290 miles and its breadth 14, containing 3100 sq. miles. Its lat. on the River St. Jean or Jesus is 45° 39′ 20′ north, lon. 73° 20′ west. It sends two members to the provincial parliament and the places of election are St. Rose and Ste. Anne des Plaines. The principal rivers are the St. Jean or Jesus, Ste. Anne or Mascouche, North River, Achigan, and au Chiens. The soil and timber are of various qualities; but the soil, generally, consists of a mixture of sand and clay. The centre of this county is traversed by a species of dry plains, on which grows only small underwood; the front, especially below the Grande Coteau, offers excellent land and presents fine cultivated farms, and in the rear is found fine hard-wood. This co. is traversed by numerous roads, on which are the chief settlements presenting, in many places, well cultivated farms. The chief roads are, those along the front and the R. Mascouche, the Chemin de la Grande Ligne, in Blainville, and that along the eastern seignorial line of Terrebonne. The principal villages are those of Terrebonne and St. Therese.—This co., like that of Two Mountains, is circumscribed in its limits by the same cause—the difference existing in the bearings of the Ottawa county lines from those on the St. Lawrence running due N.W., therefore its northern limit does not extend to the N.W. boundary of the province, as above stated.

Statistics.

Population	16,905	Saw-mills	12	Potasheries	5
Churches, R. C.	3	Carding-mills	5	Pearlasheries	4
Curés	3	Fulling-mills	5	Shopkeepers	22
Presbyteries	3	Distilleries	2	Taverns	23
Villages	4	Breweries	1	Artisans	101
Schools	5	Tanneries	4	Ship-yards	1
Corn-mills	6				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	75,764	Peas	22,170	Mixed grain	3,990
Oats	60,442	Rye	2,312	Maple sugar, cwts.	312
Barley	4,772	Buck-wheat	3,000	Hay, tons	53,103
Potatoes	305,702	Indian corn	3,284		

Live Stock.

Horses	5,677	Cows	8,947	Swine	7,570
Oxen	5,998	Sheep	37,455		

TERREBONNE, seigniory, in the co. of Terrebonne, is bounded N. E. by Lachenaye; S. W. by the S. of Rivière du Chêne and by Blainville; in the rear by Abercrombie and Kilkenny; in the front by the R. St. John or Jesus.—Two leagues in front by 6 in depth. Granted in 3 parts; the 1st part, Dec. 23, 1673, two leagues in front and depth, to Mr. Dautier Deslandes; the 2nd part, called Desplaines, Apr. 10, 1731, of similar dimensions, to Sieur Louis Lepage de St. Claire; the 3rd part, Apr. 12, 1753, also of similar dimensions, to Sieur Louis de la Corne. This S. is

now the property of the heirs of the late Simon M'Tavish, Esq. of Montreal.—The soil towards the front is as rich and luxuriant as any in the province, and towards Desplaines it is generally of first-rate quality, but the remote parts are mountainous with a rough gravelly or stony soil. The high lands produce abundance of beech, maple, birch and elm timber; in some few places, that lie low and wet, there are cedars and spruce firs. Full two-thirds of this property are conceded, the greater part of which is under good cultivation and is extremely productive. The front is particularly well settled and exhibits every appearance of comfort and even affluence.—The rivers Achigan and Mascouche, with 3 or 4 rivulets, water this S. completely; they turn some very good corn and saw-mills, and those called the Terrebonne mills are celebrated as being the most complete and best constructed in the country. The carding and fulling-mills are also of great use.—The lands in the front of this seigniory are rich and productive, but not so much so in the augmentation to Desplaines, a tract so named on account of its extensive plains of inferior soil covered with brushwood: some parts of the augmentation, however, are valuable and well settled. —The 3rd augmentation, which presents, generally, rich and fertile land and good timber, is settling fast, and comprises the new settlement of New Glasgow, on the river Achigan. The great number of roads which traverse this seigniory and extend along the banks of the several rivers are tolerably good and well settled. The Chemin de la Grande Ligne, leading from the village to New Glasgow, is considered of great use, and offering a communication with the new townships, and may ultimately prove as useful as that which traverses Blainville by St. Therese.—The *Parish of Terrebonne* forms scarcely a third part of the seigniory. Three-fourths of it are conceded and the remainder, viz. Le Grand Coteau, is in woodland, and being considered unfit for cultivation has no road across it. Almost all the lands fit for cultivation were conceded previously to 1759. The extent of these concessions was 3 arpents by 20, and the conditions were 2 sols tournois per arpent or one sol and one pint of wheat, and on a whole range 5 sols quit rent. Afterwards continuations were added to the old concessions, but they were generally of no use except for wood, the soil being nearly a sterile sand; these continuations were for the most part 20 arpents each.—The *Village of Terrebonne* is pleasantly situated on a projecting point of land, having several beautiful islands in front, which, by their varied and romantic scenery, greatly contribute to embellish the prospect. It contains about 200 well-built houses of wood and stone, besides the church and parsonage-house; the seignorial-house is a well-constructed mansion; indeed there are several houses built in a very good style in this village, it being a favoured spot where many gentlemen, who have realised large fortunes in the N. W. company fur trade, retire to enjoy the comforts and luxuries of private life. A fair is annually held at this village on the 3rd Tuesday in Sept., and it is also a place of some traffic, occasioned by the continued influx of persons bringing grain to the mills from distant parts, and by the large exports of flour that annually take place; in consequence many of the residents are traders and artisans, whose commercial concerns impose a degree of consequence upon the village. In 1803 this seigniory was purchased by the late Simon M'Tavish, Esq., to whose heirs it now belongs, for 25,100*l.* currency; since that period many large sums have been expended in making numerous judicious and beneficial improvements.

Statistics.

Population	2,094	Villages	1	Tanneries	3
Churches, R. C.	1	Corn-mills	2	Potasheries	1
Curés	1	Carding-mills	2	Pearlasheries	1
Presbyteries	1	Fulling-mills	2	Medical men	1
Convents	1	Saw-mills	2	Notaries	1
Schools	1				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	6,240	Potatoes	13,000	Indian corn	390
Oats	520	Peas	1,560	Mixed grain	100
Barley	208	Rye	104		

Live Stock.

Horses	600	Cows	800	Swine	680
Oxen	650	Sheep	3,000		

Title.—" Concession du 23me Decembre, 1673, faite par la Compagnie à Mr. *Dautier Deslandes*, de deux lieues de terre de front sur la revière *Jésus* autrement appelée la rivière *des Prairies;* à prendre depuis les bornes de la *Chenaie*, en montant, vis-à-vis l'Isle *Jésus*, sur deux lieues de profondeur."—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage*, *No.* 31, *folio* 143, *le* 13*me Février*, 1781.

1*me Augmentation.*—" Confirmation du 10me Avril, 1731, de concession faite au Sieur *Louis Lepage* de *St. Claire*, d'un terrein de deux lieues, à prendre dans les terres non concédées dans la profondeur, et sur tout le

front de la Seigneurie de *Terrebonne*."—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage, No.* 31, *folio* 143, *le* 13*me Février*, 1781.

2*me Augmentation*.—" Permission du 12me Avril, 1753, donnée par le *Marquis Duquesne*, Gouverneur, et *François Bigot*, Intendant, au Sieur *Louis de la Corne*, de continuer le défrichement dans la profondeur de deux lieues, au delà des fiefs de *Terrebonne* et *Desplaines*."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 10, *folio* 13.

Terres Rompues (R.), *v.* Missiquinipi.

Tewkesbury, township, in the co. of Quebec, is bounded w. by Stoneham; in front by Côte de Beaupré; in the rear by waste lands. The surface is generally mountainous and rocky; the greater part barren and unfit for cultivation, though here and there some scanty patches of better land lie in the valleys, where the soil is moderately good and would bear tillage.—It is watered by the Jaques Cartier and some smaller streams, and also by some small lakes.—The timber is beech, maple, birch and pine of good dimensions.—*Vide* Stoneham.

Thames, river, in the t. of Inverness.

Thetford, township, in the co. of Megantic, is bounded n. w. by Leeds; s. e. by Adstock, and lies between Broughton and Ireland.—This township, though generally mountainous, has a few intervals of good land fit for cultivation, on which grain, hemp, and flax might be raised; the s. e. part is very indifferent, and covered with a thick moss, beneath which there is a bed of stone, with not more than five or six inches of poor exhausted earth upon it. The timber generally is not bad and consists of beech, elm, birch and maple, with plenty of hemlock, spruce fir, &c.—Watered by two large lakes, a few moderate-sized rivers and many small streams.—One-half of it is the property of Dr. North.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated*, 22,000 acres.

Three Rivers (D.), *v.* Districts.

Three Rivers, town of, *v.* Ste. Marguerite, S.

Tivierge, *v.* Lepage.

Tilibi, river, runs into the r. aux Lievres.

Tilly or St. Antoine, seigniory, in the co. of Lotbiniére, is bounded e. by Lauzon; w. by Desplaines; in the rear by Gaspé; in front by the St. Lawrence.—1½ league in depth. Granted Oct. 29, 1672, to Sieur de Villieu and is now the property of —— Noel, Esq.—In this S. water is scarce.—The *Parish of St. Antoine*, by an order in council of Mar. 3, 1722, which confirmed the regulation of Feb. 20, 1721, extends in front 3¼ leagues, viz. 4 arpents comprised in the fief of Dame Beaudouin and one league 38 arpents the remaining extent of the S. of Tilly, also fief Miranda ¾ of a league in front, and also f. Bonsecours one league, ascending as far as Ste. Croix.

Title.—" Concession du 29me Octobre, 1672, faite par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, au Sieur *de Villieu*, de l'étendue de terres qui se trouveront sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, depuis les bornes de celles de Mr. *Lauzon*, jusqu'à la petite rivière dit *de Villieu*, icelle comprise, sur une lieue et demie de profondeur."—*Reg. Ins. Con. Sup. lettre* B, *folio* 20.

Tingwick, township, in the co. of Drummond, is bounded n. e. by Chester and s. w. by Kingsey. It is watered by numerous streams that empty themselves into the r. Nicolet.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated*, 2,270 acres.

Statistics.

Population . . 91

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat .	905	Barley .	45	Peas .	300
Oats .	1,000	Potatoes	1,260	Indian corn	200

Live Stock.

Horses .	45	Cows .	72	Swine .	80
Oxen .	54	Sheep .	180		

Toledo or Riviere au Canot, derives its source in a chain of small lakes to the n. e. of Lake Temiscouata, into which it discharges itself; although rapid, it is navigable for canoes.—The Toledo trout is worthy of remark; it is very like a common-sized cod-fish and is taken in such quantities at a particular season, that the inhabitants of l. Temiscouata and others, even from the Madawaska settlement, salt them for their use in winter. It is the largest fish taken either in this river or the lake, and is only found near the mouth of the river. It is caught with the line and hook.

Tomefobi Lake, in the t. of Hatley, extends diagonally from the 4th to the 9th range about 8 miles and its breadth 1 mile. The banks are beautiful and picturesque, with landscape and woodland scenery as romantic as the most fertile genius of an artist could well imagine. It abounds with excellent fish and, like the other lakes in Hatley, is the resort of innumerable wildfowl of various descriptions. Its outlet unites with 2 or 3 other streams, from Compton and Clifton, and falls into the r. St. Francis in Ascot.

Tomisticobish (R.), *v.* Riviere des Vases.

Tonnancour or Pointe du Lac, seigniory,

in the co. of St. Maurice, is bounded N. E. by St. Marguerite and St. Maurice; S. W. by Gatineau; in front by Lake St. Peter and the St. Lawrence. —It contains fiefs Normanville and Souvaget.— 1¼ leagues in front by 2 in depth. Granted Nov. 3, 1734, to Sieur René Godefroi de Tonnancour. It now belongs to Madame Montour.— A reddish light soil on clay or marl spreads over the greater part of this seigniory; the front is sandy, flat and low, but towards the interior it gradually becomes better and higher, rising more abruptly towards the rear: flax flourishes well and the land is congenial to the growth of hemp. —All the grant is conceded in 7 ranges, of which 3 are entirely settled and a fourth in progress. The lands conceded prior to 1759 were rented at 20 sols per arpent and a capon.—The prevailing timber is maple, beech, ash, birch and some pine. —It is watered by part of the Petite Machiche, by the Rivière au Sable which turns 2 saw-mills, by the R. St. Charles, on which are erected one saw-mill and a corn-mill, 2 stories high with 4 sets of stones, and by the R. au Glaise which drives a saw-mill and a carding and fulling-mill. Neither of these rivers is navigable, but on their banks are some good settlements, which with those along the front embrace about one-half of the grant.—The roads are generally fine and several pass through the interior; the main one crosses the front and runs along the St. Lawrence. —The Pointe du Lac is a large projection from the front of the seigniory, forming the N. E. extremity of Lake St. Peter: on this promontory are some remains of barracks that were erected for the accommodation of troops during the first American war. On the east side of La Rivière de la Pointe du Lac stands a good-looking church, a parsonage-house and a chapel; not far removed from this spot are Montour's Mills, large, commodious and well-built, and near to them are some extensive storehouses and dwellings; on the opposite side of the road, a little above the mills, stands the proprietor's manor-house, a very handsome building, finely situated and commanding a prospect over a tract of country abounding in picturesque beauties.—Agricultural labour is performed with horses, and one-fourth of the wheat grown is sold in flour, and half the hay produced is also sold.— The iron-mine of St. Maurice extends into this seigniory.

Statistics.

Population	1,062	Corn-mills	1	Taverns	2
Churches, R. C.	1	Carding-mills	1	Artisans	16
Curés	1	Fulling-mills	1	River-craft	1
Presbyteries	1	Saw-mills	4	Tonnage	10
Villages	1	Shopkeepers	1	Keel-boats	2

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	5,200	Barley	650	Rye	650
Oats	6,500	Peas	520	Indian corn	15

Live Stock.

Horses	500	Cows	1,000	Swine	600
Oxen	600	Sheep	3,000		

Title.—" Concession du 3me Novembre, 1734, faite par *Charles Marquis de Beauharnois*, Gouverneur, et *Gilles Hocquart*, Intendant, au Sieur *René Godefroi de Tonnancour*, d'une demi lieue de terre de front sur une lieue de profondeur, à prendre le dit front au bout de la profondeur et limite du fief ci-devant de *Normanville*, pour être la dite prolongation en profondeur unie et jointe au dite fief de *Normanville* pour ne faire ensemble avec le fief et Seigneurie de *Sauvaget* qu'une seule et même Seigneurie, sous le nom de *Tonnancour*, laquelle se trouvera être d'une lieue et quart de front sur deux lieues de profondeur: le rumb de vent courant pour le front Nord-Est et Sud-Ouest, et pour la profondeur Nord-Ouest et Sud-Est."— *Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 7, *folio* 29.

Tortue, la, river, rises in Sherrington, and, after a serpentine course in the parish of St. Constant, runs to the upper part of the parish of St. Philip; it turns some mills, but it is navigable for a space of 12 arpents only from its mouth.

Touffe des Pins, river, in the co. of Beauce, rises in Aubert de L'Isle and falls into the Chaudière, about 3½ miles above the church of St. François, in the S. of Vaudreuil.

Tough, river, rises in the N. angle of Frampton and runs S. W. into the Etchemin; it turns a mill at its mouth.

Tremblay, fief, in the co. of Chambly, is bounded N. E. by Boucherville; S. W. by Longueuil; in the rear by Montarville; in front by the St. Lawrence.—28 French arpents in breadth and one league in depth. Granted, 29th Oct., 1672, to Sieur de Varennes and is now the property of J. Dubai, Esq. and the heirs of E. Gray, Esq.—In this small tract the land is of excellent quality and nearly all under cultivation. It is but indifferently watered.

Title.—" Concession du 29me Octobre, 1672, faite par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, au Sieur *de Varennes*, de vingt-huit arpens de terre de front sur une lieue de profondeur, à prendre sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, bornée d'un côté à la concession du Sieur *St. Michel* et d'autre celle du Sieur

Boucher; et la quantité de terre qui se trouvera depuis le Sieur *Boucher* jusqu'à la rivière *Notre Dame*, la moitié d'icelle comprise, sur pareille profondeur, avec deux isles qu'on appelle *Percées*, et trois islets qui sont audessous des isles."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 1, *folio* 17.

TRING, township, in the co. of Megantic, is bounded N. E. by Vaudreuil; S. W. by Adstock, and lies between Broughton and Shenley. This tract is, for the greater part, of a favourable quality and fit for tillage; it would produce grain, and in many places appears to be well adapted to the growth of flax and hemp. The timber is as good as the land, and much of the best kinds might be collected.—Watered by a chain of five beautiful lakes abounding with excellent fish and discharging their waters into the R. Chaudière through a stream called the Bras du Sud-Ouest. The S. E. part of this T. was granted to sundry individuals, under patent, as far back as 1804, and the other half was set apart for the militia. Several locations were made by the agent of the T., the late F. Blanchet, Esq., who himself held a location of 1,200 acres, for having served during the late American war as superintendant general of hospitals; he long and zealously served his country also in the legislative assembly of the province.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated,* 20,800 acres.

Statistics.

Population . 10

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	30	Barley	10
Oats	50	Potatoes	140

Live Stock.

Horses	1	Cows	3
Oxen	2	Swine	11

TRINITE, la, (S.), *v.* CAP ST. MICHEL.

TRINITE, la, river, falls into the R. Saguenay; it is an inconsiderable stream similar to the St. Charles near Quebec. It is on the S. W. side of the Saguenay and derives its name from three small hollows, or, as some say, from three large headlands on the shore of the Saguenay and on the north side of the place where it joins that river. It winds along a valley and into a deep bay, where there is a salmon-fishery. It is about half way between Tadoussac and Chicoutimi; wherefore the bay which lies opposite to it, and which was before called Le Ruisseau de la Trinité, has been occasionally called "Half Way Bay" and the "Trinity." It forms an excellent harbour and lies 2 leagues from St. John's Cove. The cliffs are at least 1800 ft. high and overhang the water.

TROIS PISTOLES, river, in the co. of Rimouski, is formed by two large branches that take their sources S. of the Temiscouata Portage, which they cross, and, running N. in a parallel direction, meet about 2 miles above their confluence with the R. Abawsisquash. The E. branch rises partly in Lake la Petite Fourche, and the W. branch is formed by the junction of two streams that descend from Côte de la Grande Fourche. This R. traverses the S. of Trois Pistoles from the rear to the front and descends into the St. Lawrence.

TROIS PISTOLES, seigniory, in the co. of Rimouski, is bounded N. E. by Richard Rioux; S. W. (according to title) by Dartigny or Villerai; in the rear by waste lands; in front by the St. Lawrence.—2 leagues in breadth and depth. Granted, Jan. 6, 1687, to Sieur de Vitré.—Besides the isles and islets in front, the Isles aux Basques are included in this grant.—This seigniory is divided into numerous fiefs. The surface is uneven, but the soil is generally good; in front it is light, and in some parts sandy; in the rear the soil is strong. There are 3 ranges of concessions, 2 of which are completely settled, and the third partially, having only 20 settlers: the farms are 42 arpents by 3. In the front range, which is most settled, two-thirds of the farms are under cultivation, in the 2nd range one-third, and in the 3rd range only 20 farms are cultivated.—The principal rivers are, the Trois Pistoles and its branches, the Rivière du Moulin which turns a saw-mill, the Ruisseau de l'Eglise which turns two saw-mills, and Rivière des Coqs which also turns a saw-mill and discharges itself into Bay des Coqs.—Maple, cedar, birch and *epinette* are in abundance, and there is also some pine.—There is only one house built with stone; all the others, as well as the church, are built with wood. The *Parish of Trois Pistoles,* although limited to 3 leagues in front, comprehends the S. of Ha Ha in Rioux.

Statistics.

Population 1,744	Presbyteries . 1	Shopkeepers 2
Churches, R. C. 1	Corn-mills . 1	Artisans . 13
Curés . . 1	Saw-mills . 3	

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat .	6,240	Potatoes	2,870	Mixed-grain	2,700
Oats .	683	Peas .	2,008	Maple sugar, cwts.	29
Barley .	1,600				

Live Stock.

Horses .	395	Cows .	632	Swine . .	790
Oxen .	325	Sheep .	3,950		

Title.—" Concession du 6me Janvier, 1687, faite par le Marquis *de Brisay*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, au Sieur *de Vitré*, de deux lieues de front le long du fleuve *St. Laurent*, du côté du Sud, à prendre depuis la concession du Sieur *Villerai*, et descendant le dit fleuve, la rivière des *Trois Pistoles* comprise, et les isles qui se trouveront dans les deux lieues de la présente concession, sur deux lieues de profondeur, même celle au *Basque*, si elle se trouve dans la quantité présentement concédée."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, *No.* 3, *folio* 2.

Trois Saumons, river and lake, in the co. of L'Islet. The river rises in two branches; the eastern branch has its source in Ashford, and the western issues from a lake of the same name in the aug. to that township. The branches join near the S. E. angle of St. Jean, Port Joli, and crossing that S. diagonally to the N. W. angle falls into the St. Lawrence. The lake, which contains fine trout, is 3½ miles long and its greatest breadth half a mile.

Troublesome River or Shiegash, falls into the N. E. side of the R. St. John near the S. E. end of the Madawaska settlement.

Trout River falls into the S. W. bank of the R. Madawaska; it is from 20 to 30 feet wide and produces a great abundance of the usual varieties of fish.

Tshnuagamitshish (L), *v.* Kiguagomishish.

Tuctigoo, *v.* Turtigoo.

Tuque, la, *v.* St. Maurice, R.

Turtigoo, Tuctigoo, or Tartigo, river, rises in the waste lands S. W. of Lake Matapediac and runs N.; after receiving the waters of the Tuctigooshiche it continues its course to the N. W. corner of the T. of Matane, where it enters the St. Lawrence.—This R. abounds with salmon.

Turtigooshiche or Tartigooshiche, river, rises not many miles from the Turtigoo, and taking a similar course runs through the portage, or Indian path, from Mitis to Lake Matapediac.

Twashega, Iwashega or Roche Coupe (R.), *v.* Iwashega.

Two Mountains, county, in the district of Montreal, is bounded N. E. by the S. W. boundary of the S. of Blainville and the augm. to Mille Isles, by the rear line of the augm. to the S. of the Lake of Two Mountains, by the rear line of Argenteuil, the E. outline of the T. of Wentworth continued to the S. W. bounds of the T. of Howard, thence along the said bounds, and continuing on the same course, N. W. to the northern boundary of the province; W. by the co. of Ottawa; S. and S. W. by the R. Ottawa, including Isle Bizarre and all the islands in the R. Ottawa nearest to the county, in the whole or in part fronting or intersecting it; N. and N. W. by the northern boundary of the province. It comprises the seigniories of Mille Isles or Rivière du Chêne, Lake of the Two Mountains and its augm., and Argenteuil; also the townships of Chatham, Grenville, Wentworth, Harrington, Arundel, and Howard; and the parishes of Saint Eustache, Saint Benôit, Sainte Scholastique, Lake of Two Mountains, and Isle Bizarre, and all the parishes, townships and lands in the whole or in part comprised within the above limits. Although the northern boundary of this co. is stated above to extend to the N. W. boundary of the province, the difference of bearing existing between the division line separating the same from the co. of Ottawa with the western boundary line of the co. of Lachenaye, is such when prolonged as to intersect each other at the distance of about 55 miles from the Ottawa, and consequently reduces the superficies of the co. as follows; extreme length 86 miles, breadth 40, contents 979 square miles. Its lat. on the Ottawa is 45° 31 N., 74° 21′ 30″ W. It sends two members to the provincial parliament, and the places of election are St. André and St. Eustache.—The soil and timber generally in this flourishing co. are unexceptionable.—It is abundantly watered by the rivers Du Chêne, Du Nord, Rouge, Calumet, Kingham, Au Prince, Davis, and their numerous branches. All these rivers are more or less interrupted by rapids and falls and consequently are not navigable, but the most practicable at intervals for boats and canoes is the Du Nord or North River. This co. embraces a most extensive front on the Ottawa. It is traversed by numerous roads on which are to be seen flourishing settlements; the chief post route to the Ottawa traverses this co., passing through the villages of St. Eustache, Grand Brulé, St.

Andrews, Davis Village and Grenville. This co. comprises the Indian mission of the Two Mountains and ranks the 3rd in point of population and the 4th in agricultural produce.

Statistics.

Population	18,245	Schools	12	Hat-manufac.	1
Churches, Pro.	2	Corn-mills	8	Potteries	2
Churches, R. C.	4	Saw-mills	13	Potasheries	18
Curés	4	Carding-mills	2	Pearlasheries	11
Presbyteries	4	Fulling-mills	2	Shopkeepers	21
Westleyan chap.	1	Paper-mills	1	Taverns	34
Convents	1	Distilleries	2	Artisans	232
Villages	7	Tanneries	3		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	91,350	Peas	38,100	Mixed-grain	3,750
Oats	75,880	Rye	29,750	Maple sugar,	cwts. 857
Barley	19,275	Buck wht.	11,000	Hay, tons	37,300
Potatoes	167,000	Ind. corn	53,760		

Live Stock.

Horses	4,811	Cows	8,116	Swine	6,628
Oxen	5,498	Sheep	26,130		

Two Mountains, seigniory, has been already described, *vide* Lake of Two Mountains. The following additional information will, however, be found important.

The *Parish of St. Benoit* is in the front of the S., extending the whole width by about 3½ leagues in depth. The soil is fertile and rich, and in many places fit for the cultivation of hemp. It is nearly all inhabited.—The timber that remains is of good quality; and the parish is watered by the Belle Rivière, or Rivière du Chêne, and by two smaller rivers called St. Pierre and Du Prince. There are two principal roads leading from St. Eustache to St. Andrew's; one of which passes over the Belle Rivière and leads through the Côte St. Louis to La Chute. In the front is the Indian village, in the centre is the v. of Grand Brulé, and in the rear the v. of Belle Rivière, near the front of the p. of St. Scholastique. In Grand Brulé 3 houses are built with stone, the rest with wood. In the neighbourhood of the Indian village is a saw-mill built with wood.—The grain principally grown in this p. consists of wheat, oats and peas. The best farmers have 7 horses and the poorest one.

The *Parish of St. Scholastique* is in the rear half of the S., bounded in front by the village of Belle Rivière, or near it; w. by the p. of La Chute; e. by the p. of Ste. Anne, near the small chapel on North River, including the new settlements in the n. of the S. peopled by Irish emigrants.—This p. is watered by the North River, which is navigable the whole width of the seigniory, and by the Belle Rivière, a small stream that takes its source in the parish. Here is one small village, lately commenced; it is situated on the Belle Rivière, where the presbytery is built, and contains about 10 houses, a stone corn-mill and a saw-mill built with wood. The inhabitants manufacture some woollens and linen, about sufficient for half of their consumption. The soil is generally good, but n. of the North River it is in some places rocky and of lighter quality, though the timber is better. There is a good proportion of soft timber in every part of the p. A saw-mill is erected on a brook n. of North River into which it runs; a saw-mill is also built on the Belle Rivière near the presbytery. All the land is conceded, but a great portion remains uncleared, especially in the rear. The principal road leads across the p., from the parish of Ste. Anne to that of La Chute.

The *Parish of La Chute* has been but lately erected and the presbytery recently built. It formerly formed part of the p. of St. Benoit.

Statistics of the Villages and Côtes.

Villages and Côtes.	Churches.	Houses.	Windmills.	Corn-mills.	Saw-mills.	Taverns.	Notaries.	Stores.	Blacksmiths.	Joiners.	Tanners.	Shoemakers.	Weavers.	Bakers.	Clockmakers.	Masons.	Tinsmiths.
Grande Brulé, V.	1	50	1	.	.	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	.	.	.
Belle Rivière V.	.	10	.	1	1	2	.	4	3	3	2	2	.	.	1	1	1
Côte Doubles	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Côte St. Joseph	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Côte St. Pierre	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Côte St. Etienne	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Les Eboulis	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	1	60	1	1	1	11	2	8	10	11	4	4	2	2	1	3	1

Statistics of the Mission.

Population	887	Presbyteries	1	Villages	2
Churches, R. C.	1	Convents	1	Corn-mills	1
Curés	1	Schools	1		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	2,850	Barley	800	Indian corn	2,200
Oats	1,080	Peas	800		

Live Stock.

Horses	100	Cows	150
Oxen	50	Swine	400

U.

Uakanatsi, The Lake of Crooked Mountains, is about 10 leagues long by 3 broad; it is very deep and abounds with fish; a single carrying place separates it from the great L. Mistassinis.

Umqui, river, *v.* Humquin.

Uniatchouan or Viatchouan, and the Uniatchouanish, run into L. St. John, and are navigable for large bateaux for many leagues, and farther up for bark canoes.

Upikubatch, river, falls into Lake Kiguagomi, forming a large bay; it descends from a succession of rapids. This river, for about one mile up its N. E. bank, has been explored; this side was found to be abrupt and broken, and the opposite bank bounded by a succession of rocky hills. The mouth of this R. is surrounded with rocky mountains, and opposite to it is Presqu' Isle, nearly half a league in length; it is alluvial, and covered with alders: between this *Presqu' Isle* and the shore are 3 small islands of the same description.

Upton, township, in the co. of Drummond, is of an irregular figure, extending along the boundaries of De Ramzay and De Guir to the river St. Francis; it is bounded S. E. by Acton and Grantham, and abuts S. upon Milton. The land is flat and low, with many extensive swamps covered with tamarack, alder and cedar. By the side of the St. Francis, and other streams that intersect it, there are some few spots which, if under cultivation, might produce good crops of grain; but the soil in general is not of a favourable description. Both sides of the road leading along the Ruisseau des Chênes are well settled, and the road is well made.

Statistics.

Population 277

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	1,924	Potatoes	2,100	Buck-wheat	50
Oats	940	Peas	110	Indian corn	100
Barley	19				

Live Stock.

Horses	47	Cows	74	Swine	133
Oxen	46	Sheep	157		

Utsissagomo or Vomiting Lake, lies between lakes Mistassinis and Chuamonshuane; it is about 30 leagues in circumference, full of islands, and abounding with fish.

V.

Vacher, Ruisseau Vacher, rises in several springs near the V. of St. Jacques, in the S. of St. Sulpice, and running E. falls into the R. L'Assomption.

Valin, à, river, rises in a small lake, and runs into the N. bank of the R. Saguenay, half a league below the R. Caribou. Half a league from its mouth are falls, that would facilitate the erection of mills. It is an inconsiderable stream, and nearly such as that of the St. Charles, near Quebec.

Vallee, Great and Little, rivers, rise in the waste lands behind the S. of Grande Vallée des Monts, in the co. of Gaspé. Their courses are parallel, and of similar length, both traversing that seigniory into the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Vallee des Monts, *v.* Grande Vallee des Monts.

Varennes, seigniory, in the co. of Vercheres, between Boucherville and Cap St. Michel or La Trinité, is bounded in the rear by the augm. to Belœil.—28 arpents in front by one league in depth. Granted, 29th Oct., 1672, to Sieur de Varennes, and is at present the property of Paul Lussier, Esq.—The whole of this little grant is good and fertile land, nearly all in cultivation and pleasantly watered by two or three little streams. The church, belonging to this property, surpasses in beauty all those of the surrounding seigniories, and its exterior and interior decorations deserve notice: descending the river its three spires form a conspicuous object, which may be seen from Montreal, a distance of five leagues: a very good parsonage-house stands near it. There is also a

neat chapel.—It is watered by the St. Charles and other small streams.—Many of the houses of the tenants are well built, and dispersed through every part; but nowhere in sufficient number to form a village.—All the lands are conceded, and the greater part previous to 1759.—On a farm in this parish is a mineral spring, which, though known to be such for a long time, is not the less neglected, it is said, than that in the neighbourhood of Three Rivers: the water is saline. The intended road between Varennes and Belœil has not been commenced on account of the inadequacy of the sum appropriated for that purpose by the commissioners of internal communications; the amount of that sum is 200*l.* currency, and the expense of the road has been calculated at 500*l.* The road is to extend 75 arpents, 9 poles, and 2 feet, over 3 concessions: the first nearest Varennes is under culture, with the exception perhaps of one fourth its depth, which is in copse; the second in timber and copse, and the third in copse and newly cleared land, except about one seventh, which is under culture. In the line of the road are three ravines and a water-course, which make it necessary to build four bridges.—There is no want of persons desirous of making new settlements if they could obtain lands, particularly if they were near their relatives and friends, but there are none. The *parish of Ste. Anne*, by a regulation of Sept. 20, 1721, confirmed by an order in council of Mar. 3, 1722, extends about 2 leagues in front, and comprehends the fief Le Sueur, St. Michel, La Trinité and Varennes, including Isle à l'Aigle, and also Isle Ste. Therese, with the exception of the domain of Langloiserie and the houses of Louis and Urbain Briant, which are comprehended in the limits of the parish of Pointe aux Trembles, in the Island of Montreal.

Statistics.

Population	3,355	Schools	1	Medical men	1
Churches, R. C.	1	Villages	1	Notaries	1
Curés	1	Corn-mills	10	Shopkeepers	6
Presbyteries	1	Saw-mills	1	Taverns	3
Colleges	1	Tanneries	3	Artisans	25

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	46,800	Peas	23,400	Mixed grain	1,000
Oats	31,000	Rye	520	Maple sugar, cwts.	53
Barley	7,800	Indian corn	2,600		
Potatoes	69,500				

Live Stock.

Horses	1,677	Cows	2,500	Swine	1,500
Oxen	750	Sheep	10,000		

Title.—*Vide* TREMBLAY, S.

VASES, des, or TOMISTICOBISH, river, runs into the S. bank of the Saguenay, between the mouth of the Chicoutimi and Ha Ha Bay: at its mouth a dangerous shoal and reef of rocks project, which are covered at flood tide: some fine specimens of red marble have been found here.

VASIGAMENKE, river, runs into Ha Ha Bay. It is fed by small rivulets, running through channels formed by gullies of a moderate depth. This R. on an average is about 4½ chains in width; it is very rapid, and runs over a bed of gravel. The quantity of water it brings down is considerable, and it has changed its bed in many places between its mouth, and a distance of about three miles up. There are banks raised in the middle of it, which are from six to nine chains wide, and frequently a quarter of a mile long. Navigable for canoes to a great distance.

VAUDREUIL, county, in the district of Montreal, is bounded N. and E. by the river Ottawa; S. and S. E. by the St. Lawrence, and S. W. and W. by the boundary line separating that part of Lower Canada and Upper Canada situate between the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa. It includes Isle Perrot and all the islands in the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence, nearest to the county, and in the whole or in part fronting it. It comprises the seigniories of Vaudreuil, Rigaud, Soulanges and New Longueuil and the township of Newton. Its extreme length is 29 miles, and its breadth 20; containing 316 square miles. Its centre is in lat. 45° 21′ 15″ N., long. 74° 16′ W. It sends two members to the provincial parliament, and the places of election are Vaudreuil and Village of Cedres. This co. is of a triangular shape and is formed by the tongue of land dividing the waters of the St. Lawrence from those of the Ottawa. Its local situation offers manifold advantages: the opening of new roads, leading from one great river to the other; and the new settlements in the interior which are fast increasing, add considerably to its importance. The chief and most flourishing settlements are to be seen on the borders of the St. Lawrence, the Ottawa, and on each side of the rivers, de L'Isle, Quinchien, and La Graisse; there are several locks and canals in this co., the chief of which are at the cascades, and Coteau du Lac: the latter is a military post and a port of entry. The co. contains the villages of Vaudreuil, Cascades, Cedres and Rigaud.

Statistics.

Population	13,897	Corn-mills	7	Pearlasheries	9
Churches, R. C.	5	Saw-mills	6	Shopkeepers	29
Curés	5	Carding-mills	3	Taverns	20
Presbyteries	5	Fulling-mills	3	Artisans	93
Villages	4	Tanneries	6		
Schools	4	Potasheries	23		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		
Wheat	68,900	Peas	20,860	Maple sugar, cwts.	679
Oats	60,200	Buck-wht.	10,000		
Barley	5,830	Indian corn	5,000	Hay, tons	31,300
Potatoes	236,701	Mixed grain	5,008		

Live Stock.

Horses	3,603	Cows	6,146	Swine	5,995
Oxen	4,614	Sheep	22,910		

VAUDREUIL, seigniory, in the co. of Beauce, is bounded N. E. by Cranbourne; S. W. by Tring; N. W. by St. Joseph; S. E. by Aubert de l'Isle and Aubert Gallion.—3 leagues in front by 4 leagues in depth. Granted, Sep. 23, 1736, to Sieur Fleury de Gorgendiére. It now belongs to Monsieur de Léry.—The surface of this property is uneven and broken, and although much encumbered with rocks, which in many places are thinly covered, the soil is not of an inferior quality; the cultivated parts lie on each side of the Chaudiére, and vary from a quarter to half a mile in depth; they contain about 170 concessions, many in a flourishing state.—The timber consists of a general assortment of the best quality.—Besides the Chaudiére, it is watered by several other streams, of which the Bras de Sud Ouest, falling into the Chaudiére, is the largest. The Chaudiére may be crossed at two or three fords; but these, after two days' rain, are too much swollen to be safe for a carriage.—The *parish of Vaudreuil* does not include the whole of the seigniory. The unconceded lands in this part of the S. are not considerable, and they are in general thought to be fit for cultivation; they have no roads across them, nor are they surveyed. More than three-fourths of the lands were conceded prior to the conquest; and the extent conceded to each individual was 3 arpents in front by 20 in depth, the surplus in some of them are continuations. The conditions on which they were granted are, in general, very moderate. Many persons are desirous of taking new lands, but there remains not enough for all, and it appears as if the unconceded lands were reserved for the children of the more ancient and well-known families of the parish, who seem to be preferred to strangers.

Statistics.

Population	2,405	Carding-mills	1	Medical men	1
Churches, R. C.	1	Fulling-mills	1	Notaries	2
Curés	1	Saw-mills	1	Shopkeepers	8
Presbyteries	1	Tanneries	5	Taverns	6
Villages	2	Potasheries	4	Artisans	28
Corn-mills	2	Justice of Peace	2		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	16,600	Barley	1,000
Oats	16,200	Potatoes	45,100

Live Stock.

Horses	800	Cows	1,600	Swine	1,280
Oxen	1,280	Sheep	3,840		

Title.—" Concession du 23me Septembre, 1736, faite par *Charles Marquis de Beauharnois*, Gouverneur, et *Gilles Hocquart*, Intendant, au Sieur *Fleury de la Gorgendiére*, de trois lieues de terre de front et de deux lieues de profondeur des deux côtés de la rivière du *Sault de la Chaudiére*, en remontant, à commencer à la fin de la concession accordée aujourd'hui au Sieur *Rigaud de Vaudreuil*, ensemble les isles, islets et lacs qui se trouvent dans la dite rivière, dans la dite étendue de trois lieues."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 8, folio 9.*

VAUDREUIL, seigniory, in the co. of Vaudreuil, is bounded N. by the Lake of Two Mountains; S. by Soulange; W. by Rigaud; E. by the narrow channel that separates it from Isle Perrot.—4 leagues in front, and 1½ league in the broadest part and half a league in its narrowest. Granted, Oct. 12, 1702, to Mr. de Vaudreuil, and now the property of Robert Harwood, Esq.—This seigniory is in a very flourishing state; two thirds conceded in lots of 3 acres in front by 20 to 30 in depth, forming six different ranges, parallel to the Ottawa; the whole number of lots is 377, and of these 290 are under excellent cultivation.—The soil is good nearly throughout, and in many places of the best quality, producing grain and all the usual crops of the country.—Three small rivers, the Quinchien, Du Moulin and another stream, water it; in spring they are navigable for boats, but after the freshes have subsided even small canoes cannot work upon them.—Maple, elm, ash, birch, beech, white and yellow pine of superior quality, are found.—There is an extensive bed of iron ore in the Petite Côte, near the centre of the S.; it extends E. W. and S. about 10 miles.—Cloth, flannel and some linen are manufactured, of fine quality.—There are 20 orchards, and the soil is well adapted for the growth of fruit: the apples are excellent. The inhabitants rear poultry of all descriptions, and sell them in the S. of the Lake of Two Mountains. The butter is principally made by the English farmers, the *habitans* making scarcely sufficient for

their own consumption. Flax is sown, but no hemp, though the soil is fit for it. The English settlers in Côté St. Charles grow the greatest quantity of hay, having extensive meadows. Two-thirds of the grain on an average are sold at the Montreal market and to merchants of the place. The root, called ginseng, which is crystallized by Mr. J. M. C. Le Denier, a respectable inhabitant of the parish, is found in great abundance and exported by him. This drug is good for a variety of spasmodic complaints.—On the bank of the river, about six miles from the Pointe des Cascades, is the pleasant village of Vaudreuil, containing 38 houses, all well built of wood, except one, which is of stone, surrounding the church and parsonage house, which are both of stone. There are, however, many stone houses dispersed through the S. The seignorial, or manor-house, is situated on a well-chosen spot, near a small rapid, about 1½ mile from the church; surrounded by some groves of elm, plane and linden trees, which with avenues and other plantations in the English style afford many very pleasing prospects. At a little distance from the manor-house are a corn-mill and a wind-mill. The *village of Cascades*, situated on the point jutting out into Lake St. Louis, contains 17 houses, 4 of which, including the guard house, are built with stone; and it has 3 taverns: 2 of the houses stand in the S. of Soulange. This v. stands on the stage road that connects the two provinces, and, considering its situation as a great thoroughfare, it has not increased in any respect so much as might have been expected, particularly as it enjoys the advantages of being at the head of one line of navigation and at the foot of another; this perhaps may be accounted for by the rapid manner in which travellers pass through it, for as soon as they leave the steam-boat they enter the stage and pass on immediately; and those who arrive by the stage enter the steam-boat with similar haste: thus all pass through and no one stops. Three stages, in general, are constantly on the run up and down from the v. of Coteau, and are frequently full of passengers and luggage; the fare is 5*s.* for each passenger. The canal and locks are in good order, and 5 men who live in the guard-house, under the superintendence of Mr. Robins, take care of the works. The rates are 7*s.* for a bateau, and 14*s.* for a Durham-boat, through the canal, Split Rock, and the Coteau du Lac.—The major part of the men of this seigniory are *voyageurs*, like their neighbours, yet agriculture does not languish, nor is there a want of artisans in any of the useful trades: there are also 5 manufactories of pot and pearlash. The ferry-boats from Ste. Anne, on the Island of Montreal, which is the general route to Upper Canada, land their passengers in this seigniory near the manor-house, and from the number of travellers continually passing much interest and variety are conferred upon the neighbourhood.—Besides the main road several others pass through Vaudreuil, and are all kept in very good repair as well as the bridges. From Point Cavagnal to the manor-house are several small islands, which are appendages to this S. under the original grant.

Statistics of the Village of Vaudreuil.

Houses	38	Inns	3
Churches	1	Carpenters, &c.	3
Presbyteries	1	Wheelwrights	2
Medical men	1	Blacksmiths	2
Notaries	2	Chair-makers	1
Stores	3		

Statistics of the Seigniory.

Population	2,405	Carding-mills	1	Medical men	1
Churches R. C.	1	Fulling-mills	1	Notaries	2
Curés	1	Saw-mills	1	Shopkeepers	8
Villages	2	Tanneries	5	Taverns	6
Corn-mills	2	Potasheries	4	Artisans	28

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels		Bushels.
Wheat	16,600	Barley	1,000
Oats	16.200	Potatoes	45,100

Live Stock.

Horses	1,200	Cows	1,800	Swine	1,800
Oxen	1,200	Sheep	6,000		

Title.—"Concession du 12me Octobre, 1702, faite par *Hector de Calliére*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, à Mr. *de Vaudreuil*, pour ses enfans nés et à naître, de la moitié d'une langue de terre, située au lieu dit *les Cascades*, contenant quatre lieues de front sur une lieue et demie de profondeur au plus large de la dite langue de terre, et une demi lieue au plus étroit, à commencer vis-à-vis *l'Isle aux Tourtes*; joignant icelle pareille Concession accordée au Sieur *de Soulange*."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 5, *folio* 38.

VAUGAOUBSKIBANK, river, rises a few miles S. of Bouchette's camp, at the S. corner of the co. of Bonaventure, and runs into the R. St. John.

VERCHERES, county, in the district of Montreal, is bounded N. W. by the St. Lawrence; S. E. by the river Richelieu or Chambly; S. W. by the seigniories of Boucherville, Montarville and Chambly; N. E. by that part of the S. W. boundary of the seigniory of St. Ours between the St. Lawrence and the Richelieu, comprising all the islands

in those rivers in front of, and nearest to, the county, in whole or in part fronting it. It comprehends the seigniories of Contrecœur, Bellevue, Verchères, Saint Blain, Guillodière, Trinité or Cap Saint Michel, Varennes, Belœil and its augmentation, Cournoyer and all the islands in the said River St. Lawrence opposite the same, Isle Bouchard excepted. Its extreme length is 13 miles, and its breadth 19, containing 192 square miles. Its centre is in lat. 45° 32′ 30″ N., long. 73° 16′ 0″. It sends two members to the provincial parliament, and the place of election is at Verchères. The face of the country is level and low, and the soil generally light, but productive; it is chiefly watered by the St. Lawrence and the Richelieu, by which it is bounded; few streams of any note traverse it. The roads are numerous, and the whole co. exhibits rich and flourishing settlements;—it contains a number of mills all worked by wind, which evinces the deficiency of water-courses. It contains six parishes, and the handsome village of Varennes, besides some minor ones.

Statistics.

Population	12,695	Corn-mills	26	Taverns	11
Churches, R. C.	6	Saw-mills	8	Artisans	93
Curés	6	Carding-mills	2	Ship-yards	1
Presbyteries	6	Fulling-mills	1	River-craft	1
Colleges	1	Tanneries	7	Tonnage	18
Villages	4	Shopkeepers	15	Keel-boats	1
Schools	7				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	145,531	Peas	56,400	Mixed grain	5,610
Oats	114,600	Rye	9,020	Maple sugar, cwts.	187
Barley	23,290	Buck-wheat	2,500		
Potatoes	359,507	Indian corn	4,880	Hay, tons	34,950

Live Stock.

Horses	5,322	Cows	7,180	Swine	5,570
Oxen	3,210	Sheep	30,600		

VERCHERES, seigniory, in the co. of Verchères, on the south side of the St. Lawrence, is bounded N. E. by St. Blain; S. W. by Bellevue; in the rear by Cournoyer; in front of the St. Lawrence. —One league in front by two in depth. Granted, Oct. 29, 1672, to Sieur de Verchères, and is now the property of Madame Boucherville.—The land is generally good, with several varieties of soil; the largest proportion of which is in a creditable state of culture. It is watered by a small river and two or three rivulets, that turn a grist-mill, and some saw-mills. It has a neat church, a parsonage-house, and a chapel, in the centre of a small village.—In the *parish of Verchères* all the lands are conceded, some as far back as 1727; and there are roads in all directions. The terms of concession were various; some were charged 2 bushels of wheat and 42 sols for 60 superficial arpents; some, one bushel of wheat and 1 piastre for 90 superficial arpents; some, 1 bushel of wheat for 60 superficial arpents; and others were charged more or less. No one goes hence to settle in the townships; for the fathers of families, who have sufficient means, purchase lands for their children either in the parish or in the seigniories in the rear.

Statistics.

Population	2,712	Corn-mills	1	Medical men	1
Churches, R. C.	1	Carding-mills	1	Notaries	1
Curés	1	Fulling-mills	1	Shopkeepers	3
Presbyteries	1	Saw-mills	5	Taverns	1
Schools	1	Tanneries	2	Artisans	15
Villages	1	Just. of peace	1		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	39,000	Potatoes	59,000	Indian corn	1,360
Oats	26,000	Peas	10,000	Mixed grain	800
Barley	18,200	Rye	6,500	Maple sug. cwt.	52

Live Stock.

Horses	1,495	Cows	2,150	Swine	1,290
Oxen	595	Sheep	4,600		

Title.—" Concession du 29me Octobre, 1672, faite par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, au Sieur de *Verchères*, d'une lieue de terre de front sur une lieue de profondeur, à prendre sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, depuis la concession du Sieur *de Grandmaison*, en descendant vers les terres non concédées, jusqu'à celle du Sieur *de Vitré*; et s'il y a plus que cette quantité [qui est la predite Seigneurie de *St. Blain*,] entre les dits Sieurs, *de Verchères* et *de Vitré*, elle sera partagée également entr'eux."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 1, *fo.* 23.

Autre concession, par le Comte *de Frontenac*, Gouverneur, au Sieur *de Vercheres* le 8me Octobre, 1678, d'une lieue de terre d'augmentation dans la profondeur de sa Seigneurie de *Vercheres*, pour être unies et jointes ensemble.—*Régistre d'Intendance, No. Letter* B. *folio* 4.

VERMILLION, river, runs into the S. W. side of the R. St. Maurice about 8 miles above the post of Latuque.

VERTE, river, rises in the mountains S. of Temiscouata portage, and running N. enters the fief Cacona, where it divides the fourth range into two parts. It then directs its course to the St. Lawrence, into which it falls nearly opposite Green Island. It has a ferry at the main road, near its mouth. This R. is rapid, and being obstructed by falls is not navigable.

VERTE, ISLE, seigniory, in the co. of Rimouski,

is bounded in front by the R. St. Lawrence; S. W. by the Rivière Verte, and in the rear by waste-lands.—2 leagues in front by 2 in depth. Granted Apr. 27, 1684, to Sieurs Dartigny and Cardonniere, and afterwards to Sieur Dartigny only.—It comprises Isle Verte or Green Island, and all the isles, islets and shoals between them.—In front, there are two concessions; one-third part of the first and one quarter of the second only are settled. The soil in general is similar to that of Trois Pistoles, and is in front light, stony and indifferent. In this S. are many fine pineries. The church, 70 ft. by 40, is built of wood, and the presbytery, 45 ft. by 32, of stone. The S. is divided into many small fiefs. Fishing and hunting being followed as the means of livelihood, tend to retard the settlement of the lands; which is impeded by most of the tenants holding their lands in fief, possessing farms of 2 or 3 front arpents, and even more, by 2 leagues in depth, so that the seignior has no power to concede them; the advancement of cultivation is also retarded by the inhabitants taking more land than they can cultivate, which deprives the young labourers of the power to obtain lands, although the possessors have more than they cultivate.—*Isle Verte* or *Green Island*, which is an appendage to this seigniory, lies nearly opposite this seigniory, and is an appendage, to its being granted at the same time and to the same proprietor. It is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and its greatest breadth is one mile. The soil is good, and yields fine pasturage for a large number of cattle; and some of the low grounds are frequently overflown by the salt water during high tides. It also produces tolerable timber. A lighthouse is erected near the N. E. end of the island on a rocky point which juts far into the river, but is by no means elevated. This island is inhabited by two families. On the S. side Mrs. Fraser, a widow lady, has about 150 acres under cultivation, with a comfortable dwelling-house, a farm-house, and their respective appendages, all pleasantly situated at the foot of a small bank running along that side of the island which is divided from the settlements of Cacona by an arm of the St. Lawrence, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile in width. This channel is almost dry at low water and offers to the river-craft a safe anchorage and shelter in stormy weather. The fishery, which consists principally of herrings, has not unfrequently produced 100 barrels at one tide; but large quantities are allowed to escape or are otherwise lost for want of proper means to cure them all.

Title.—" Concession du 27me Avril, 1684, faite par *le Febvre de la Barre*, Gouverneur, et *de Meulles*, Intendant, aux Sieurs Dartigny et de la Cardonniere, depuis au Sieur Dartigny seul, contenant deux lieues de terre, prés et bois, de front sur le fleuve *St. Laurent* sur deux lieues de profondeur dans les terres; à prendre depuis une rivière qui est vis-à-vis *l'isle Verte*, du côté du Sud de la dite isle, icelle rivière comprise, jusqu'à deux lieues en descendant le dit fleuve, ensemble les isles, islets et battures qui se rencontrent vis-à-vis les dites deux lieues, jusqu'à la dite isle *Verte*, icelle même comprise."—*Régistre d'Intendance, Let.* B. *folio* 22.

VIATCHOUAN (R.), *v.* UNIATCHOUAN.

VIELLE FEMME, a rock, *v.* Gaspé Bay.

VIEUPONT (F.), in Ste. Marguerite, S.

VIEUPONT, fief, in the S. of Ste. Marguerite, in the co. of St. Maurice, extends along the St. Lawrence 17 arpents by one league in depth; being the space between two streams called the Third and Fourth Rivers. Granted, Aug. 23, 1674, to Mr. Joseph Godefroi, Sieur de Vieupont; and its precise extent of frontage determined by royal ordinance, June 15, 1723.—A small lot of land between Vieupont and Labadie is said to have belonged to Mr. Tonnancour.

Title.—" Concession du 23me Août, 1674, faite à Mr. *Joseph Godefroi* Sieur *de Vieupont*, d'une étendue de terre sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, du côté du Nord, à commencer depuis la rivière appelée la *troisiéme rivière* jusqu'à celle appelée la *quatriéme rivière;* contenant quinze arpens de front avec une lieue de profondeur. Par une Ordonnance du 15me Juin, 1723, il a été réglé que le fief ci-dessus auroit dix-sept arpens de front sur une lieue de profondeur."—*Cahiers d'Intendance, pour l'ancienne Concession.*

Au plan plus haut cité un lopin de terre entre Vieupont *et* Labadie *est dit appartenir à Mr.* Tonnancour."—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage, No.* 95, *folio* 78.

VILIEU, a small river in fief Maranda, in the co. of Lotbiniere. It runs into the St. Lawrence.

VILLAGE of INDUSTRY, *v.* Lavaltrie, S.

VILLECHAUVE (S.), *v.* BEAUHARNOIS.

VILLERAY, fief, in the co. of Rimouski.

VINCELOT, seigniory, and its augmentation, in the co. of L'Islet, is bounded N. E. by Bonsecours, S. W. by Cap St. Ignace and Ste. Claire; in front by the St. Lawrence; in the rear by waste lands.—The original grant one league square. The augmentation is one league in breadth by two in depth. The former was granted, Nov. 3, 1672, to the widow Amiot; the latter, Feb. 1, 1693, to Sieur de Vincelot.—Towards the river the land is low, the soil a light sandy earth with clay or

marl; in the rear the soil is a light coloured loam as it approaches the mountains; the greatest part is under cultivation, and it is rather bare of timber.—The Bras St. Nicholas and some small streams water it very well.—The front is indented by a large bay, near which is situated the church and parsonage-house, and the telegraph station No. 6.—Several roads by the St. Lawrence, and on the side of the Bras, communicate with the adjoining seigniories. The augmentation is remarkable for neither goodness of soil nor quality of timber; it is mountainous, and wholly uncultivated.

Title.—"Concession du 3me Novembre, 1672, faite par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, à Demoiselle Veuve *Amiot*, d'une lieue de terre sur autant de profondeur, à prendre sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, depuis le Cap *St. Ignace*, icelui compris jusqu'aux terres non-concédées."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 1, *folio* 26.

Augmentation.—"Concession du 1er Février, 1693, faite par *Louis de Buade*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, au Sieur de *Vincelot*, d'une lieue de terre de front avec deux lieues de profondeur, derrière et au bout de son fief de *Vincelot*, au Cap *St. Ignace*, qui a pareillement une lieue de front seulement, sur une lieue de profondeur, suivant les alignemens généraux de ce pays."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 4, *folio* 9.

VINCENNES, seigniory, in the co. of Bellechasse, is bounded S. W. by Mont-à-peine; N. E. by Beaumont; in front by the St. Lawrence; in the rear by Livaudiére.—70 arpents in front, by one league in depth. Granted, Nov. 3, 1672, to Sieur Bissot; and Féréol Roy, Esq., is the present proprietor.—The land lies rather high towards the St. Lawrence, and is, on the most elevated parts, of a lightish sandy earth; in other places a dark mould, on a substratum of rock, is prevalent. The greatest portion is in very respectable culture, and produces fine crops of grain, &c. The timber has been greatly reduced, and what now remains is but of indifferent quality. Several small streams falling into the St. Lawrence provide rather a scanty irrigation; one of them works a grist-mill seated in a cove under the lofty bank of that river. There are many good farm-houses and other dwellings along the several roads that intersect the seigniory.—It comprises two ranges conceded; in one are 20 farms, and in the other 23, and they measure 3 arpents in front by 40 in depth. Two-thirds of the concessions are under cultivation. In the first are 31 houses, of which six are built with stone, and the population consists of 58 men and 61 women and children; the 2d contains 21 houses, in cluding one of stone, 34 men and 28 women and children.

Title.—"Concession du 3me Novembre, 1672, faite par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, au Sieur *Bissot*, de soixante et dix arpens de terre de front, sur une lieue de profondeur, à prendre sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, depuis les terres appartenantes au Sieur *de la Cisiére*, jusqu'aux terres non-concédées."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 1, *folio* 30.

VISITATION, la, (V.), in Champlain, S.

VIVERI, river, in Vaudreuil, in the co. of Vaudreuil, rises in the second range of concessions and running N., empties itself into the Lake of Two Mountains, about half a mile above the Pointe du Detroit.

VOMITING RIVER, *v.* UTSISSAGAMO.

W.

WAGANISSIS, (R.), *v.* WAGANSIS.

WAGANSIS, or WAGANISSIS, river. There are two rivers of this name, the Great and Little Wagansis, being head branches of the R. Ristigouche, in the co. of Bonaventure. From hence is a portage leading to the Grande Rivière that falls into the St. John, which forms part of the inland communication, extending up the Ristigouche to the Madawaska settlement and Lake Temiscouata. The distance of the portage between the two rivers is about nine miles, and the land is divided by a height which is of pretty easy ascent; this portage is well fitted for culture and is covered in general with hard wood, spruce and other woods. Both rivers, if cleared of the trees that obstruct their course, would be navigable for canoes; the land near them is flat and their borders are covered with alders and high trees.—On the south side of this R. below the bank and at the extremity of the portage stands the *cross* erected by the late catholic bishop of Quebec, Joseph Octave Plessis. At this place, the author, and Mr. Johnson, in 1817, ended their exploring survey, pursuant to instructions of the commissioners appointed for settling the boundaries between the British provinces and the United States, under the 5th article of the treaty of Ghent.

WARE, an unsurveyed township in the co. of Bellechasse, is bounded N. E. and S. E. by waste lands; W. and N. W. by Watford, Cranbourne and Standon. This township is supposed to be in general very superior to the adjacent townships, both as to soil and climate; a small part adjoining

Standon is indifferent, but the S. and W. parts have a very promising appearance, and are well watered by the river St. John, whose various head-streams traverse almost every part of it, the waters falling into the Chaudière, and those communicating with Lake Etchemin. This township is in general a level, flat country, and in this respect entirely differing from those adjacent.

WARWICK, township, in the co. of Drummond, is bounded N. E. by Arthabaska; S. W. by Kingsey; S. E. by Tingwick.—A poor and rather sterile tract, and, excepting the first three ranges, is almost useless, being rough, broken and swampy, —defying all the art and labour of industry.—It is thickly covered with spruce and hemlock.—In the spring it is deeply overflown by several branches of the R. Nicolet. The S. E. half has been subdivided and granted to various persons.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated*, 8,751 acres.

WASHER, a projected township in the co. of Ottawa, is bounded N. E. by Wakefield, and S. E. by Eardley.

WATFORD, township, in the co. of Beauce, lies in the rear of Aubert de L'Isle, and S. E. of Cranbourne. It is watered by branches of the R. La Famine.

WEEDON, township, in the co. of Sherbrooke, is bounded N. E. by Garthby; S. W. by Dudswell; and lies between Ham and Lingwick.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated*, 32,700 acres.

WEMBROOK, river, in the S. W. angle of the co. of Bonaventure. One of the sources of the R. Ristigouche.

WENDOVER, township, in the co. of Drummond, is bounded N. E. by the main branch of the R. Nicolet; S. W. by the R. St. Francis; S. E. by Simpson; N. W. by Courval, and the augment. to Nicolet. The quality of this tract cannot be highly praised: the land near the R. St. Francis is the best and will admit of cultivation; but a short distance thence it sinks into low deep swamps, where the soil is chiefly yellow sand and gravel; these extend nearly as far back as the rear boundary, and are overflowed in the spring. On the driest situations the timber is maple, birch, beech and pine; in the swamps, hemlock, &c.—Watered by two branches of the Nicolet and some other streams and traversed by two roads, one along the St. Francis, and another towards the Nicolet, called Bureau's road and leading to Shipton.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated*, 11,657 acres.

Statistics.

Population . 45

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	450	Potatoes	1,140	Rye	15
Oats	380	Peas	101	Indian corn	190

Live Stock.

Horses	19	Cows	36	Swine	45
Oxen	19	Sheep	90		

WENTWORTH, township, in the co. of Two Mountains, is bounded N. E. by Chatham Gore; S. W. and in the rear by waste lands; in front by Chatham. The greater part is mountainous and rocky, very inapplicable to arable purposes; but on the first three ranges, the land is found to be of a tolerably good quality, but no part of it is settled upon. Although there are no very strong inducements to attempt cultivation, this township produces most excellent timber for naval purposes, in great abundance, with the advantage of easy conveyance by the Rivière du Nord or North River, by which it is watered and by several other streams and some small lakes.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated*, 32,200 acres.

WESTBURY, T. in the co. of Sherbrooke, very small and of a triangular figure, containing no more than 12,262 acres, exclusive of the proportionate reserves, and lying between Stoke, Eaton, Dudswell and Bury. It was granted in 1804, to the late Hon. Henry Caldwell, receiver-general of Lower Canada, and is now possessed by his son, Sir John Caldwell.—The W. side is favourable to the encouragement of agriculture in most of its branches; but the E. side is much inferior, being rough, uneven and swampy. The timber, partaking of the quality of the land, consists, on the first part, of very good beech, maple, pine and birch; inferior kinds only are produced on the latter. The River St. Francis is navigable here for canoes and small boats, and by it the logs felled in the adjacent woodlands are floated singly down to the Eaton falls: numerous streams of inconsiderable note fall into that river. A few settlers on the river side have got their farms into a very respectable state.—The population does not exceed 60, but its good situation is likely to increase the number.

Statistics.

Population	56	Corn-mills	1	Saw-mills	1

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	997	Potatoes	763	Rye	50
Oats	760	Peas	200	Indian corn	260
Barley	19				

Live Stock.

Horses	38	Cows	55	Swine	55
Oxen	41	Sheep	120		

West River, runs through part of the T. of Chatham, and leaving it between lots 6 and 11 of the 7th range, enters the S. of Argenteuil and empties itself into North River, about 3 arpents above Chute Mills. About 4 miles from its confluence it is divided into 4 branches, where the navigation is impeded by rapids and small cataracts; it takes its rise in lakes in the townships in the rear of Chatham; its average breadth is 120 ft. The fishing in this R. is not much attended to, although some trout, bass, carp, &c. are caught.

Wexford, a projected township in the co. of Lachenaye, is bounded N. E. by Chertsey; S. E. by Kilkenny; in the rear by waste lands.

Whatham, a projected township in the co. of Ottawa, is bounded E. by Mansfield; W. by Chichester; in the rear by waste lands; in front by Lake Coulange, an expansion of the Ottawa. The river Coulange waters the S. E. angle and near its mouth is Fort Coulange.

Whitton, a projected township in the co. of Sherbrooke, lies between Adstock, Stratford and Gayhurst.

Wiatshuan (R.), *v.* Ouiatchouan.

Wickham, in the co. of Drummond, lies between Grantham and Durham, and is bounded in the rear by Acton; in front by the R. St. Francis. The land is generally level, but the interior and rear are so swampy and thickly covered with cedar, spruce fir, and hemlock, as to be little capable of being converted to any agricultural purpose. Near the river, and also towards the townships of Grantham and Dunham, the land is more elevated, considerably better in quality, and might soon be made fit for the production of most sorts of grain and useful for other farming purposes. The timber generally consists of oak, pine, maple, and beech, each of good dimensions, and along the St. Francis there are much pine and spruce with some elm and oak.—In the interior there are but a few very small rivulets; but it has the advantage of being traversed in front by a very beautiful and serpentine course of the St. Francis that affords complete irrigation to the best lands.—23,786 acres have been granted to Mr. William Lindsay and others. On the bank of the St. Francis the soil produces good crops of Indian corn, and the rear ranges, though generally low, are fit for the growth of wheat, hemp, and particularly flax.—The high road leads through this T. and the mail passes once a week from Quebec to Boston.—The principal proprietors are the heirs of the late William Lindsay, collector of St. John's, and Col. Heriot; the former have a large farm and house at Long Point.—This T. lies in the P. of Drummondville.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated*, 7326 acres.

Statistics.

Population	256	Corn-mills	1	Saw-mills	1

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	1981	Barley	180	Peas	380
Oats	1700	Potatoes	5500	Indian corn	1080

Live Stock.

Horses	102	Cows	235	Swine	205
Oxen	135	Sheep	295		

William Henry, *v.* Sorel, S.

William's-Town, *v.* Beauharnois, S.

Windigo, river, runs into the R. St. Maurice from the N. E., about 4 miles above the Grand Detour.

Windsor, township, in the co. of Sherbrooke, lies between Shipton and Stoke, and is bounded N. E. by Wotton; S. W. by the R. St. Francis. This is a fine tract of land, the soil excellent and so happily varied that almost every kind of agricultural produce may be grown, particularly hemp and flax. The surface is undulated by moderate elevations that are well clothed with maple, beech, birch, and fir-trees of good size; on the flat lands ash and cedar prevail. A few swamps occur here and there, but they are of so trifling a depth as to be drained with very little trouble, and might be converted into excellent meadows.—Watered by two large streams and several small ones running into the St. Francis.—Notwithstanding the su-

perior excellence of the land, this township is badly settled; but the whole has been granted to the officers and privates of the Canadian militia, who served in 1775 and 6; it was intended as some compensation for their past services, but scarcely any of them were inclined to make the most advantage of the reward by turning their swords into ploughshares and themselves into industrious cultivators; instead of which they preferred disposing of their lots for whatever present profit they could turn them to: indeed, the lands granted in this manner have been almost generally neglected.

Statistics.

Population	151	Corn-mills	1

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	3250	Barley	100	Peas	310
Oats	4500	Potatoes	2100	Indian corn	600

Live Stock.

Horses	90	Cows	150	Swine	130
Oxen	99	Sheep	200		

Winslow, a projected township in the cos. of Megantic and Sherbrooke, lies between Gayhurst, Stratford, Coleraine, and Oulney.

Wipuscool, river, runs into the bay of Ha-Ha in the r. Saguenay.

Wiqui or Ouiqui Lake, is the original source of the r. Chicoutimi, and lies at the w. end of Lake Kiguagomi, with which it communicates by a channel from 12 to 15 feet wide and 68 yards long. It is of a circular form and about 260 yards in diameter; by another explorer it is stated to be about half a mile in length and a quarter in breadth. In the distance are seen the lofty hills of Kiguagomi.

Wiscouamatche Lake empties itself into l. St John by the river Kaoissa. It is about 3 miles long and varies very much in width on account of the bays on each side, which are more or less deep. In the first of these bays on the south side is a small island. The lake varies in depth according to its width. The mountains n. e. begin rising to a certain height and have their summits nearly of a round figure. On the n. w. and w. the land also rises more gradually and without rocks.

Wissuscoue, river, runs from the s. w. into the bay of Ha-Ha in the r. Saguenay. It is about the size of the r. Vasigamenké. For 4 or 5 miles up this r. the banks are rather high, but afterwards the land becomes generally level and consists in great part of a bed of vegetable mould lying on clay. The timber is for the most part *liane*, white birch, cedar, spruce, sapin and alder. There is a fine mill-seat on this river about two miles from its mouth.

Woburn, a projected township, in the extreme point of the co. of Beauce, between Lake Megantic and the province line, lies between Ditchfield and Clinton.

Wolf Creek, in the co. of Rouville, rises in low marshy lands near the province line and runs in a northwardly direction through the S. of Foucault, discharging its waters into South River in the S. of Noyan. It has no rapids and is not deep enough for navigation. It is a small stream and works a corn and a saw-mill.

Wolfstown, township, in the co. of Megantic, is bounded n. w. by Chester and Halifax; n. e. by Ireland; s. w. by Ham. The n. w. half of this t. is moderately good, a part of which lying towards the north has been granted and might be made to repay the trouble of cultivation.—The timber is pine, beech, basswood, cedar and hemlock. The s. e. half is a chain of rocky heights of which no part is arable or indeed convertible to any use.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated*, 22,300 acres.

Statistics.

Population	5

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	25	Potatoes	101
Oats	10	Indian corn	28

Live Stock.

Horses	1	Cows	4
Oxen	2	Swine	10

Woodbridge, a projected township in the co. of Kamouraska, lies at the rear of the S. of Kamouraska and between Bungay and Ixworth.

Wotton, a projected township in the co. of Drummond, lies between Ham and Windsor. It is watered by the head stream of the r. Nicolet.

Wright Village, *v.* Hull, t.

Y.

YAMACHICHE (P.) *v.* GROSBOIS.

YAMASKA, county, in the district of Three Rivers, is bounded E. by the co. of Nicolet; W. by the co. of Richelieu; N. by the St. Lawrence; S. by the rear lines of the seigniories of Courval, Pierreville and Deguire or Rivière David. It comprehends the seigniories of La Baie du Febvre, Courval, Lussaudiere, Pierreville, St. François and its augmentation Lavalliere or St. Michel d'Yamaska, and Deguire.—Its extreme length is 21 miles and its breadth 15, containing 283 sq. miles; its centre is in lat. 46° 0′ N., lon. 72° 41′ 20″ N. It sends two members to the provincial parliament, and the place of election is at the village of St. François. The principal rivers are the Yamaska, the St. François, the Rivière David, and a branch of the Nicolet. The face of the country is generally level and the land of an excellent quality, and in many parts of the interior producing good timber. All the front of this co., on the lake St. Peter, presents large and valuable meadows; it is traversed by numerous roads, on which are to be seen rich and flourishing settlements. The chief routes are, the main front road, that leading from St. Antoine into the townships, and the communication from Sorel to Drummondville that traverses the western extremity of this co. It contains the Indian village of St. François and that of St. Antoine.

Statistics.

Population	8,797	Villages	2	Shopkeepers	2
Churches, R. C.	3	Schools	3	Taverns	5
Curés	3	Corn-mills	3	Artisans	54
Presbyteries	3	Saw-mills	4		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Cwts.
Wheat	56,300	Peas	17,400	Maple sugar	743
Oats	39,000	Rye	1,015	Hay, tons	29,000
Barley	3,340	Ind. corn	638		
Potatoes	40,900	Mixed gr.	6,150		

Live Stock.

Horses	2,941	Cows	4,720	Swine	6,501
Oxen	4,960	Sheep	12,448		

YAMASKA or Rivière des Savannes, waters the counties of Shefford, Drummond, St. Hyacinthe, Richelieu and Yamaska. Its S. W. branch rises from several sources in Granby, Brome, Sutton and Durham, which unite in Farnham. It then takes a N. course, dividing the S. of St. Hyacinthe into two nearly equal parts: it then separates the aug. to St. Ours from Bourchemin, and having received the waters of the R. Chibouet it turns suddenly to the N. W., traversing the S. W. section of the S. of St. Charles; being then increased by a river from the N. E. that descends through the aug. to St. Ours, it again takes a sudden turn and with a slight inclination to the N. divides Bourgmarie West and Bonsecours from St. Charles and Bourgmarie East; after which it penetrates the S. angle of the S. of Yamaska, and turning a little more towards the N. traverses that seigniory diagonally to its N. angle, where it falls into the St. Lawrence on the N. E. side of Baie St. François. The north-east branch is formed by the union of several streams that rise in Ely, Acton and Roxton from Upton; where this confluence is effected the N. E. branch runs through the W. angle of Milton and then enters the S. of St. Hyacinthe, where it joins the south-west branch. The country which the Yamaska waters forms nearly an isosceles triangle, having for its base a line of 30 miles and each of its equal sides about 50. It covers, therefore, nearly 700 square miles. The Yamaska winds above 90 miles through a rich and fertile country. The banks of the river are generally elevated, rising in most places by gentle but broken swells to the elevation of from 15 to 25 feet. Its navigation is interrupted by occasional rapids, the chief of which are the *Rapide Plat* and the cascades. From its mouth it may be navigated by large bateaux about 16 miles, but not more than 9 in summer. Above the rapids that obstruct the navigation at this distance this river offers several excellent mill-sites that have been availed of by the proprietors of all the seigniories through which it passes. Its average width is about 400 feet.

YAMASKA, seigniory, in the co. of Yamaska, is bounded N. E. by St. François; S. W. by Sorel and Bonsecours; in the rear by Bourgmarie East; in front by Lake St. Peter. This property is described in the title to be only about half a league in front, but in reality it is 1½ league by 3 leagues in depth. Granted, Sept. 24, 1683, to M. de Lavaliére and is now the property of J. M. de Tonnancour, Esq.—Cultivation of a favourable de-

scription extends over nearly one half of the seigniory; the different concessions, large and small, amount to upwards of 160, lying on each side of the River Yamaska, by the Petit Chenail, and in the Côtes St. Louis and Ste. Catherine. The Bay of La Valliere or Yamaska, extends across the upper part of it into Sorel, and that of St. François makes rather a deep incision on its eastern side; immediately surrounding these bays the land is low and marshy, but a short distance from them are many large tracts of most excellent meadow; farther to the rear the soil is rich and very productive, consisting of good yellow loam and a fine clay intermixed with light earth, affording much good arable land and some spots well adapted to the cultivation of flax and hemp. The front is moderately well furnished with timber of a middling and inferior quality, as white fir, spruce fir, hemlock, &c.; but on the drier grounds in the rear some of a superior description is produced, as plane, beech, hickory and oak. The land is tolerably well watered by several small streams, in addition to the little river David that has its source in the adjoining savannas or large swamps. The convenience of good roads is afforded in every direction. The main road from the eastward leading to the town of William Henry crosses the R. Yamaska at a ferry just above la Petite Isle Tonnancour; the price of passage is 3*d.* each person, 6*d.* for a horse and 12*d.* for a carriage. A corn-mill and a windmill are near the ferry.—In front of the seigniory are the isles du Moine, aux Raisins, &c. In the mouth of the river is the large island St. Jean, entirely covered with wood, some of it of good quality. At the head of this island are the extensive steam mills of W. Buchanan, Esq., the power of which is applied to the manufacture of flour, barley and oatmeal, and to the sawing of timber. Mr. Buchanan resides on the island, and occupies a neat lodge very agreeably situated at the forks formed by the Yamaska and the branch falling into Bay de la Valiere. The bays yield a great variety of fine fish, and along their shores game of several sorts is found in abundance—As the limits of the *Parish of St. Michel d'Yamaska* are not defined, it is difficult to state the precise quantity of unconceded lands, which is, however, supposed to amount to more than 350 farms, each containing 3 arpents by 30. One half of the unconceded lands are of no value; one quarter is of tolerable quality but difficult to clear and the other quarter of good quality but difficult to drain: these lands have been surveyed but have no road across them.—By a contract of concession passed Jan. 23, 1719, before Verron, a notary at Three Rivers, it appears that an extent of land, 3 arpents by 20, paid at that time a crown, 2 capons and 1 sol *marqué*. The causes that chiefly impede the progress of agriculture in this P. are the want of water-courses, which it is requiste to make before the roads can be rendered passable; and the district line, which is the greatest impediment to the formation of roads, because it renders two *proces verbaux* necessary before a road can be formed. There is in this P. a côte of 40 inhabitants who for 20 years (ending in 1821) laboured in vain to obtain an exit road, *chemin de sortie*. There are many young persons in this P. who would form new settlements if they could procure lands not far from their relatives.

Statistics.

Population	2,922	Presbyteries	1	Saw-mills	2
Churches, R. C.	1	Villages	1	Artisans	17
Curés	1	Corn-mills	2		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	19,000	Potatoes	13,000	Rye	500
Oats	12,000	Peas	4,900	Indian corn	350
Barley	900				

Live Stock.

Horses	896	Cows	1,560	Swine	2,500
Oxen	690	Sheep	4,900		

Title.—" Concession du 24me Septembre, 1683, faite à Mr. *de Lavalière* des terres non-concédées qui sont entre la Demoiselle *de Saurel* et le Sieur *Crevier*, vis-à-vis le lac *St. Pierre*, du côté du Sud, contenant une demi lieue de front ou environ, ensemble les isles et islets et battures au devant, jusqu'au Chenail des barques, comme aussi trois lieues de profondeur, à commencer dès l'entrée de la rivière des Savannes (*Yamaska.*)"—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage, No.* 45, *folio* 197, *3me Février*, 1781.—*Cahiers d'Intendance*, 2 à 9, *folio* 143.

THE END.

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